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VOL. I.

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AND

CRITICAL REVIEW,

FOR MAY, 1817.

NO. I....VOL. I.

ART. I. *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Canto III,—Prisoners of Chillon, and other Poems, by Lord Byron.*

IT has been so fashionable of late, to admire Lord Byron's poetry, that no man who valued his pretensions to *ton*, dared to speak irreverently of any thing that bore the sanction of his name. His lordship's writings, indeed, pretty plainly intimate his own sense of the sublimity of his genius; and what can be more conclusive? What better authority could we possibly have than his lordship's judgment in the case? or who could be so conusant to his lordship's merits as himself? But be this as it may, it was, at any rate, very generally agreed to believe what his lordship so seriously persisted in asserting; and if he obtained credit in any proportion to the extent of his claims, his celebrity is not wonderful. His title to panegyric being thus established, the only strife seemed to be, who should be most vociferous in his praise. If a snarling critic were surly enough to question a decree pronounced by acclamation, he could scarcely hope to be heard in the tumult of applause.

But fanaticism, which is generally founded in delusion, is ever transient; and the fickleness of fashion is proverbial. His lordship's experience of the oscillation of public opinion in his favour should have prepared him for its vicissitude. As so much of his excellence was taken upon trust, his fame was closely connected with his veracity; and he should not be astonished to find his reputation declining with the developement of his character. Violent emotions are apt to be succeeded by their opposites. Contempt naturally follows disabused esteem; and mistaken sympathy may easily be converted into detestation. His lordship's boastful blazon of the depravity of his heart, casts no little imputation on the strength of his understanding; whilst his wanton exhibition of his deformity, has not left good-nature even a fig-leaf with which to cover his shame.

Yet, but for his folly, he might still have basked in the sunshine of favour. He had long enjoyed a plenary indulgence for sins against the canons of taste, and might have continued to transgress them with impunity, had he contravened no other laws. But, as he has chosen so intimately to blend his poetic with his moral character, and to obtrude himself, in both, so often, and with so little modesty, on the public, it

is not surprising that the lash of correction deservedly applied to the one, should, sometimes, inflict an unmerited stripe on the other. It is not, however, probably, the first instance in which his lordship has suffered from an imprudent connexion.

We have said that his lordship had long enjoyed an exemption from the scourge of criticism; but it was not always so;—nor was the lenity of the critics owing to the humility with which he, at any time, kissed the rod. The Edinburgh Reviewers frowned terribly at the *peccadillos* of his lordship's lisping muse. The venial puerilities of some juvenile performances, which that eagerness for notoriety that has been the bane of his life, impelled him to print, drew down upon him, from those obdurate censors, a denunciation that might have daunted a veteran. So far, however, from inspiring his lordship with diffidence in his powers, or operating to dissuade him from his favourite pursuits, this severity of reprehension, whilst it inflamed his ire, suggested a means of appeasing his wrath. His retort in the satire of the 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' afforded him, at once, the gratification of revenge and the *eclat* of triumph, Its influence was not confined to producing a change in public sentiment; but strange as it may seem, it wrought a prodigious revolution in the minds of his adversaries. However it may be accounted for, certain it is, that they suddenly relaxed the austerity of their features, and have, ever since, continued to smile on his lordship with the most condescending complacency.

This early and signal discomfiture of the Goliaths of literature, though achieved by a stripling, with little more than a pebble, was enough to deter less doughty champions from hazarding a conflict. Nor was the effect of this exploit merely to avert the danger of attack. Whilst the few who had felt his force, or feared his vigour, were awed at least into respectful silence, the many who rejoiced in the defeat of the vanquished, conspired to extol the prowess of the victor:—and, unfortunately, his lordship was weak enough to measure his desert by the scale of their gratitude.

The noble author did not repose long upon his laurels. He soon made a bold experiment upon the strength of his reputation; which unhappily bore him out in it. He was able, and his very temerity and extravagance were accessary to his success, to bring into vogue a new style of poetry, compared with which every thing that had preceded it was tame. He placed himself at the head of a new school; and the Stagirite never had more disciples. The votaries of the system, of which Lord Byron was the propagator, have ravaged every region of fancy, and have erected the high places of their monstrous idolatry in groves sacred to the muses.

Is there a parson much bemused in beer,
A maudlin poetess, a rhyming peer,
A clerk foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should engross?
Is there who lock'd from ink and paper scrawls,
With desperate charcoal, round his darken'd walls.

All, all are imitators of Byron. But one may mimic 'the contortions of the Sybil,' without catching 'her inspiration.' Such is the fate of most of the herd

of Byron's followers. In his lordship's wildest incoherence, there is something of poetic frenzy; and there are intervals in his raving:—even his absurdities are rarely ridiculous, and there is sometimes, 'method in his madness.'

But his lordship has entirely lost sight of the true end of poetry. He has stripped her of her dignity. He has divorced her from reason, and prostituted her to passion. It used to be considered the province of poetry to inculcate useful truths by pleasing fictions; to instil moral lessons by impressive illustrations; to assign, with 'poetic justice,' to virtue its reward, and to vice its punishment; to excite horror at crime, and sympathy for suffering; in short, to refine the manners, 'to raise the genius, and to mend the heart.' Not one of these objects has his lordship ever proposed to himself. He has selected traitors, seducers, pirates, robbers, murderers, and atheists, as the heroes of his plots, and has held them up, if not to the approbation, at least to the commiseration of his readers. He has, by an incongruous assemblage of inconsistent qualities in the creatures of his imagination, and by throwing into his pictures an artful and deceptive mixture of light and shade, endeavoured to dazzle our sight and mislead our judgment. He has laboured to enlist our best feelings on the worst side, and to entice us to applaud the expression of sentiments which it would be impious to entertain.

But laying aside the moral of his fables, we have objections of no trivial nature to his lordship's *manner*. His lordship seems to think it is as much beneath him to attend to the melody of his numbers, as it would be below a great general to step to the air of a march. He sacrifices on all occasions, without hesitation, both rhyme and rythm to piquancy of phrase. He is teazing us constantly, too, with hints and *innuendos* at ideas which he cannot define, simply because he does not comprehend them. Mystery is a source of the sublime, but not a convertible term for sublimity.

On the whole, his lordship's productions leave an impression on the mind, (which we cannot but suspect that they were designed to create,) that the author is capable of more than he has performed. It would seem as if one who could do so well, might do better.—We sincerely hope he may.

His lordship is not destitute of ambition; but it is not of the right sort. He has an inordinate appetite for popularity; but is satisfied with the coarsest kind of it. As long as he can procure his daily bread of praise, in return for his fragments of epic and fritters of song, we have no hope of his addicting himself to more worthy exertions. The only chance is, that his readers will at last be surfeited with his trash. As they become fastidious, he will probably mend; but whilst he can get even crumbs of encomium in exchange for the crudities with which he crowds the market, there is no prospect of improvement in the manufacture of his materials. His 'Third Canto of Childe Harold,' with its giblets and garnishes, forcibly reminded us of Peter Pindar's exclamation,—

Some folks are fond of hearing themselves chatter,
Promising wine, and giving milk and water,
Or that most mawkish mess call'd water-gruel,
This is not fair, my lord—'tis very cruel.

Another motive than vanity might, indeed, be suggested for the incontinence of his lordship's muse. It came out in evidence, in a recent trial before the Lord Chancellor, on an application for an injunction to restrain the sale of certain poems,* to which the publisher had taken the liberty to prefix his lordship's name to give them currency, that his lordship had received 2000*l.* from his Bookseller, Mr. MURRAY, for the copy-right of the little volume before us, and 5000*l.* at different times, on account of works purchased by him of the noble author. This huckstering does not exactly correspond with the lofty strain of his indignant apostrophe to Walter Scott—

And think'st thou, Scott, by vain conceit perchance,
On public taste to foist thy stale romance,
Though *Murray* with his *Miller* should combine
To yield thy muse just half-a-crown per line?
No, when the sons of song descend to trade,
Their bays are scar, their former laurels fade.
Let such forego the poets' sacred name,
Who rack their brains for lucre, not for fame;
Low may they sink to merited contempt,
And scorn remunerate the mean attempt;
Such be their meed, such still the just reward,
Of prostituted muse, and hireling bard!
For this we spurn Apollo's venal son,
And bid a long 'Good-night to Marmion.'

If his lordship have incurred his own anathema, it is but an exemplification of the old adage.

* These spurious poems, which have been reprinted in this country under Lord Byron's name, are Lord Byron's Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, the Tempest, &c. We notice them to guard our readers against the impostture.

His friends, indeed, have said that the noble author appropriates no portion of these sums to his own use. We know not how the fact may be—though we should never have thought of reproaching any man with receiving the reward of his labours, had he not himself endeavoured to render it opprobrious. The world, we imagine, would much more easily forgive his lordship for subsisting on the products of his literary toil, than for squandering the inheritance of his family. The humiliation of vending his verses is but the consequence of the dilapidation of his patrimony, and no disgrace in comparison with the alienation of the venerable monuments of the feudal grandeur of his house.

But we shall gaze, in vain, on the galaxy of his lordship's virtues, for any glimmering of consistency. His character is a compound of contrarieties—and his course has been as chequered as his character. It is amusing to trace his meanderings. To-day, he offers some fruit of his fecundity as a tribute of gratitude and a testimony of regard to a noble relative;*—to-morrow, disavows the acknowledgment; and the third day, recants his revocation. Sometimes the process is reversed, and he begins with reviling and ends with a dedication.† In one breath, he stigmatizes a man as a dunce,‡ or an ass,§ and

* His lordship dedicated his juvenile poems to the Earl of Carlisle, his guardian; ridiculed him in his Satires; and confesses, in his third canto of Childe Harold, that he wronged him.

† Lord Holland and Thomas Moore were dealt with after this manner.

‡ Mr. Jeffrey, the leading editor of the Edinburgh Review, to abuse whom, he wrote his Satire, and to gratify whom, he afterwards bought up the whole edition, and suppressed it.

§ Mr. Coleridge: this sentimental ballad-

in the next, admits him to be a scholar, or commends him as a poet.

Perhaps it will be thought unnecessary to have lacerated his lordship so deeply, in the dissection of his works. But the noble author has so identified himself with his theme, that it is next to impossible to sever him from his subject. Besides, we had an object in making an anatomy of his lordship. It has been said, by one whose opinion deserves consideration, that 'none but a good man can be a good orator.' If the axiom be equally applicable to the poet, perhaps we have detected the secret of his lordship's failure!—and it may be useful to point it out.

We have protracted, beyond our intention, what we designed merely as an introduction to a review which we have extracted from the British Critic.

In resuming the exercise of those rights which she seemed for a time to have abdicated, Criticism enters on the duties of her office in sullen state, and proceeds to arraign his lordship for a long arrearage of offences. We would not be understood as entirely according with the decisions of the reviewer, though we think them nearly as dispassionate, and quite as just, as such sentences generally are.

"We had cherished a hope, that of Lord Byron and of his muse, we should have heard no more, till time, at least, and meditation, should have enlarged the soul of the poet, and mellowed the power of his song. But a very few months since his Lordship and the public parted in no very pleasant mood; he called them forth not as arbitrators, but as parties in his domestic feuds; they obeyed the summons, but the cause which they espoused was not that of his Lordship; they gave their sentence with justice and enforced it with spirit; and from that decision, after a vain, and, in our opinion, a paltry appeal to their worst passions, he fled. We little thought that his Lordship would again have wooed so disdainful a mistress, especially when that mistress had begun to show some signs of lassitude on the endless repetition of the same tedious and disgusting strain. And yet his Lordship informs us,

> "I have not loved the world, nor the world me;
> I have not flattered its rank breath, nor bow'd
> To its idolatries a patient knee—
> Nor coined my cheek to smiles—nor cried aloud
> In worship of an echo."

"This is all vastly indignant and vastly grand; yet we have now two witnesses before us who speak a very different language, and we find ten more in Mr. Murray's catalogue, who tell the same tale. The man who sends out into the world a single poem, the labour perhaps of years, may affect, with some pretence of probability, to scorn the voice of public censure or approbation; but he who, at intervals only of a few months, shall continue to court the expectations of the world with the successive fruits of his poetic talent, not only exists a pensioner upon public fame, but lives even from hand to mouth upon popular applause. Every poem which he publishes is a living witness that he bows to the idolatry of the world a patient knee, and that he worships the very echo which he professes to scorn.

"The first publication of the noble Lord which claims our attention is the third part of Childe Harold. As the

singer, besides being honoured with the epithet above alluded to, is thus coupled in a stanza with another worthy of the same school,

> Let simple Wordsworth chime his childish verse,
> And brother Coleridge lull the babe at nurse.

And yet in return for some paltry compliment, his lordship has christened '*the* Christabel,' the most puling and drivelling of all 'baby-nurse,' Coleridge's bantlings, 'that wild and singularly original and beautiful poem.'

first and second parts of this poem appeared before we commenced our critical labours, we shall pass no opinion on their merits, except that they were too generally over-rated by the fashion of the day. The poem before us is much more likely to find its level. The noble Lord has made such draughts upon public partiality, that little is now left him but the dregs of a cup which he once fondly thought to be inexhaustible. The hero of the poem is, as usual, himself: for he has now so unequivocally identified himself with his fictitious hero, that even in his most querulous moods, he cannot complain of our impertinence in tracing the resemblance. We really wish that the noble Lord would suppose that there was some other being in the world besides himself, and employ his imagination in tracing the lineament of some other character than his own. One would have imagined that in twelve several and successive efforts of his muse, something a little newer than this same inexhaustible self might have been invented. Wherever we turn, the same portrait meets our eye. We see it now glaring in oils, now sobered in fresco, now dim in transparency. Sometimes it frowns in the turban of the Turk, sometimes it struts in the buskins and cloak of the Spaniard, and sometimes it descends to fret in its native costume; but frown, strut, or fret where it will, the face is still but one, and the features are still the same. "Mungo here, Mungo there, Mungo every where." We are ever ready to listen with all due patience to a long story, provided it be not too often repeated, but there is really a limit beyond which human patience ceases to be a virtue. We must come at last to the question, What is Lord Byron to us, and what have we to do either with his sublimity or his sulks? It is his poetical not his personal character which is the subject of our criticism, and when the latter is so needles-ly obtruded upon our attention, it betrays at once poverty of invention and lack of discretion. The noble Lord is ever informing us how vastly superior both he and his genius are to the common herd of mankind; that he is a being of another and higher order, whose scowl is sublimity, and whose frown is majesty. We have the noble Lord's word for this and for a great deal more, and if he would have been content with telling us so not more than half a dozen times, to please him, we would have believed it. But he has pressed so unmercifully, that we now begin to call for proof, and all the proof we can find is in his own assertion. The noble Lord has written a few very fine, and a few very pretty verses, which may be selected from a heap of crude, harsh, unpoetical strains; farther than this we neither know nor wish to know of his Lordship's fame. His Lordship's style, by a fortunate hit, caught the favourable moment in the turn of the public taste; his gall was mistaken for spirit, his affectation for feeling, and his harshness for originality. The world are now growing tired of their luminary, and wait only for the rise of some new meteor, to transfer their admiration and applause. The noble Lord had talents, which if they had been duly husbanded, might have ensured him a more permanent place in their estimation. His Lordship never could have been a Milton, a Dryden, a Pope, or a Gray, but he might have been a star of the third or fourth magnitude, whose beams would have shown even upon posterity with no contemptible lustre. As the matter stands, he will now be too late convinced that he whose theme is only self, will find at last that self his only audience.

"The first sixteen stanzas of the Poem before us are dedicated to this one everlasting theme, and contain, like a repetition pye, nothing more than the scraps of his former strains, seasoned rather with the garlic of misanthropy than the salt of wit. "Self-exiled Harold" reaches the plain of Waterloo, but with a step not more auspicious than that of preceding poets, who have trod that bloody plain. We know not what strange fatality attends a theme so sa-

cred, so sublime: whether it be that the grandeur of reality overpowers the faint gleam of fiction, or that there are deeds too mighty to be sung by living bards, the plains of Waterloo will live in the records of history, not in the strains of poetry. The description of the dance preceding the morning of the battle is well imagined, and excepting the fourth flat and rugged line, is happily expressed.

XXI.

"There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men;
A thousand hearts beat happily; and when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell;
But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell!

XXII.

"Did ye not hear it?—No; 'twas but the wind,
Or the car rattling o'er the stony street;
On with the dance! let joy be unconfined;
No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet—
But, hark!—that heavy sound breaks in once more,
As if the clouds its echo would repeat;
And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before;
Arm! Arm! it is—it is—the cannon's opening roar!" P. 13.

'The noble Lord, as may easily be imagined, is very indignant that order, peace, and legitimate sovereignty should have been restored to Europe. The reflections which succeed partake as little of patriotism as of poetry; let us take the following stanza for an example.

XXXVI.

"There sunk the greatest, nor the worst of men,
Whose spirit antithetically mixt
One moment on the mightiest, and again
On little objects with like firmness fixt,
Extreme in all things! hadst thou been betwixt,
Thy throne had still been thine, or never been;
For daring made thy rise as fall: thou seek'st
Even now to re-assume the imperial mien,
And shake again the world, the thunderer of the scene!" P. 22.

'If this be philosophy, it is unintelligible; if it be sentiment, it is unbearable; if it be poetry, it is unreadable. When we come to "spirits antithetically mixed," our only idea is that of a "Cordial compound." The whole of the address to Bonaparte is at once crude and common-place. In one stanza the noble Lord has clearly been a plagiarist from W. Scott.

LI.

"A thousand battles have assail'd thy banks,
But these and half their fame have pass'd away,
And slaughter heap'd on high his weltering ranks;
Their very graves are gone, and what are they?
Thy tide wash'd down the blood of yesterday,
And all was stainless, and on thy clear stream
Glass'd with its dancing light the sunny ray;
But o'er the blackened memory's blighting dream
Thy waves would vainly roll, all sweeping as they seem." P. 28.

'Our readers will readily call to mind the following beautiful lines in the Lay of the Last Minstrel.

"Sweet Teviot, on thy silver tide
The glaring bale fires blaze no more,
No longer steel clad warriors ride
Along thy wild and willowed shore,
As if thy waves since time was born,
Since first they roll'd their way to Tweed,
Had only heard the shepherd's reed,
Nor started at the bugle horn.
Unlike the tide of human time,
Which though it change in ceaseless flow,
Retains each grief, retains each crime,
Its earliest course was doom'd to know;
And darker as it downward bears
Is stained with past and present tears."

'Here we have precisely the same idea, but far better expressed; we scarcely know six better lines than those which close the simile. But when we read of "waves rolling o'er the blighted dream of a blackened memory," we are lost in the mazes of metaphorical confusion.

'The noble Lord cannot find it in his heart to pay the tribute even of a passing line to the heroic commander, who stands confessed, even by his very foes, the sword of Britain and the shield of Europe. The poetry of Byron stands in far greater need of the name of Wellington, than the name of Wellington does of the poetry of Byron.

'From Waterloo the noble Lord travels by Coblentz down the Rhine to Switzerland. The magnificent scenery which the banks of that river present is

but tamely and ruggedly drawn: he is attended with better success when he enters the territories of the Swiss. The following description of a night sail on the Lake of Lausanne is perhaps the most brilliant passage in the poem.

LXXXV.

"Clear, placid Leman! thy contrasted lake,
With the wide world I dwell in, is a thing
Which warms me, with its stillness, to forsake
Earth's troubled waters for a purer spring.
This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing
To waft me from distraction; once I loved
Torn ocean's roar, but thy soft murmuring
Sounds sweet as if a sister's voice reproved,
That I with stern delight should e'er have been so moved.

LXXXVI.

"It is the hush of night, and all between
Thy margin and the mountains, dusk, yet clear,
Mellowed and mingling, yet distinctly seen,
Save darken'd Jura, whose capt heights appear
Precipitously steep; and drawing near,
There breathes a living fragrance from the shore,
Of flowers yet fresh with childhood; on the ear
Drops the light drip of the suspended oar,
Or chirps the grasshopper one good-night carol more;

LXXXVII.

"He is an evening reveller, who makes
His life an infancy, and sings his fill;
At intervals, some bird from out the brakes,
Starts into voice a moment, then is still.
There seems a floating whisper on the hill,
But that is fancy, for the starlight dews
All silently their tears of love instil,
Weeping themselves away, till they infuse
Deep into nature's breast the spirit of her hues.

LXXXVIII.

"Ye stars! which are the poetry of heaven!
If in your bright leaves we would read the fate
Of men and empires,—'tis to be forgiven,
That in our aspirations to be great,
Our destinies o'erleap their mortal state,
And claim a kindred with you; for ye are
A beauty and a mystery, and create
In us such love and reverence from afar,
That fortune, fame, power, life, have named themselves a star." P. 47.

'The characters of Voltaire and Gibbon are drawn with more discrimination than we had reason to expect. What is the noble Lord's opinion of their success, he has not been pleased to impart. What his wishes are he has clearly shown by his anathema against their conquerors.

CV.

"Lausanne! and Ferney! ye have been the abodes
Of names which unto you bequeath'd a name;
Mortals, who sought and found, by dangerous roads,
A path to perpetuity of fame:
They were of gigantic minds, and their steep aim,
Was, Titan-like, on daring doubts to pile
Thoughts which should call down thunder, and the flame
Of Heaven again assail'd, if Heaven the while
On man and man's research could deign to do more than smile.

CVI.

"The one was fire and fickleness, a child,
Most mutable in wishes, but in mind,
A wit as various,—gay, grave, sage, or wild,—
Historian, bard, philosopher, combined;
He multiplied himself among mankind,
The Proteus of their talents: But his own
Breathed most in ridicule,—which, as the wind,
Blew where it listed, laying all things prone,—
Now to o'erthrow a fool, and now to shake a throne.

CVII.

"The other, deep and slow, exhausting thought,
And living wisdom with each studious year,
In meditation dwelt, with learning wrought,
And shaped his weapon with an edge severe,
Sapping a solemn creed with solemn sneer:
The lord of irony,—that master-spell,
Which stung his foes to wrath, which grew from fear,
And doom'd him to the zealot's ready Hell,
Which answers to all doubts so eloquently well.

CVIII.

"Yet peace be with their ashes,—for by them,
If merited, the penalty is paid;
It is not ours to judge,—far less condemn;
The hour must come when such things shall be made
Known unto all,—or hope and dread allay'd
By slumber, on one pillow,—in the dust,
Which, thus much we are sure, must lie decay'd;
And when it shall revive, as is our trust,
'Twill be to be forgiven, or suffer what is just." P. 57.

'To the sentiments contained in the last stanza, if not to the poetry, we bow with unfeigned respect; but though we would not hastily condemn the frailties and the errors of others, yet we would not confound light and darkness, truth and falsehood, in one undistinguished mass. The same hand which committed the sacred charge of truth to our care, will demand it again unpolluted at our hands. To condemn the error we are commanded; to condemn the person we are forbidden. That final judgment rests in a higher tribunal, which we fear, for the sake of the noble lord and of ourselves, will too surely "deign do more than smile."

'The Prisoner of Chillon is the complaint of the survivor of three brothers confined within the Chateau of that name, which is situated between Clarens and Villeneuve. The verses are in the eight syllable metre, and occasionally display some pretty poetry; at all events there is little in them to offend. We do not find any passage of sufficient beauty or originality to warrant an extract, though the whole may be read, not without pleasure by the admirer of this style of versification.

'The next poem that engages our notice is called DARKNESS, describing the probable state of things upon earth should the light and heat of the sun be withdrawn. To so strange and absurd an idea we must of course ascribe the credit of vast originality.

"The world was void,
The populous and the powerful was a lump,
Seasonless, herbless, treeless, manless, lifeless—
A lump of death—a chaos of hard clay.
The rivers, lakes, and ocean all stood still,
And nothing stirred within their silent depths;
Ships sailorless lay rotting on the sea,
And their masts fell down piecemeal; as they dropp'd
They slept on the abyss without a surge—
The waves were dead; the tides were in their grave,
The moon, their mistress, had expired before;
The winds were withered in the stagnant air,
And the clouds perish'd; Darkness had no need
Of aid from them—She was the universe." P. 30.

'We must confess that criticism is unable to reach a strain so sublime as this. If this be called genius, as we suppose it must, we are of opinion that the madness of that aforesaid quality is much more conspicuous than its inspiration. But after the noble Lord has carried us with him in his air balloon to so high an eminence in the sublime, on a sudden he discharges the gas, and down we drop to the lowest depth of the bathos below.

"I stood beside the grave of him who blazed
The comet of a season, and I saw
The humblest of all sepulchres, and gazed
With not less of sorrow and of awe
On that neglected turf and quiet stone,
With name no clearer than the names unknown,
Which lay unread around it; and I ask'd
The Gardener of that ground, why it might be
That for this planet strangers his memory task'd
Through the thick deaths of half a century;
And thus he answered—'Well, I do not know
'Why frequent travellers turn to pilgrims so;
'He died before my day of Sextonship,
'And I had not the digging of this grave.'
And is this all? I thought,—and do we rip
The veil of immortality? and carve
I know not what of honour and of light
Through unborn ages, to endure this blight
So soon and so successless? As I said,
The Architect of all on which we tread,
For earth is but a tombstone, did essay
To extricate remembrance from the clay,
Whose minglings might confuse a Newton's thought
Were it not that all life must end in one,
Of which we are but dreamers;—as he caught
As 'twere the twilight of a former Sun,
Thus spoke he:—'I believe the man of whom
'You wot, who lies in this selected tomb,
'Was a most famous writer in his day,
'And therefore travellers step from out their way
'To pay him honour,—and my self whate'er
'Your honour pleases,'—then most pleased I shook
From out my pocket's avaricious nook
Some certain coins of silver, which as 'twere
Perforce I gave this man, though I could spare
So much but inconveniently;—Ye saints,
I see ye, ye profane ones! all the while,
Because my homely phrase the truth would tell
You are the fools, not I—for I did dwell
With a deep thought, and with a soften'd eye,
On that Old Sexton's natural homily,
In which there was Obscurity and Fame,
The Glory and the Nothing of a Name." P. 32.

'The noble Lord seems to be in the humour of Timon, to invite his friends to a course of empty dishes, which are finally to be discharged at their heads. Profane enough we must own ourselves, for never did we more heartily laugh than at the conclusion of this burlesque; in which we think the noble Lord has shown no ordinary talents. So much for the "Visit to Churchill's grave."

'The next poem, called "The Dream," contains as usual a long history of "my own magnificent self." At the conclusion we are told—

"The Wanderer was alone as heretofore,
The beings which surrounded him were gone,
Or were at war with him; he was a mark
For blight and desolation, compass'd around
With Hatred and Contention; Pain was mix'd
In all which was served up to him, until
Like to the Pontic monarch of old days,
He fed on poisons, and they had no power,
But were a kind of nutriment; he lived
Through that which had been death to many men,

And made him friends of mountains: with the stars
And the quick Spirit of the Universe
He held his dialogue; and they did teach
To him the magic of their mysteries;
To him the book of Night was opened wide,
And voices from the abyss reveal'd
A marvel and a secret—Be it so." P. 44.

'*Amen*, say also we; for till these dialogues are somewhat more intelligible than many of the verses in this volume, we trust that our philosophy neither of intellect nor of temper will be put to the test by any attempt to interpret them. The next poem is a Chorus in an unfinished Witch Drama, in which, as it consists wholly of curses upon some devoted victim, the reader will take for granted that the noble Lord has excelled.

'We fear that the noble Lord will gain very little credit by the volumes before us. The first is decidedly the best, and contains some very good lines, plentifully interspersed with his accustomed crudities, but not without a considerable share of poetic merit. The Night Thoughts appear to be the objects of his imitation, but the copy falls very far short of the original. His Lordship's philosophy is at times of the sect of the "unintelligibles," at least to us ordinary mortals, who have been bred up in the schools of common sense. We do earnestly hope that the noble Lord will at last take his promised repose, and write no more, till he can cease to write about himself. The address to his daughter, with which the Childe Harold concludes, under all those circumstances with which the public are too well acquainted, is written in bad taste, and worse morality. The English nation is not so easily to be whined out of its just and honourable feelings.'

ART. 2. *Christabel,—Kubla Khan, a Vision,—The Pains of Sleep.* By S. T. Coleridge, Esq. 8vo. pp. 64. Murray. London. 1816.

WE have copied the following article from the British Review, not so much on account of the importance of the piece of which it professes to treat, (which is, indeed, too contemptible to have arrested attention, had not some degree of credit been, heretofore, attached to the name of Mr. Coleridge,) as for the justness of its general criticisms. It is time for the professed guardians of morals and arbiters of taste, to interpose the authority with which they are invested, to shield the one, and to rescue the other, from the rude attacks of a wantonness of innovation, that has attempted the violation of both. '*The* Christabel' may be regarded, in one point of view, as the *ne plus ultra* of a school, of which, as it must soon go out of fashion, the curious may wish to preserve a specimen. We are sorry that we cannot offer it as a rarity. If 'genius' were merely a divergency from the standard of common sense, Mr. Coleridge's claim to it would be incontestible,—for he has sunk as much below its level, as ever Milton soared above it. But, unfortunately, the difference between sublimity and *bathos* is so irreconcilable in nature, that mankind will never consent to confound them in language.

It is possible, indeed, and we are willing to believe it, that Mr. Coleridge intends '*the* Christabel' as a serious burlesque on the models of the poetry of the day. In that light it must be acknowledged to be an amusing strain of delicate irony. In fact, if the *reductio ad absurdum* have any cogency, 'the Christabel' is a pretty formidable argument to dispel infatuation.

'"That wild and singularly original and beautiful poem," as Lord Byron calls the production which stands first at the head of this article, in terms sufficiently uncouth, but of a convenient length and authoritativeness for the bookseller's purpose in his announcement of the work, was read by us before we saw the advertisement, and therefore without that prejudice against it which the above applauding sentence would certainly have produced in us.

'That the poem of Christabel is wild and singular cannot be denied, and if this be not eulogy sufficient, let it be allowed to be original; for there is a land of dreams with which poets hold an unrestricted commerce, and where they may load their imaginations with whatever strange products they find in the country; and if we are content with the raw material, there is no end to the varieties of chaotic originalities which may be brought away from this fantastic region. But it is the poet's province, not to bring these anomalous existences to our view in the state in which he has picked them up, but so shaped, applied, worked up, and compounded, as almost to look like natives of our own minds, and easily to mix with the train of our own conceptions. It is not every strange fantasy, or rambling incoherency of the brain, produced perhaps amidst the vapours of indigestion, that is susceptible of poetic effect, nor can every night mare be turned into a muse; there must be something to connect these visionary forms with the realities of existence, to gain them a momentary credence by the aid of harmonizing occurrences, to mix them up with the interest of some great event, or to borrow for them a colour of probability from the surrounding scene. It is only under the shelter of these proprieties and correspondencies that witchcraft has a fair and legitimate introduction into poetical composition. A witch is no heroine, nor can we read a tale of magic for its own sake. Poetry itself must show some modesty, nor be quite unforbearing in its exactions. What we allow it the use of as an accessory, it must not convert into a principle, and what is granted to it as a part of its proper machinery, it must not impose upon us as the main or only object of interest. But Mr. Coleridge is one of those poets who, if we give him an inch will be sure to take an ell: if we consent to swallow an elf or fairy, we are soon expected not to strain at a witch; and if we open our throats to this imposition upon our good nature, we must gulp down broom-stick and all.

'We really must make a stand somewhere for the rights of common sense; and large as is the allowance which we feel disposed to give to the privileges and immunities of the poet, we must, at the hazard of being considered as profane, require him to be intelligible; and as a necessary step towards his becoming so, to understand himself, and be privy to the purposes of his own mind: for if he is not in his own secret, it is scarcely probable that he can become his own interpreter.

'It was in vain that, after reading the poem of Christabel, we resorted to the preface to consult the poet himself about his meaning. He tells us only that which, however important, doubtless, in itself, throws very little light upon the mysteries of the poem, viz. that great part of the poem was written in the year 1797, at Stowey, in the county of Somerset: the second part, after his return from Germany, in the year 1800, at Keswich, in Cumberland. "Since the latter date my poetic powers," says the author, "have been till very lately in a state of suspended animation." Now we cannot but suspect that there is a little anachronism in this statement, and that in truth it was during this suspense of the *author's poetical* powers, that this "wild and singularly original and beautiful poem" of Christabel was conceived and partly executed.

——Nondum facies viventis in illa,
Jam morientis erat.

Nor can we perceive any symptoms of recovery from this state of "suspended animation" in what has been lately added as the completion of the poem; we shall watch, however, like one of the agents of the Humane Society, for the signs of returning life, and consider the rescue of such a muse as that of Mr. Coleridge from suffocation by submersion as some gain to the cause of true poetry.

'In the preceding paragraph of the preface, Mr. Coleridge discovers no small anxiety to obviate the suspicion of having borrowed any part of this poem, from any of "our celebrated poets," and this accounts for his particularity with respect to the chronology of the performance, which, short as it is, appears at each stage of it to have occasioned so much mental exhaustion as to demand long restorative intermissions. We never suspected Mr. Coleridge of plagiarism, and think he betrays an unreasonable mistrust of the credit which the critics will give him for originality. Our own opinion most decidedly is that he is honestly entitled to all the eccentricities of this poem; and that in asserting his exclusive property in them, he has done great negative justice to the rest of the literary world. Lord Byron seems as anxious to remove from himself the imputation of having borrowed from the author of Christabel. With this question we shall not trouble ourselves: where two are afflicted with an epidemic, it is of little importance which caught it of the other, so long as we can escape the contagion.

'The epidemic among modern poets is the disease of affectation, which is for ever carrying them into quaint, absurd, and outrageous extremes. *One* is determined to say nothing in a natural way, *another* is for saying every thing with infantine simplicity, while a *third* is persuaded that there is but one language for the drawing room, the Royal Exchange, the talk of the table, and the temple of the Muses. One consequence of this fatal propensity to affectation among our poets is a terrible sameness or mannerism in each of those who have been encouraged to write much; and the worst of it is, that each of these luminaries, while he moves in his own orbit in perpetual parallelism with himself, has a crowd of little moons attending him, that multiply the malignant influence, and propagate the deceptious glare. But the most insufferable of all the different forms which modern affectation in composition has assumed, is the cant and gibberish of the German school, which has filled all the provinces, as well of imagination as of science, with profound nonsense, unintelligible refinement, metaphysical morals, and mental distortion. Its perfection and its boast, is to be fairly franchised from all the rules and restraints of common sense and common nature; and if domestic events and social manners are the theme, all the natural affections, ties, charities, and emotions of the heart, are displaced by a monstrous progeny of vice and sentiment, an assemblage of ludicrous horrors, or a rabble of undisciplined feelings. We shall hail the day, as a day of happy auspices for the moral muse, when our present fanatic race of poets shall have exhausted all their "monstrous shapes and sorceries," and the abused understandings of our countrymen shall break these unhappy spells, forsake the society of demons, and be divorced from deformity. To us especially, whose duty condemns us to the horrible drudgery of reading whatever men of a certain reputation may choose to write, it will be a great refreshment, if it be only for the novelty of the scene, to find ourselves once more, if not at the fount of Helicon, or on the summit of Parnassus, yet at least in a region where fog and gloom are not perpetual, and poetry is so far mindful of its origin and ancient character as to proceed in the path of intelligibility, and to propose to itself some meaning and purpose, if not some moral end.

'And now for this "wild and singu-

larly original and beautiful poem" of Christabel. Could Lord Byron, the author of this pithy sentence, show us wherein consists its singular beauty? This is the only specimen we have yet seen of his lordship's critical powers; but from the experience we have had of his lordship's taste in these matters, we do not think he could give a better account of the principles of his admiration, or dilate with better success on the meaning of his sententious eulogium, than the bookseller who has borrowed its magical influence in all his advertisements of this poem.

'We learn two things, and two things only, with certainty, from this "wild and singularly original and beautiful poem:" that Sir Leoline was "rich," and that he "had a toothless mastiff bitch;" and if any one should be so unpoetical as to ask in plain terms what these two circumstances have to do with the business, story, or catastrophe of the poem, we must frankly confess that, wise as we are, we cannot tell; nor do we know to whom to refer him for information, unless it be to Lord Byron. The last person he should apply to in this distressing difficulty is the writer himself, who, if he has written with the true inspiration of a poet of the present day, would laugh at the ignorance of those who should expect him to understand himself, and tell them that by the laws and usages of modern poetry it was for the reader and the old toothless bitch to make out the meaning as they could between them.

'From the moment we leave the picturesque old lady (for we cannot but suspect the bitch to be a witch in that form) all is impenetrable to us, except the exact information which the poet gives us, that "the night was chilly but not dark," and the strong suspicion we are led to entertain from its being "the month before the month of May," that it could not be, after all, any other than that month which a plain man would call April. As our readers may by this time have some curiosity to see a little of this "wild and singularly original and beautiful poem," the old toothless bitch shall turn out for his entertainment; and he shall go with Christabel into the wood and attend her there until she meets with Lady Geraldine.

"'Tis the middle of night by the castle clock,
And the owls have awaken'd the crowing cock;
Tu—whit——————Tu—whoo!
And hark, again! the crowing cock,
How drowsily it crew.

"Sir Leoline, the Baron rich,
Hath a toothless mastiff bitch;
From her kennel beneath the rock
She makes answer to the clock,
Four for the quarters, and twelve for the hour;
Ever and aye, moonshine or shower,
Sixteen short howls, not over loud;
Some say she sees my lady's shroud.

"Is the night chilly and dark?
The night is chilly, but not dark.
The thin gray cloud is spread on high,
It covers, but not hides the sky.
The moon is behind, and at the full;
And yet she looks both small and dull.
The night is chill, the cloud is gray;
'Tis a month before the month of May,
And the Spring comes slowly up this way.

"The lovely lady Christabel,
Whom her father loves so well,
What makes her in the wood so late,
A furlong from the castle gate?
She had dreams all yesternight
Of her own betrothed knight;
Dreams that made her moan and leap,
As on her bed she lay in sleep;
And she in the midnight wood will pray
For the weal of her lover, that's far away.

"She stole along, she nothing spoke,
The breezes they were still also;
And nought was green upon the oak,
But moss and rarest mistletoe:
She kneels beneath the huge oak tree,
And in silence prayeth she.

"The lady leaps up suddenly,
The lovely lady, Christabel!
It moan'd as near, as near can be,
But what it is, she cannot tell.—
On the other side it seems to be,
Of the huge, broad-breasted, old oak tree.

"The night is chill; the forest bare;
Is it the wind that moaneth bleak?
There is not wind enough in the air
To move away the ringlet curl
From the lovely lady's cheek—
There is not wind enough to twirl
The one red leaf, the last of its clan,
That dances as often as dance it can;
Hanging so light, and hanging so high,
On the topmost twig that looks up at the sky.

"Hush, beating heart of Christabel!
Jesu, Maria, shield her well!

She folded her arms beneath her cloak,
And stole to the other side of the oak.
What sees she there?

"There she sees a damsel bright,
Drest in a silken robe of white;
Her neck, her feet, her arms, were bare,
And the jewels disorder'd in her hair.
I guess, 'twas frightful there to see
A lady so richly clad as she—
Beautiful exceedingly!" (Christabel, p. 3—7.

'Now this strange lady, who is, to be sure, some preternatural personage, comes home with Christabel, and passes the night with her. What the result of this adventure was is so very darkly intimated, that it would be hazardous to frame a conjecture. That all was not as it should be, that some mysterious spells were wrought both upon Christabel and Sir Leoline, producing strange external and internal transformations, is evident; but what is meant to be understood to have been actually done, to what purpose, how produced, or with what consequences to the parties, we know as little as Mr. Coleridge himself. We should not be much surprised if the object of the poet was to make fools of the public, having observed Lord Byron to have succeeded so well in this art; and if it was really published on the *first* of "the month before the month of May," we cannot altogether disapprove of the pleasantry."

ART. 3. *Bertram, or the Castle of St. Aldobrand; a Tragedy in Five Acts.* By the Rev. R. C. Maturin. Fourth Edition. 8vo. pp. 80. Murray. London.

THE reverend Mr. Maturin, better known to our readers under the name of *Dennis Jasper Murphy*, as the author of the Wild Irish Boy, the Fatal Revenge, the Milesian Chief, &c. &c. has gone as far in outraging taste, modesty, virtue, nature, and religion, as the most admired of his cotemporaries. All his productions bear strong marks of family likeness;—all display talent, all teem with extravagance, all tend to immorality. The tragedy of Bertram is stamped with his characteristic lineaments, and is altogether worthy of his genius.

How such horrible fantasies, as he is constantly, though unavailingly, exercising, should ever have got possession of a mind disciplined to the duties of his sacred function, we are utterly at a loss to imagine. The indulgence of them seems scarcely compatible with the devoutness requisite in him, whose office it is to 'minister in holy things.' We have heard, indeed, and we cannot lament it, if true, that since he has thrown off the disguise of a fictitious name, under which he had long successfully cloaked himself, he has beendegraded from his preferments in the church.

The British Reviewers, to whom we are indebted for the remarks on this Drama, have very justly availed themselves of so fair an opportunity to animadvert on the gross indecorum of making the solemnity of prayer a matter of mimicry. Appeals to heaven are allowable only on important occasions of real life, and should be the aspirations of sincerity; but when both the scene and the sentiment are feigned, they are shocking profanations. Were it even possible for the spectators to enter into the illusion, it should yet be remembered that there is One, who 'cannot be deceived, and will not be mocked."

The following Review should be read in connexion with the preceding

one of '*the* Christabel,' of which it is a continuation.

'Come we now from the Castle of Sir Leoline to the castle of St. Aldobrand. The change is so far an advantage to us, that we are no longer under a necessity to grope in the dark for a meaning. Every thing in this quarter is obvious and palpable enough. We are still, however, in the school of the influence of which we have been complaining. Rotten principles and a bastard sort of sentiment, such, in short, as have been imported into this country from German moralists and poets, form the interest of this stormy and extravagant composition. The piece is so much in the taste of Lord Byron, that the public have let that nobleman into a large share of the credit of the performance. How that may be we dare not say; but we venture to advise the reverend dramatist, for the sake of the holy and immortal interests connected with his profession, to withdraw himself from all connexion with Lord Byron's tainted muse, and to the greatest distance he possibly can from the circle within which the demons of sentimental profligacy exert their pernicious incantations. The best amulet we can recommend him to use by way of security against the influence of these spells and sorceries, is the frequent, the perpetual perusal of the word of God, of which it is his happy privilege to be the organ and expounder. Let him bind it for a sign upon his hand, and let it be as a frontlet between his eyes, and he may set at nought all the fascinations of depraved poetical examples. In that source of sublimity, simplicity, and beauty, will be found a holy standard of moral perfection, a magnificent display of real grandeur, towards which the soul may erect itself in an attitude of correspondent elevation, and carry its views safely beyond the boundaries of material existence into regions of intellectual splendour, and among those happy inspiring objects which bear the poet aloft on seraph's wings,

"And wake to ecstasy the living lyre."

'The very *Dramatis Personæ* of this performance sufficiently announces to us what we are to expect, and particularly the ominous line at the bottom of the page, "Knights, Monks, Soldiers, Banditti, &c. &c." recalled to our minds the alarm which we felt on reading Lord Byron's motto to his last redoubtable performance, "Guns, trumpets, blunderbusses, drums, and thunder." The story of this piece is told in a very few lines. Count Bertram, a nobleman of Sicily, high in the favour of his Sovereign, was attached to Imogine, a young lady of comparatively humble birth, who returned his love with an equal passion. By a sad reverse, the consequence of his ambition and rebellion, the count is deprived of all his fortune and honours, and banished from his native land. With a band of desperate followers he continues to keep the shores and the state itself in alarm. His great enemy and fortunate rival, to whose ascendancy he was forced to give way, is St. Aldobrand, a valiant and loyal subject, who, to complete the mortification of the discomfited rebel, obtains the hand of Imogine in the absence of her first lover. The lady's excuse for this breach of constancy is the starving state of a parent, whose wants she is thus enabled to relieve. Count Bertram, with his desperate band of followers, is shipwrecked upon the coast near the monastery of St. Anselm, and within a little distance of the castle of St. Aldobrand. They are received at the monastery with the hospitality usual in such places, and soon after a message comes from the fair Imogine to invite the shipwrecked voyagers to the castle of St. Aldobrand, as being capable of affording them better accommodation and refreshment than the convent. In the mean time, in a conversation with the prior of the convent, Count Bertram reveals himself,

and makes a full declaration with all the bitterness and rage of disappointed passion, and his deadly hate towards St. Aldobrand, and determined purpose of destroying him. He is made acquainted with the temporary absence of his enemy, then with the Knights of St. Anselm. Upon learning this he expresses a horrid joy, considering the opportunity is now arrived of satiating his vengeance. He goes to the castle of St. Aldobrand, where his followers are feasted. His interview with Imogine, and the dire impressions on his mind when the full disclosure of her situation is made to him, are exhibited in a scene of great tragic pathos and terror; and, in justice to the poet, we will here place it before the reader.

Bertram comes to the end of the stage, and stands without looking at her.

Imo. Stranger, I sent for thee, for that I deemed
Some wound was thine, that you free band might chafe,—
Perchance thy worldly wealth sunk with you wreck;
Such wound my gold can heal—the castle's almoner—

Ber. The wealth of worlds were heaped on me in vain.

Imo. Oh then I read thy loss—thy heart is sunk
In the dark waters pitiless; some dear friend,
Or brother, loved as thine own soul, lies there—
"I pity thee, sad man, but can no more—"
Gold I can give, but can no comfort give,
For I am comfortless—
"Yet if I could collect my faltering breath
"Well were I meet for such sad ministry,
"For grief hath left my voice no other sound—"

Ber. (*striking his heart*) No dews give freshness to this blasted soil—

Imo. Strange is thy form, but more thy words are strange—
Fearful it seems to hold this parley with thee.
Tell me thy race and country—

Ber. What avails it?
The wretched have no country: that dear name
Comprises home, kind kindred, fostering friends,
Protecting laws, all that binds man to man—
But none of these are mine;—I have no country—
And for my race, the last dread trump shall wake
The sheeted relics of mine ancestry,
Ere trump of herald to the armed lists
In the bright blazon of their stainless coat,
Calls their lost child again—

Imo. I shake to hear him—
There is an awful thrilling in his voice—
"The soul of other days comes rushing in them."
If nor my bounty nor my tears can aid thee,
Stranger, farewell; and 'mid thy misery
Pray, when thou tell'st thy beads, for one more wretched.

Ber. Stay, gentle lady, I would somewhat with thee.
(*Imogine retreats terrified*)
(*detaining her*)—Thou shalt not go—

Imo. Shall not!—Who art thou? speak—

Ber. And must I speak?
There was a voice which all the world, but thee,
Might have forgot, and been forgiven.

Imo. My senses blaze—between the dead and living
I stand in fear—oh God!—it cannot be—
Those thick black locks—those wild and sunburnt features—
He looked not thus—but then that voice—
It cannot be—for he would know my name.

Ber. Imogine—(*she has tottered towards him during the last speech, and when he utters her name, shrieks and falls into his arms.*)

Ber. Imogine—yes,
Thus pale, cold, dying, thus thou art most fit
To be enfolded to this desolate heart—
A blighted lily on its icy bed—
Nay, look not up, 'tis thus I would behold thee,
That pale cheek looks like truth—I'll gaze no more—
That fair, that pale, dear cheek, these helpless arms,
If I look longer they will make me human.

Imo. (*starting from him*) Fly, fly, the vassals of thine enemy wait
To do thee dead.

Ber. Then let them wield the thunder,
Fell is their dint, who're mailed in despair.
Let mortal might sever the grasp of Bertram.

Imo. Release me—I must break from him—he knows not—

Oh God!

Ber. Imogine—madness seizes me—
Why do I find thee in mine enemy's walls?
What dost thou in the halls of Aldobrand?
Infernal light doth shoot athwart my mind—
Swear thou art a dependent on his bounty,
That chance, or force, or sorcery brought thee thither;
Thou canst not be—my throat is swoln with agony—
Hell hath no plague—Oh no, thou couldst not do it.

Imo. "(*kneeling*)" Mercy.

Ber. Thou hast it not, or thou wouldst speak—
Speak, speak—(*with frantic violence*)

Imo. I am the wife of Aldobrand,—
To save a famishing father did I wed.

Ber. I will not curse *her*—but the hoarded vengeance—

Imo. Aye—curse, and consummate the horrid spell,
For broken-hearted, in despairing hour
With every omen dark and dire I wedded—
Some ministering demon mocked the robed priest,
With some dark spell, not holy vow, they bound me,
Full were the rites of horror and despair.
They wanted but—the seal of Bertram's curse.

Ber. (*not heeding her*)—Talk of her father—could a father love thee
As I have loved?"—the veriest wretch on earth

" Doth cherish in some corner of his heart
" Some thought that makes that heart a sanctuary
" For pilgrim dreams in midnight-hour to visit,
" And weep and worship there.
" —And such thou wert to me—and thou art lost.
" —What was a father? could a father's love
" Compare with mine?" in want, and war, and peril,
Things that would thrill the hearer's blood to tell of,
My heart grew human when I thought of thee—
Imogine would have shuddered for my danger—
Imogine would have bound my leechless wounds—
Imogine would have sought my nameless corse,
And known it well—and she was wedded—wedded—
—Was there no name in hell's dark catalogue
To brand thee with, but mine immortal foe's——
And did I 'scape from war, and want, and famine,
To perish by the falsehood of a woman?

Imo. Oh spare me, Bertram; oh preserve thyself.

Ber. A despot's vengeance, a false country's curses,
The spurn of menials whom this hand had fed—
In my heart's steeled pride I shook them off,
As the bayed lion from his hurtless hide
Shakes his pursuer's darts—across their path——
One dart alone took aim, thy hand did bard it.

Imo. He did not hear my father's cry—Oh heaven—
Nor food, nor fire, nor raiment, and his child
Knelt madly to the hungry walls for succour
E'er her wrought brain could bear the horrid thought,
Or wed with him—or—see thy father perish.

Ber. Thou tremblest lest I curse thee; tremble not——
Though thou hast made me, woman, very wretched—
Though thou hast made me—but I will not curse thee——
Hear the last prayer of Bertram's broken heart,
That heart which thou hast broken, not his foes!——
Of thy rank wishes the full scope be on thee—
May pomp and pride shout in thine addered path
Till thou shalt feel and sicken at their hollowness—
May he thou'st wed, be kind and generous to thee,
Till thy wrung heart, stabb'd by his noble fondness,
Writhe in detesting consciousness of falsehood—
May thy babe's smile speak daggers to that mother
Who cannot love the father of her child,
And in the bright blaze of the festal hall,
When vassals kneel, and kindred smile around thee,
May ruined Bertram's pledge hiss in thine ear——
Joy to the proud dame of St. Aldrobrand—
While his cold corse doth bleach beneath her towers. (Bertram, p. 25—30.

'At the next meeting of this luckless pair, which is at the convent of St. Anselm, after much painful conflict, Bertram extorts a promise from Imogine to meet him under the castle walls, and yield him an hour's intercourse. The appointment is kept, and in a wretched moment the stain of guilt is added to the sorrows of the unhappy wife. Immediately after the parting, Bertram hears that Lord Aldobrand had received a commission from his sovereign to hunt down the outlawed Bertram. From this moment he forms an inexorable determination to murder (for whatever gloss is given to the act, in reference to the manner, place, and time of doing it, no other name could properly describe it) his devoted enemy. His horrid purpose is declared to the wretched wife, whose pitiable and mad despair, on being unable to move him from his purpose, is certainly a most distressing picture of female anguish. The murder is committed; and all that succeeds is the utter misery, madness, and death of Imogine, and the death of the Count by his own hands.

'That there is much deep distress in the story of this tragedy, very considerable force in the expression of feeling and passion, and both vigour and beauty in the imagery and diction, we are very ready to admit; but in dignity, propriety, consistency, and contrast, in the finer movements of virtuous tenderness, the delicacies of female sensibility, the conflict of struggling emotions, heroical elevation of sentiment, and moral sublimity of action, this play is extremely deficient. The hero is that same mischievous compound of attractiveness and turpitude, of love and crime, of chivalry and brutality, which in the poems of Lord Byron and his imitators has been too long successful in captivating weak fancies and outraging moral truth. Let but your hero be well-favoured, wo-begone, mysterious, desperately brave, and, above all, desperately in love, and the interest of the female reader is too apt to be secured in his behalf, however bloody, dark, and revengeful, however he

towards God and man, he may display himself in his principles and actions. The whole theory and secret of this poetical philosophy is amusingly detailed in the epilogue to the piece, from which, small as is our general esteem for these literary performances, we must, for the sake of the profound ethical maxims it contains, exhibit an extract to the reader.

"Enough for Imogine the tears ye gave her;
I come to say one word in Bertram's favour—
Bertram! ye cry, a ruthless blood-stain'd rover!
He was——but also was the truest lover:
And, faith! like cases that we daily view,
All might have prosper'd had the fair been true.

"Man, while he loves, is never quite deprav'd,
And woman's triumph, is a lover sav'd.
The branded wretch, whose callous feelings court
Crime for his glory, and disgrace for sport;
If in his breast love claims the smallest part,
If still he values one fond female heart,
From that one seed, that ling'ring spark, may grow
Pride's noblest flow'r, and virtue's purest glow:
Let but that heart—dear female lead with care
To honour's path, and cheer his progress there,
And proud, though haply sad regret occurs
At all his guilt, think all his virtue hers."
(Epilogue, p. 81.

'The cardinal crime on which the story turns is the fatal act of infidelity committed under the walls of the castle of Aldobrand. And this crime is proposed and assented to by the contracting parties, in a manner as little consistent with common modesty in woman, and common generosity in man, as can well be imagined. But if that which ought most to soften a man towards the sufferings of a woman be the consciousness that he himself has been the cause of it, then is this Bertram one of the worst specimens of a man and a soldier that we have yet encountered in the course of our experience. After cropping this fair flower, he treads it under foot, and scatters in the dust its blasted beauty. With ruthless delight, and demoniac malice, he spurns the soft and melting prayers in her husband's behalf, whom he resolves to murder in his own mansion, in the presence or hearing of his wife and child, and, as it seems, while he rests on his couch after the fatigue of a journey. All this he resolves, and the deed is done, without any tender visitings of nature, and with less compunction or conflict in his bosom than Milton's devil expressed on the eve of destroying the felicity of Paradise. And yet, says the epilogue, in apology for all this,

"Bertram! ye cry, a ruthless blood-stain'd rover!
He was ——but also was the truest lover!

'We will present to our readers the scene which takes place between the lovers after that act of shame by which the mother, wife, and woman, were for ever lost.

Enter BERTRAM.

"It is a crime in me to look on thee—
But in whate'er I do there now is crime—
Yet wretched thought still struggles for thy safety—
Fly, while my lips without a crime may warn thee—
Would thou hadst never come, or sooner parted.
Oh God—he heeds me not:
Why comest thou thus?" what is thy fearful business?
I know thou comest for evil, but its purport
I ask my heart in vain."
Ber. "Guess it, and spare me." (*a long pause, during which she gazes at him.*)
Canst thou not read it in my face?
"*Imo.* I dare not;
Mixt shades of evil thought are darkening there;
But what my fears do indistinctly guess
Would blast me to behold—(*turns away, a pause*)"
Ber. Dost thou not hear it in my very silence?
"That which no voice can tell, doth tell itself.
Imo. My harassed thought hath not one point of fear,
Save that it must not think."
Ber. (*throwing his dagger "on the ground"*)
Speak thou for me,—
Show me the chamber where thy husband lies,
The morning must not see us both alive.
Imo. (*screaming and struggling with him*)
Ah! horror! horror! off—withstand me not,
"I will arouse the castle, rouse the dead,
To save my husband; villain, murderer, monster,
Dare the bayed lioness, but fly from me.
"*Ber.* Go, wake the castle with thy frantic cries:
Those cries that tell my secret, blazon thine.
Yea, pour it on thine husband's blasted ear.
"*Imo.* Perchance his wrath may kill me in its mercy.
"*Ber.* No, hope not such a fate of mercy from him;
He'll curse thee *with his pardon.*

" And would his death-fixed eye be terrible
" As its ray bent in love on her that wronged him?
" And would his dying groan affright thine ear
" Like words of peace spoke to thy guilt—in vain?
" *Imo.* I care not, I am reckless, let me perish.
" *Ber.* No, thou must live amidst a hissing world,
" A thing that mothers warn their daughters from,
" A thing the menials that do tend thee scorn.
" Whom when the good do name, they tell their beads,
" And when the wicked think of, they do triumph;
" Canst thou encounter this?
" *Imo.* I must encounter it—I have deserved it;
" Begone, or my next cry shall wake the dead.
" *Ber.* Hear me.
" *Imo.* No parley, tempter; fiend, avaunt.
" *Ber. Thy son.*—(*She stands stupified.*) Go, take him trembling in thy hand of shame,
" A victim to the shrine of public scorn—
" Poor boy! his sire's worst foe might pity him,
" Albeit his mother will not—
" Banished from noble halls, and knightly converse,
" Devouring his young heart in loneliness
" With bitter thought—my mother was—a wretch.
Imo. (*falling at his feet*) "I am a wretch, but who hath made me so?
" I'm writhing like a worm beneath thy spurn."
Have pity on me, I have had much wrong.
Ber. My heart is as the steel within thy grasp.
" *Imo.* (*still kneeling*) Thou hast cast me down from light,
" From my high sphere of purity and peace,
" Where once I walked in mine uprightness, blessed—
" Do not thou cast me into utter darkness."
Ber. (*looking on her with pity for a moment*) Thou fairest flower—
Why didst thou fling thyself across my path,
My tiger spring must crush thee in its way,
But cannot pause to pity thee.
Imo. Thou must,
" For I am strong in woes"—I ne'er reproached thee—
" I plead but with my agonies and tears—"
Kind, gentle Bertram, my beloved Bertram,
For thou wert gentle once, and once beloved,
Have mercy on me—Oh, thou couldst not think it—(*looking up, and seeing no relenting in his face, she starts up wildly*)
By heaven "and all its host," he shall not perish.
Ber. "By hell and all its host," he shall not live.
" This is no transient flash of fugitive passion—
" His death hath been my life for years of misery—
" Which else I had not lived—
" Upon that thought, and not on food, I fed;
" Upon that thought, and not on sleep, I rested—
" I come to do the deed that must be done—
" Nor thou, nor sheltering angels could prevent me."
Imo. "But man shall, miscreant"—help!
Ber. Thou callest in vain—
The armed vassals all are far from succour—
" Following St. Anselm's votarists to the convent—"
My hand of blood are darkening in their halls—
" Wouldst have him butchered by their ruffian hands
" That wait my bidding?
" *Imo* (*falling on the ground*)—Fell and horrible
" I'm sealed, shut down in ransomless perdition.
" *Ber.* Fear not, my vengeance will not yield its prey.
" He shall fall nobly, by my hand shall fall—
" But still and dark the summons of his fate,
" So winds the coiled serpent round his victim.

'Ill as the lady Imogine was used by her sanguinary and brutal lover, we cannot say that her own character is such as to entitle her to much respect. The author has endeavoured in a very lame manner to support her constancy by the pretext, not a very new one, and in the present instance clumsily enough inserted, of a starving parent whose life was saved by the sacrifice; and after this first sacrifice to convenience or exigency, not unlike those which, in the coarse arrangements of ordinary life, parents are apt to require of their daughters, and daughters are apt very cheerfully to submit to, she makes another voluntary sacrifice of her honour, her husband, and her child, to another sort of convenience or exigency which is created by the urgency of nature or the stress of passion. The events are of ordinary occurrence and of ephemeral frequency in vicious society; and though the author has raised them to tragic dignity by his manner of telling and describing them, and the vivacious touches of a very glowing pencil, yet the real substratum of the tale is one of those turbulent triumphs of passion over duty, which mar the peace of families and make the practicers in Doctors' Commons.

'That this murderous fellow of a count is meant to engage our admiration and interest our sympathies, is but too apparent. After Bertram has revealed to the Prior his bloody trade as the leader of a banditti, and his yet more horrible purposes, the holy man, as he is called, thus addresses him:

Prior. High-hearted man, sublime even in thy guilt.

And again, after the horrible murder, which certainly had as little sublimity

in it as the murders of Radcliffe Highway, the saintly Prior meets the bloody Bertram with this exclamation:

Prior. This majesty of guilt doth awe my spirit—
Is it the embodied fiend who tempted him
Sublime in guilt?"

Never was a murderer of a man in power let off so well. He walks abroad a chartered ruffian; and he who but a little before had been proclaimed as an outlaw, and his life declared to be forfeited, is left, after the assassination of the greatest and most honourable man in the country, to hold a long parley with monks and friars, and at last to die at his own leisure, and in his own manner. What occasioned the fall of Count Bertram and his banishment is not disclosed, but we are at liberty to suppose it was rebellious and treasonable conduct. The Prior, who seems to have known him well, alludes to the similarity of his case to that of the "star-bright apostate;" and the main ground of his implacable hostility to Lord Aldobrand is the patriotic office with which he is invested of preventing him, if possible, from infesting the coast as a marauder, and chasing him out of the woods wherein he and his banditti were secreting themselves. It does not appear that Aldobrand had vowed his destruction, but on the contrary the Prior thus advises him,

"Flee to the castle of St. Aldobrand,
His power may give thee safety."

'So that upon the whole there seems to be a want of a sufficient provocation to the horrid crime which Bertram committed, except a tendency by nature to acts of blood and cruelty be supposed to have pre-existed in his mind, and to have prepared the way to the villany which followed. And when all this is properly weighed, the desperate love towards such a restless ill-disposed person in the mind of a gentle lady, unsubdued by a union with a kind and noble husband, distinguished by public fidelity and private worth, the fruit of which union was a child, the tender object of the love of both its parents, stands pretty much without defence, even at the bar of that tribunal where love holds its partial sessions.

'On the stage there should be no tampering with the Majesty of Heaven. Neither appeals, or addresses, nor prayers, nor invocations to the King of kings, nor images taken from his revealed word, or from his providences, or his attributes, can be decorously or safely introduced on the stage, or adopted for the purposes of mere poetical effect, or pretended situations. Objects of such tremendous reality are not the proper appendages of fiction. They were intended only for hallowed uses, and not for entertainment or ornament. Upon these grounds it seems to us to be a practice that cannot be justified by any prescriptive usage of the drama, to blend the pure idea of Heaven and Heaven's King with the corrupt display of human passions, and representations of earthly turmoils and distractions. We do not mark the play before us as peculiarly deserving of censure in this respect; but the passage which follows has given us the opportunity of boldly declaring ourselves on this subject, whatever credit we may lose by it in the opinions of the more liberal critics of these times.

"*Imo.* Aye, heaven and earth do cry, impossible.
The shuddering angels round the eternal throne
Veiling themselves in glory, shriek impossible,
But hell doth know it true."

'We take our leave of Christabel and Bertram, but not without adverting, as in justice we ought, to the great disparity between these productions in the merits of the compositions. The poem which has been denominated "wild and singularly original and beautiful," is, in our judgment, a weak and singularly nonsensical and affected performance; but the play of Bertram is a production of undoubted genius. The descriptive as well as the pathetic force of many passages is admirable, and the rhythm and cadence of the verse is

musical, lofty, and full of tragic pomp. As the reader has observed, we have many serious objections to the piece, and we cannot but greatly regret that a mind like that of its author should have lent itself to the trickery of Lord Byron's cast of characters, and employed itself in presenting virtue and vice in such delusive colours, and unappropriate forms.'

ART. 4. *Airs of Palestine, a Poem.* By John Pierpont, Esq. Baltimore. B. Eddes.

SOON after the discovery of America, and when little was known of it, with certainty, but its existence, a theory was started, by some of the philosophers of the old world, highly derogatory to the importance of their new acquisition; —which was no less than that this Continent was a sort of after-creation, when nature was in her dotage; and that in all her efforts in this hemisphere, she betrayed manifest indications of imbecility. A notion so suited to flatter European pride readily obtained; and as more pains are usually taken to circulate calumny than to refute it, the belief may possibly yet prevail where it was propagated.

The philosophers, however, happened, for once, to be mistaken,—the fact being directly the reverse of the hypotheses. The aspect of nature is both grander and more beautiful in America, —her mien is more majestic, her features are more varied and more lovely, her disposition is kinder, and her products are more liberal and diversified, than in any other quarter of the globe; —and whatever grade, in the scale of intellect, may be assigned to the aborigines, we can now boast a race of men who are able to vindicate their claims to the prerogative of talent.

We have no reason to blush at the character of our countrymen. We can point, in the catalogue of our illustrious citizens, to names that would adorn the annals of any age or nation; and in point of general information, intelligence, ingenuity, and enterprise, we dread comparison with none.

It is true we have produced but few authors;—yet fewer bad ones, in proportion, than is generally the case. As we do not often see any but the more approved works that appear abroad, we are led to judge of the remainder by these specimens. From fallacious premises, it is not wonderful that we should draw a false conclusion. Probably not one work in ten, that is published in Great Britain, survives the first edition, and scarcely one in ten of this decimation ever reaches this country. We have little idea of the number of volumes that fall daily still-born from the press in the British metropolis.

But still, we are reproached because we have produced so few authors,—let their merits be as they may. We suspect that the old leaven of the original error in regard to this country is at the bottom of this argument, which is urged by cavillers. The reason of this alleged, and admitted deficiency, is perfectly obvious, and in no degree impeaches our capacity. Books are the manufacture of the mind;—and precisely the same reason which has led us to rely on foreign skill and industry for many other fabrics, has induced us to import

these,—we could buy them cheaper than we could make them.

Labour, both mental and manual, has been in too great demand, heretofore, in this country, to permit us to weave either poetry or cambric to advantage. Any man whose education and talents qualified him for authorship, could obtain a more lucrative employment; and there were few among us who could afford to make sacrifices to inclination.

Even now, when the professions are crowded, and there are surplus talents that may be purchased at a reasonable price, nobody is willing to bid for them, —and why? We observed that books, like most other manufactures, might be imported cheaper than they could be wrought;—this is emphatically true, though the analogy does not strictly hold, for we pay nothing for foreign literature, —that is to say, and it would seem rather paradoxical without this explanation, our *booksellers* pay nothing for the copyright of foreign publications,—and, of course, our own writers can never fairly enter into competition with foreigners, in fancy articles, till they can afford to offer their commodities on equally accommodating terms. Yet even in that event, we doubt whether disinterested love of fame be as powerful a stimulus as the sordid love of gold; though no doubt a much more honourable source of inspiration.

But even this meed is grudgingly bestowed. We have so accustomed ourselves to read English books, that we have adopted English prejudices; and are ready to join in a sneer at any attempt towards literary independence. It is a little extraordinary that a people who are so jealous of their fame in every other respect, and who are so fond of praise, that they are wont to laud themselves on the slightest pretences, should be willing to waive an undoubted right, and acquiesce in a charge of inferiority in a particular, where degradation is most galling to pride. We trust that our countrymen will not, always, so undervalue their privileges and debase their understandings.

If under all these disheartening circumstances, native genius still rears its crest, we may imagine what it would achieve under more encouraging auspices. The poem before us gives indubitable indications of poetic talent, which it requires only the ray of patronage to mature to excellence. In vigour of fancy, richness of imagery, and fertility of allusion, it is surpassed by the productions of no cotemporary bard; whilst in chasteness of style, and purity of sentiment, it forms a striking and honourable contrast with the polluted taste and prostituted morals of the popular poetry of the age.

The "Airs of Palestine," we are informed by the author, in an introduction of some length and much interest, "is intended purely and exclusively as a religious poem." The connexion between poetry and religion, was as early as we have any evidences of the existence of either; and the best interests of both have suffered from their severance. We rejoice that the muse is returning to her first love, and hope that no rude hand may hereafter violate their union. Let us not be misunderstood; we do not wish to check her cheerfulness, nor to inhibit her gambols; —we would make her the sister, and not the slave of virtue. The subject of

this poem is 'Sacred Music;' and to trace the affinity between the exaltation produced by sublime strains of solemn harmony and the fervour of devotional feeling, and hence to infer its appropriateness as an accompaniment to social worship, is, apparently, the design of the poet; in the prosecution of which he adduces many apt and forcible illustrations from sacred history, and the volume of nature.

The poem commences with the confusion of language on the destruction of the tower of Babel. Yet we are told that in this general wreck,

'All was not lost, though busy Discord flung
Repulsive accents, from each jarring tongue;
All was not lost; for Love one tie had twin'd,
And Mercy dropp'd it, to connect mankind:
One tie, that winds, with soft and sweet control,
Its silken fibres round the yielding soul;
Binds man to man, sooths Passion's wildest strife,
And, through the mazy labyrinths of life,
Supplies a faithful clue, to lead the lone
And weary wanderers, to his Father's throne.
That tie is *Music*.

Our limits will not allow us to attempt a delineation of the plan of the poem. We must content ourselves with presenting to the reader some detached pictures. After celebrating the empire of music over brute instinct,—its sovereignty over the soul, the poet proceeds,

'To her, Religion owes her holiest flame:
Her eye looks heaven-ward, for from heaven she came.
And when Religion's mild and genial ray,
Around the frozen heart, begins to play,
Music's soft breath falls on the quivering light;
The fire is kindled, and the flame is bright;
And that cold mass, by either power assail'd,
Is warm'd—made liquid—and to heav'n exhal'd.'

He cannot refrain from glancing, as he passes, at the poetic traditions of classic mythology.

'Where lies our path?—though many a vista call,
We may admire, but cannot tread them all.
Where lies our path?—a poet, and inquire
What hills, what vales, what streams become the lyre!
See, there Parnassus lifts his head of snow;
See at his foot, the cool Cephissus flow;
There Ossa rises; there Olympus towers;
Between them, Tempe breathes in beds of flowers,
Forever verdant; and there Peneus glides
Through laurels whispering on his shady sides.
Your theme is music:—Yonder rolls the wave,
Where dolphins snatch'd Arion from his grave,
Enchanted by his lyre:—Citheron's shade
Is yonder seen, where first Amphion play'd
Those potent airs, that from the yielding earth,
Charm'd stones around him, and gave cities birth.
And fast by Hæmus, Thracian Hebrus creeps
O'er golden sands, and still for Orpheus weeps,
Whose gory head, borne by the stream along,
Was still melodious, and expired in song.
There Nereids sing, and Triton winds his shell;
There be thy path—for there the Muses dwell.
'No, no—a lonelier, lovelier path be mine:
Greece and her charms I leave, for Palestine.
There, purer streams through happier valleys flow,
And sweeter flowers on holier mountains blow.
I love to breathe where Gilead sheds her balm;
I love to walk on Jordan's banks of palm;
I love to wet my feet on Hermon's dews;
I love the promptings of Isaiah's muse:
In Carmel's holy grots, I'll court repose,
And deck my mossy couch, with Sharon's deathless rose.'

The description of David's deliverance of Saul, by the magic of his lyre, from the enchantment of the evil spirit, is highly animated, and contains a fanciful and original suggestion.

'As the young harper tries each quivering wire,
It leaps and sparkles with prophetic fire,
And, with the kindling song, the kindling rays
Around his fingers tremulously blaze,
Till the whole hall, like those blest fields above,
Glows with the light of melody and love.
Soon as the foaming demon hears the psalm,
Heaven on his memory bursts, and Eden's balm,
He sees the dawnings of too bright a sky;
Detects the angel, in the poet's eye;
With grasp convulsive, rends his matted hair;
Through his strain'd eye-balls shoots a fiend-like glare;
And flies, with shrieks of agony, that hall,
The throne of Israel, and the breast of Saul;
Exil'd to roam, or, in infernal pains,
To seek a refuge from that shepherd's strains.

But were we to copy every thing that pleases us, we should extend our extracts beyond the bounds we have prescribed to ourselves. Yet we do not consider the performance perfect, even in reference to its object; much less would we assign to it a rank to

which it does not aspire. It possesses great merit; but we value it more for what it promises to hope, than for what it yields to fruition. We trust that this essay will meet with such a reception as to induce the author to give scope to his imagination in some undertaking equally worthy of his genius, and more commensurate with his powers.

We have but one specific objection to the 'Airs of Palestine'—it annoys us with the frequent recurrence of double rhymes. In our opinion, they never consist with the dignity of heroic verse, but, at any rate, should not be brought into such proximity, as pains the ear in the following lines.

'There, in dark bowers imbosomed, Jesus flings
His hand celestial o'er prophetic strings;
Displays his purple robe, his bosom gory,
His crown of thorns, his cross, his future glory;
And, while the group, each hallowed accent gleaning,
On pilgrim's staff, in pensive posture leaning—
Their reverend beards, that sweep their bosoms, wet
With the chill dews of shady Olivet—
Wonder and weep, they pour the song of sorrow,
With their lov'd Lord, whose death shall shroud the morrow.'

There are, too, some instances of verbal alliteration that we cannot approve. This is an ornament that should be used sparingly;

'The cross is crumbled, and the crosier crush'd,

is, we think, carrying it a little too far,—though it is, generally, applied with judgment and effect.

It is worthy, however, of particular remark and commendation, in these slovenly times, that there is not a false quantity or rhyme in the whole poem.

Art. 5. *A Sketch of the Life and Character of President Dwight, delivered as an Eulogium, before the Academic Body of Yale College, by Benjamin Silliman, Chem. Min. and Phar. Prof.* New-Haven. Maltby, Goldsmith & Co.

IN the death of Dr. Dwight, the world has sustained a loss to which it is rarely exposed,—that of a great and good man. The Eulogy before us, is one of the many expressions of grief and affection excited by this calamitous event throughout our country. Professor Silliman, from his collegiate connexion and personal intimacy with the deceased, enjoyed an opportunity, which he knew both how to appreciate and to improve, of becoming acquainted with the events of his life, and of analyzing his character. He has acquitted himself creditably in this attempt to exhibit a sketch of both. He has presented us with an interesting outline of the history, and a just estimate of the moral and literary merits of the distinguished subject of his Memoir. His reputation as a writer may not, indeed, be enhanced by the present performance; but he has shown his good sense in not aiming, in a production of this nature, at a display of his rhetorical powers. He has adhered, with laudable fidelity, to the discharge of the duty assigned him, without diving into pathos, or straggling into sublimity. It is so rarely that we see either an oration, or an address, written with any degree of modesty or appropriateness, that we cannot withhold the acknowledgment of our obligation to Professor Silliman, for his signal forbearance on an occasion where his feelings were so likely to have triumphed over his judgment. We hope that this commendable observance of decorum will be

generally imitated, and that, hereafter, the remains of departed worth will be either 'quietly inurn'd,' or deplored in a manner not to aggravate affliction.

We shall avail ourselves of Professor Silliman's execution of a task we should, otherwise, have undertaken ourselves, and shall offer no apology to the reader for the length of our extracts from so interesting a biography. We have copied no more of it, however, than was absolutely necessary to make the narrative continuous.

'Dr. Dwight was born at Northampton on the 14th of May, 1752.

'The earliest indications of his childhood were those of talent and superiority. From the age of four years, when instructed chiefly by maternal care, he was able to read fluently in the Bible, the proofs of his intellectual superiority became more and more evident;—and, it may with truth be said, that, during sixty years, he constantly excited and gratified the most ardent hopes, and deserved and commanded the most active esteem and admiration.

'This College enjoys the honour of having given him his academic education, which, at the early age of seventeen, he completed; and such was the maturity and promise of his character, that at nineteen he entered on the responsible duties of a tutor.

'From the year 1765, to 1770, vigorous exertions had been made, by several superior men in the government, to raise the standard of moral sentiment and manners, to invigorate relaxed discipline, and to create a good rhetorical taste among the students.

'Their efforts, made under circumstances peculiarly inauspicious, were still, in some good degree, successful. No efforts could have been more consonant to the views of our departed head. On his accession, to the office of tutor, in 1771, he entered into, and seconded them, with his whole heart; and, while he strenuously supported the dignity of the government, he, in connexion with his distinguished coadjutors,* overthrew the dominion of false taste, both in composition and elocution, and, a standard both of poetry and prose, pure, classical, and dignified, was established.

'The Conquest of Canaan, the author's most considerable poetical work, was commenced at the age of nineteen, and finished during his residence here as a tutor, the greater part of which period it, in some degree, occupied. His mind must, therefore, have been much employed, in poetical studies, at the very time when he was using every effort to promote a just taste in fine writing.

'It appears that Mr. Dwight was admitted a member of the College Church, in 1774, at the age of twenty-three.

'It is worthy of commemoration that President Dwight was, from early life, a lover of sacred music: he even cultivated it as a science, and several anthems, and other musical compositions, executed while he was a tutor, and at various subsequent periods of his life, have received a general adoption in our sacred assemblies. His vocal powers were also superior, and he took much delight in joining in this part of public worship.

'He composed an anthem, adapted to Dr. Watts' version of the xcii. Psalm; and, it may not be improper to mention, even in this serious connexion, that he composed music for several of his smaller poetical productions. The patriotism of his countrymen, during the American Revolution, was not a little excited by his muse and by his lyre; adapted, in some cases, to the tone of cultivated minds, and, in others, to the less refined taste of the soldiery.

'At the close of his tutorial career, in 1777, Mr. Dwight, who was an ardent lover of his country, and a devoted friend to its liberties, went into the army, as chaplain, in the brigade of General Parsons, and division of Ge-

* Trumbull, Humphreys, and others.

neral Putnam. The year which he spent in the army, as it brought him into a scene entirely new;—into personal contact with many of the great actors in that eventful period; and with all the varieties of the human character, impelled to action by the grand machinery of war, contributed more, perhaps, than any similar period of his life, to extend his knowledge of the world, and to mature his capacity for usefulness. In after life, he often adverted to his connexion with the army, and drew, from his experience and observations during that period, many topics of remark and instruction, fruitful in the illustration of the human character. While in the army he took every proper opportunity of insinuating instruction, in the happiest manner, into the minds of the younger officers and soldiers: he was compassionately attentive to those who were under sentence of death, endeavouring to prepare them for this solemn event, and was sometimes gratified by receiving their thanks when a pardon had saved them from being sent, prematurely, to their account.

'The death of his father, A. D. 1777, in a remote part of the continent, to which business had led him, now cast upon Mr. Dwight the care of a numerous family, of brothers and sisters, (of whom he was the eldest) for whose *immediate* support and education, and *ultimate* establishment in life, it was incumbent on him chiefly to provide. His connexion with the army was, therefore, dissolved, and, during the four or five succeeding years, he was most laboriously employed, at Northampton, in the discharge of the highest filial and fraternal duties, while a commencing family of his own, also, demanded his care.

'Some superior minds seem capable of excelling, in almost any pursuit, depending upon intellectual vigour, and, the particular direction which they actually receive, appears often to arise from intrinsic circumstances.

'During the residence of Mr. Dwight at Northampton, his talents were called into action in the sphere of political life. In the year 1782, he served the citizens of that town, as their representative, in the General Court of the Commonwealth, convened in Boston.

'The situation of the country being very critical, two long sessions were held, in which Mr. Dwight gained great influence, as a member, and much reputation as a public speaker. He was solicited, by men of eminence, to allow himself to be named as a candidate for a seat in Congress, then in the gift of the Massachusetts Legislature, and it seems evident, that had Providence allotted him a station in the political world, he would have risen to the highest usefulness and distinction.

'He had, originally, studied the law, with the intention of making it his profession, and, had he been actuated by the love of money, or by political ambition, his way would probably have been clear, to the gratification of the one, and the attainment of the other.

'During his short connexion with political life, he repeatedly exerted his influence in the county meetings of Hampshire, in favour of law and order, then threatened with subversion; and he was eminently instrumental, and that against no small weight of character and effort, in procuring the adoption of the new constitution of Massachusetts.

'Both his inclination and his views of duty led him to the pulpit; about this time he declined offers of settlement, both at Beverly and at Charlestown.

'Towards the close of the year 1783, he accepted an invitation from the people of Greenfield, in this State, to become their minister, and was established there accordingly. During nearly thirteen years, that he remained there, he enjoyed great celebrity, as a preacher, as an instructor of youth, and as an individual.

'It was, during his residence at Greenfield, in the year 1785, that he gave his Conquest of Canaan to the

world. It was finished, and was to have been published about the commencement of the American revolution. A list of more than three thousand subscribers—(a subscription almost unparalleled in this country for any book, and especially at that period) evinces in what estimation the author was held.—The dangers of the country soon became, however, so imminent, that fear and patriotism absorbed every other sentiment; and the promised work was kept back till the struggle was past.

'The Conquest of Canaan was the first regular poem of magnitude which was written in this country, and exhibits the most indubitable proofs of a vigorous mind,—a rich and sublime imagination, and a pure and virtuous moral taste. Darwin pronounced it to contain fine versification—Cowper perused it with pleasure, and the British Critic bestowed upon it an honourable praise. A fair copy, fully written out, in the beautiful hand for which the author was, in early life, distinguished, is still in possession of his family, and will, doubtless, be preserved for the inspection of posterity.

'It does not come within the design of these remarks, to specify every production of a mind so remarkable for activity, fertility, and vigour; this may, hereafter, become the province of the professed biographer.

'The last work of magnitude to which Greenfield Hill gave birth, is the poem, or collection of poems, bearing its name.

'Both Greenfield Hill and the Conquest of Canaan, were republished in England in a handsome style.

'The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the subject of these observations, A. D. 1787, by the college of Nassau-Hall, at Princeton, as that of Doctor of Laws was, in 1810, by Harvard University.

'Not long before Dr. Dwight left Greenfield he declined an advantageous proposal to remove to Albany.

'Dr. Dwight had now arrived at the forty-third year of his age. In the meridian of life—mature in experience and in reputation; long practised in the difficult task of instructing and governing youth; familiar with the courses of academic learning, and imbued with the principles of most branches of human knowledge;—also possessing powers of communication, almost unrivalled, and his whole character surrounded with great dignity and splendour, the public voice with unprecedented unanimity, designated to him to fill the presidential chair, in this seminary, which, in May, 1795, was vacated, by the death of the learned and venerable Dr. Stiles.

'The Corporation, at an early meeting after this event, elected him president; and he commenced the next collegiate year in the discharge of the duties of his high office.

'We are now to contemplate him in a new and most interesting situation.—It seemed as if all the dispensations of providence towards him had been adapted to qualify him for the station in which, with the most distinguished reputation and usefulness, he was to pass the remainder of his days.

'The public have been little aware of the extent and diversity of the labours of President Dwight, in this Institution. He has, in fact, discharged the duties of four offices, either of which is, ordinarily, considered as sufficient to engross the time and talents of one man.

'His system of sermons, upon the composition of which he bestowed the most anxious care, and the completion of which he had very much at heart, is comprised in one hundred and seventy-three discourses, completely written out, and ready for the press. Providence permitted him to achieve this great labour, and to put the last finishing hand to it not long before his death.

'His ardent wish and endeavour was, to narrow the grounds of distinction be-

tween different classes of Christians, and to unite them all in the great work of doing good to man, rendering honour to God, and seeking eternal life.

'It would be superfluous to enter into a consideration of his system of sermons;—multitudes, both members of this institution, and others, have heard them, more or less extensively, and, as they are left in a finished state, and will, we hope, not be long withheld from the public, they will still speak for themselves.

'In the period immediately preceding the presidency of Dr. Dwight, the college church among the students was almost extinct; it came, at last, to consist of only two members, and soon after his accession it dwindled to a single person. But, for the last fifteen or sixteen years, it has, generally, embraced one fourth,—sometimes one third of the students. During the whole of his presidency it appears that there were admitted to full communion, including those recommended from other churches, about two hundred persons.

'The churches of this part of our land are extensively indebted to him, for an able revision of Dr. Watts' Psalms, and for a select collection of Hymns, both executed at the request of the highest authority of the congregational and presbyterian churches. No man in this country was so well qualified for this delicate task, and it will be a lasting memorial of his talents, taste, and piety.

'Notwithstanding the indubitable marks of superiority, and the natural dignity which surrounded him; no man ever made the humble, the timid, the poor, and the broken-hearted, realize more fully than he did, that they had found a friend.

'As an instructor, in academic literature, we can never hope to see him surpassed; it will be well indeed if he be ever equalled.

'It was never any part of his plan *merely* to discharge his duty:—he did it with his whole mind and heart, and thought *nothing adequately* done, till *all* was done that the case admitted of.

'As a Governor of the College, the success of President Dwight has not been less remarkable than his usefulness as an instructor. In commending his system of discipline and government, no censure is intended to be implied, with respect to the course which had been pursued by his immediate predecessors. It is but just, however, to say, that the experience of more than twenty-one years has proved, that a great seminary may be governed upon the same principles as a private family; and although the parallelism may not hold, in every particular and every degree, it is ascertained, on the most abundant experience, that, in all common cases, it is complete.

'This was the great secret of President Dwight's government; it was a sway of influence rather than of coersion.

'During the administration of President Dwight, public disgraceful punishments have been few—reformations have been numerous, and no instance has occurred, of a general opposition to lawful authority

'Under his auspices, the number of the academical instructors was doubled; besides the entire addition of the Medical Faculty.

'He had spent, in different capacities, half his life in this College, and twenty-seven of his best years had been most laboriously employed in its service.

'President Dwight, in the course of his life, had directed, in a greater or less degree, the education of more than two thousand youth.

'He employed most of his vacations for eighteen or twenty years, in travelling over the New-England States, and the State of New-York, in very many directions, for the purpose of giving an account of the country in every important point in which it would be interesting to an enlightened mind, and es-

pecially to posterity. Every where, as he travelled, he came into contact with the most intelligent portion of society, and numerous sources of information were thus opened to him, which are, in a great degree, inaccessible to common travellers.

'One of his principal objects was, to exhibit the leading features of the state of society existing in New-England, which was, in his opinion, under providence, the source of all its peculiar blessings, and to correct the misrepresentations of European travellers, which he considered as being, with few exceptions, very gross.

'He was intimately acquainted with the early history of his country, and he took great pains to preserve interesting biographical and other historical accounts, from passing into oblivion.

'In amassing the materials for this work, he travelled more than 12,000 miles, principally on horseback. As it is fully written out, and ready for the press, we hope it will soon be given to the world.

'President Dwight's powers of conversation are well known: thousands in his country, and not a few from other countries, have derived delight and instruction from his lips.

'His mind was so well furnished, on almost every topic, that, as Cicero says of the poet Archias, whatever he discoursed on, he seemed to have made it his peculiar study. He adapted his conversation with great facility, to every description of persons. The learned and the ignorant—the aged and the young—the serious and the gay—the polished and the unrefined—the child and the adult were alike edified and pleased.

'—— He is gone from this sublunary scene, and the voice of praise or of censure can do him neither good nor harm. But we can never forget his commanding dignified person, on which, till disease began its ravages, there were scarcely to be found the usual traces of age;—his fine countenance strongly marked with the lines of intellect and thought;—grave and collected in meditation and devotion, but in private, beaming with kindness and benevolence;—his clear melodious voice easily filling the largest house, but gentle and agreeable at the fire-side—and his manners superior courtly, and adapted to the most finished ceremonial of good breeding, but attentive, gentle, and affectionate, especially to the humble, the young, and the timid; and always marked by the most scrupulous moral delicacy.

'It is rare that a man so great and splendid in the public eye, is, in private, so desirable; for, to his particular friends, his society was *delightful*, and the only effects of long and intimate acquaintance with him was to exalt towards him every sentiment of respect, admiration, and affection.

'He was the principal founder of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was, annually, elected its president during his life.

'President Dwight was, eminently, a benevolent man. He was the common friend of those in distress. He was largely consulted in cases of ecclesiastical, personal, and other difficulties, and freely gave his time, his advice, and his influence, as a peace-maker.

'As a relative, it could not be doubted that he who, in early life, had devoted himself with such disinterestedness, to the support of his father's bereaved family, would, in his own case, exhibit a bright example of conjugal and parental excellence.

'In estimating the merit of President Dwight's acquisitions, it must not be forgotten, that his literary ardour led him, when a young man, to so excessive a use of his eyes, *by candle light*, both in late and early study, that, from the age of twenty-two, his eyes became so weak, that most of his acquirements in after life were made through the aid of others;—he could rarely read a book himself, except in the most tran-

sient manner, and his own thoughts were conveyed to paper chiefly through an amanuensis.—He dictated perfect sentences, even in his family circle, often joining in conversation, on other topics, while the sentences were written down, and rarely wished any other aid in preserving the connexion than the repetition of the last word. He has been known to dictate to two persons at a time.

'Through forty years, embracing nearly all the maturity of his life, he struggled with this difficulty. It is believed that few instances can be pointed out of acquisitions so numerous and extensive, made under such embarrassments.

'His literary enterprise and his characteristic energy did not diminish with the increase of years. In the latter part of his life, he projected various works in theology and in literature, and, among other things, often conversed with his literary friends on the plan of a periodical work, whose object should be, to elevate the moral and literary taste of our country, to improve its manners, and, in various ways, to produce a salutary influence. So late as December 1815, but thirteen months before his death, although he had been more than a year labouring under his last malady, a considerable mitigation of his symptoms revived his interest in this project, and he offered to write half the original matter, rather than that the thing should fail. Even within four weeks of his death, he actually wrote six numbers of an original periodical paper, by way of experiment, to ascertain whether he could write two in a week without injuring his health.—Finding, as he imagined, that he could, he proposed to continue it under the title of The Friend—a title under which he wrote, thirty years ago, in a literary newspaper in this town.

'The industry—the zeal—the perseverance of President Dwight, have rarely been more conspicuous than during the present winter, through most of which, to the day of his death, he has been confined to his house, and almost to his chair. Although often suffering excruciating pain, with privation in a considerable degree of food, sleep, and ease, his mind has seemed almost to triumph over the decays of his body, and he has, with little interruption, employed his amanuensis upon various subjects, but more especially upon a work which he had much at heart, upon the proofs of the divine origin of the scriptures, as derived from the writings of St. Paul. The manuscript embraces also other important topics.

'This work, forming a volume of three or four hundred pages, he completed but three days before his decease, and but the very evening before the attack on his brain, which proved the immediate prelude to his death, and incapacitated him for farther labour. This attack took place on Wednesday morning; and on Tuesday afternoon, at twilight, he with his own hand stitched the cover upon this manuscript, and upon an original poem of 1500 lines,* which also he had just completed.—Although it was almost dark, he declined having a candle, and said he believed he could finish. He did so, and added *emphatically*;—although it is not supposed with any presentiment how prophetical his words would prove—"*there, I have done.*"

'He had indeed done, for, except signing an official paper relating to the College, this was the last work which his Maker had for him to do; it is remarkable that he was permitted to finish his important manuscripts, even to their envelopes.

'Examination after death ascertained that his disease was an internal cancer,† and that his life was cut short merely by the effect of long continued suffering, not in producing general disease, for, except his local affection, his system

* It is entitled *The Trial*, and is a contest between *genius* and *common sense*, in which *truth* acts as *umpire*.

† A cancer around the neck of the bladder.

was perfectly sound, and might have endured to extreme old age; but he was destroyed by the effect of mere pain, and that often agonizing, eventually overturning his nervous system.

'Upon rising from bed upon the morning of Wednesday, the 8th of January, after a more comfortable night than common, he was seized with a violent nervous agitation—succeeded by a fever—a fulness of the blood vessels of the head, and a degree of stupor, which proved to be the final triumph of his terrible internal enemy. For two days, although he declined taking to his bed, he seemed indisposed to speak, but always uttered himself with propriety when he attempted it;—he prayed with his family on Thursday night; but, from the extremity of his distress, was obliged to desist before he had finished.

'On Friday he was, in a degree, relieved from the stupor; but the manner in which his disease affected his brain, evidently veiled from him, in a considerable degree, the apprehension of his danger.—He perfectly knew every friend who came in, and observed all that was passing; but his respiration had become very laborious, and grew more and more so till his death: although he frequently spoke, his sentences were so interrupted, that their connexion could not always be traced at the moment, and they were sometimes thought to be incoherent, when circumstances afterwards showed, that there was a real connexion in his own mind.—He often uttered himself with perfect clearness for a time upon a particular subject, and then his mind would appear somewhat wandering. But the entrance of a friend—a question put, or any such mental stimulus, would immediately bring him back, and he would speak with his characteristic elegance and fulness, and with his own peculiar turns of expression. His politeness, his affability, his gratitude for favours done, were all conspicuous to the last. At his own request, the 8th chapter of Romans was read to him a few hours before his death;—on hearing the conclusion, he said; O what a glorious apostrophe!

'The character and writings of St. Paul, it is well known, had always been with him a favourite subject of examination and of eulogium. The hearing of this chapter seemed to bring back all his former associations of ideas; he remarked on an error in the translation—and on the views of Clarke and Waterland, and other writers, and seemed to have his mind completely withdrawn from his sufferings.

'At his own request, as before, the 17th chapter of John, and afterwards the 14th, 15th, and 16th, were read to him; he listened attentively, and remarked to a considerable extent upon the contents of the chapters.

'He continued the conversation with a friend who came, and entered with apparent interest into the subject of some recent travels up the Euphrates, especially as they related to the site of ancient Babylon, the traditionary accounts of the tomb of Daniel, and other subjects connected with sacred writ: the same interest was exhibited in the subject of the translation and diffusion of the scriptures, and especially the translation of the scriptures into the Chinese language—a beautiful copy of which work, as far as executed, he had a few days before received from Serampore, and directly from Mr. Marshman himself.

'When that verse of the 23d *Psalm*, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me"—was recited to him by a friend, and a hope expressed that he could appropriate it to himself,—he said, *I hope I can.*

'Still, the subject of his impending death, although frequently mentioned to him, appeared to make no lasting

impression on his mind; he assented to his danger, but the perception of it seemed immediately to pass from his view.

'During the two or three last hours of his life, he appeared, however, to be engaged in prayer,—his eyes were raised, and some expressions, couched in the usual language of prayer, were distinctly heard.

'Excepting a laborious respiration, our departed friend was mercifully relieved from any struggle of nature with the king of terrors. He expired without the movement of a limb or the distortion of a feature.'

ART. 6. *An authentic Narrative of the loss of the American brig Commerce, wrecked on the western coast of Africa, in the month of August,* 1815, *with the account of the sufferings of her surviving crew, who were enslaved by the wandering Arabs on the great African Desert, or Zahahrah; and observations Historical, Geographical, &c. made during the travels of the Author, while a slave to the Arabs, and in the Empire of Morocco.* By James Riley, late master and supercargo. Published by T. Longworth, 114 Broadway.

THIS is an interesting volume. It is the genuine journal of an American seaman; and as such, is entitled to credit in every respect. It contains, besides an entertaining history of the author's extraordinary adventures and sufferings, a curious and instructive account of the manners of the untameable Arabs, the rovers of the 'Great Desert.' The following sketch of this 'Narrative' is intended for such of our readers as have not had an opportunity of perusing the work.

On the 23d of August, 1815, Captain Riley sailed from Gibraltar in the brig Commerce, as master, on his return voyage to New-Orleans, with a crew consisting of nine men and a boy. Intending to pass near the Cape de Verd islands, he appears to have been carried by a current (the nature of which he afterwards undertakes to explain) farther to the south than he was aware of; and whilst endeavouring to alter his course, in the midst of fog and darkness, his vessel struck on a sand bank near the shore, and very soon became a mere wreck. With great difficulty they all reached the land; but on the next day a number of furious Arabs attacked and plundered them; and after killing one of the crew, compelled the rest to seek refuge, from their violence, on board the wreck. Finding it impossible to remain long in this situation, and apprehending every hour that they should fall into the hands of the barbarians, Captain Riley and his companions resolved, in this cruel exigency, considering it their only chance of preservation, to put to sea in their shattered boat, in the hope of throwing themselves in the way of some friendly vessel that might happen to be near. In this hope, however, they were miserably disappointed; and after buffeting the waves for several days, in the greatest distress, they dropped their oars in despair, and resigned themselves to the mercy of the elements. In a short time the same inhospitable and cheerless coast again presented itself to their desponding view, and they were soon cast upon the shore by an overwhelming surf, and left in a condition the most destitute and forlorn that can be imagined. Perishing with hunger and thirst, they with difficulty succeeded in

clambering up the cliffs that bounded the coast, in the faint expectation of meeting with something to mitigate their misery; when, to their utter dismay, they found themselves on the Atlantic border of the barren and dreary desert of Zaharah:—

"A wild expanse of lifeless sand and sky."

'Though I had previously prepared all their minds (says our author) for a barren prospect, yet the sight of it, when they reached its level, had such an effect on their senses, that they sank to the earth involuntarily; and as they surveyed the dry and dreary waste, stretching out to an immeasurable extent before them, they exclaimed, "'tis enough; here we must breathe our last; nothing can live here." The little moisture yet left in us overflowed at our eyes, but as the salt tears rolled down our wo-worn and haggard cheeks, we were fain to catch them with our fingers and carry them to our mouths, that they might not be lost, and serve to moisten our tongues, that were now nearly as dry as parched leather, and so stiff, that with difficulty we could articulate a sentence so as to be understood by each other.'

In this extremity of distress, one of the men, towards evening, perceived a light on the beach before them, and upon approaching it, a band of Arabs, with their women and camels, was discovered encamped near the shore. Although certain of experiencing the most barbarous treatment, and of being reduced to the most cruel slavery by these wild and licentious wanderers of the desert, yet there was no alternative; and they determined that, as soon as daylight appeared, they would throw themselves into the hands of these people, whatever might be the consequence. This was accordingly done; and although they had anticipated a very severe fate, yet the horrid treatment they received from these merciless savages, together with their dreadful sufferings from thirst, hunger, and the heat of the desert, so far exceeded every measure of misery they had apprehended, that they frequently, in the bitterness of despair, regretted that they had not sunk in the ocean, or resigned their breath on the lonely beach, without any further effort to prolong a wretched existence.

The Arabs, after tearing from them every article of clothing, and fighting like furies among themselves for the possession of their persons, at length settled the conflict by dividing the slaves (for such the prisoners were now to be considered) between the two parties of which the caravan consisted; and having mounted them on their camels, set off on their journey across the Great Desert. The extreme and complicated sufferings of the prisoners, during the devious wanderings of their savage masters, over the scorched and barren plains of Zaharah, are almost incredible; and one is astonished to find human nature capable of enduring such horrid hardships and privations. After being sold and separated from one another, on different occasions, by means of the traffic carried on among the wandering tribes of the desert, as they happened to meet in their route across this trackless waste, Captain Riley, and four of his men, fell into the hand of Sidi Hamet, a humane and generous Arab, who was finally prevailed upon to carry them up to Mogadore, where Captain Riley assured him he had a friend who would pay their ransom.

This assurance was founded merely on the supposition that there was an American consul resident there, and although it proved not to be the case, yet, most providentially for the sufferers, there was indeed a friend there; a stranger, of whom they had never heard, and to whom they also were totally unknown:—a young Englishman of almost unexampled humanity, of the most disinterested benevolence, and whose conduct on this occasion does the highest honour to human nature.

The author's letter, which he was required by his master, on the northern borders of the desert, to write to his imaginary friend in Mogadore, came, most fortunately, into the hands of the English gentleman abovementioned, (Mr. William Willshire,) who immediately paid from his own funds the stipulated ransom, (upwards of a thousand dollars,) and despatched a messenger to the confines of Morocco with refreshments and clothing for the wretched captives, who for two months had been dragged about on the desert, for upwards of a thousand miles, entirely naked, and wasted to the bone with hunger, thirst, and every species of suffering.

After a series of new dangers, difficulties, and sufferings, they at length arrived at Mogadore, where their humane deliverer received them with every expression of generous sympathy, and exerted himself with the greatest zeal to administer to their relief.

Having recovered his health and spirits under the generous care of Mr. Willshire, Captain Riley began to make memoranda in writing of all that had occurred since his shipwreck, and by means of a capacious and retentive memory, he was enabled to compose a complete journal of all the principal, and to him, at least, most important events of his days of slavery and suffering, together with a description of the country and towns through which he passed, and an account of the manners and character of the inhabitants. These means and materials have enabled him to present to the public a narrative peculiarly interesting and entertaining. Possessed of a good natural understanding, and of an inquisitive disposition, nothing appears to have escaped his attention and observation; and to those who are aware how little information exists relative to the geography and natural history of the Zaharah, and of the condition, customs, and character of the inhabitants of western and northern Africa, this volume of Captain Riley will undoubtedly be perused with great curiosity and interest. The 'Narrative' is written in a very simple and unadorned style, and ought, perhaps, from that circumstance, to inspire the reader with greater confidence in the truth of the story, than if recourse had been had to those auxiliary means that are sometimes resorted to, from mercenary views, for the purpose of making up a bulky volume from a few materials.

The readers of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews are apprized of the great interest that has been excited in Great Britain by the narrative of the American sailor, Robert Adams, in relation to the apocryphal city of *Tombuctoo*, and the mysterious course of the

long hidden river *Niger*. Although Captain Riley, in traversing the desert, was always at a great distance from Tombuctoo, yet Sidi Hamet, the intelligent Arabian merchant, who was so instrumental in effecting his ransom, had made two journeys to that city with a caravan, and related to Captain Riley at Mogadore, after his liberation, the particulars of them with so much clearness and precision, that he was enabled to take down the relation in writing, and has published it at length in his narrative. His description of Tombuctoo and its vicinage, agrees in some particulars with the account of Adams, but in other respects it differs very materially. Sidi Hamet says,

'Tombuctoo is a very large city, five times as great as Mogadore; it is built on a level plain, surrounded on all sides by hills, except on the south, where the plain continues to the bank of the same river we had been to before, which is wide and deep, and runs to the east; for we were obliged to go to it to water our camels, and here we saw many boats made of great trees, some with negroes in them paddling across the river. The city is strongly walled in with stone laid in clay, like the towns and houses in Suse, only a great deal thicker: the house of the king is very large and high, like the largest house in Mogadore, but built of the same materials as the walls: there are a great many more houses in that city built of stone, with shops on one side, where they sell salt and knives, and blue cloth, and haicks, and an abundance of other things, with many gold ornaments. The inhabitants are blacks, and the chief is a very large and gray-headed old black man, who is called *Shegar*, which means sultan, or king. The principal part of the houses are made with large reeds, as thick as a man's arm, and stand upon their ends, and are covered with small reeds first, and then with the leaves of the date trees: they are round, and the tops come to a point like a heap of stones. Neither the Shegar nor his people are Moslemins, but there is a town divided off from the principal one, in one corner, by a strong partition wall, and one gate to it, which leads from the main town, like the Jews' town, or Millah in Mogadore: all the Moors or Arabs who have liberty to come into Tombuctoo, are obliged to sleep in that part of it every night, or go out of the city entirely, and no stranger is allowed to enter that Millah without leaving his knife with the gate-keeper; but when he comes out in the morning it is restored to him. The people who live in that part are all Moslemin. The negroes, bad Arabs, and Moors, are all mixed together, and marry with each other, as if they were all of one colour: they have no property of consequence, except a few asses: their gate is shut and fastened every night at dark, and very strongly guarded both in the night and in the day-time. The Shegar or king is always guarded by one hundred men on mules, armed with good guns, and one hundred men on foot, with guns and long knives. He would not go into the Millah, and we only saw him four or five times in the two moons we stayed at Tombuctoo, waiting for the caravan; but it had perished on the desert—neither did the yearly caravan from Tunis and Tripoli arrive, for it had also been destroyed. The city of Tombuctoo is very rich as well as very large; it has four gates to it; all of them are opened in the day-time, but very strongly guarded and shut at night. Tombuctoo carries on a great trade with all the caravans that come from Morocco and the shores of the Mediterranean sea. From Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, &c. are brought all kinds of cloths, iron, salt, muskets, powder, and lead, swords or scimitars, tobacco, opium, spices, and perfumes, amber beads, and other trinkets, with a few other articles; they

carry back in return elephants' teeth, gold dust, and wrought gold, gum senegal, ostrich feathers, very curiously worked turbans, and slaves; a great many of the latter, and many other articles of less importance: the slaves are brought in from the south-west, all strongly ironed, and are sold very cheap; so that a good stout man may be bought for a haick, which costs in the empire of Morocco about two dollars. The caravans stop and encamp about two miles from the city in a deep valley, and the negroes do not molest them: they bring their merchandise near the walls of the city, where the inhabitants purchase all their goods in exchange for the above-mentioned articles; not more than fifty men from any one caravan being allowed to enter the city at a time, and they must go out before others are permitted to enter. This city also carries on a great trade with Wassanah, (a city far to the south-east) in all the articles that are brought to it by caravans, and get returns in slaves, elephants' teeth, gold, &c. The principal male inhabitants are clothed with blue cloth shirts, that reach from their shoulders down to their knees, and are very wide, and girt about their loins with a red and brown cotton sash or girdle: they also hang about their bodies pieces of different coloured cloth and silk handkerchiefs; the king is dressed in a white robe of a similar fashion, but covered with white and yellow gold and silver plates, that glitter in the sun;—he also has many other shining ornaments of shells and stones hanging about him, and wears a pair of breeches like the Moors and Barbary Jews, and has a kind of white turban on his head, pointing up, and strung with different kinds of ornaments; his feet are covered with red Morocco shoes: he has no other weapon about him than a large white staff or sceptre, with a golden lion on the head of it, which he carries in his hand: his whole countenance is mild, and he seems to govern his subjects more like a father than a king. The whole of his officers and guards wear breeches that are generally dyed red, but sometimes they are white or blue: all but the king go bareheaded. The poor people have only a single piece of blue or other cloth about them, and the slaves a breech cloth. The inhabitants in Tombuctoo are very numerous; I think six times as many as in Mogadore, besides the Arabs and other Moslemin or Mahommedans, in their Millah, or separate town; which must contain nearly as many people as there are altogether in Swearah.'

Sidi Hamet then related a journey he had made from Tombuctoo to a much greater city, several hundred miles to the south, named *Wassanah*. The place he represents as carrying on a great trade with the white people on the sea coast; and as the river on which it stands appears, from his description, to be the same which he saw, and occasionally approached, shortly after leaving Tombuctoo, Capt. Riley is led to venture an opinion on this most problematical subject; which, if future discoveries shall prove it to be correct, will be one of the most curious coincidences in the whole history of African geography.

'This narrative I, for my own part, consider strictly true and correct, as far as the memory and judgment of *Sidi Hamet* were concerned, whose veracity and intelligence I had before tested: he had not the least inducement held out to him for giving this account, further than my own and Mr. Willshire's curiosity; and his description of Tombuctoo agrees in substance with that given by several Moors, (Fez merchants) who came to Mr. Willshire's house to buy goods while Sidi Hamet was there, and who said they had known him in Tombuctoo several years ago. From these considerations combined, and after examining the best

maps extant, I conclude that I have strong grounds on which to found the following geographical opinions, viz.

'1st, That the great Desert is much higher land on its southern side (as I had proved it to be on the north by my own observations) than the surrounding country, and consequently that its whole surface is much higher than the land near it that is susceptible of cultivation. 2dly, That the river which Sidi Hamet and his companions came to within fourteen days ride, and west of Tombuctoo, called by the Arabs *el Wod Tenji*, and by the negroes, *Gozen-Zair*, takes its rise in the mountains south of, and bordering on, the great Desert, being probably the northern branch of that extensive ridge in which Senegal, Gambia, and Niger rivers, have their sourses; and that this river is a branch of the Niger, which runs eastwardly for several hundred miles to Tombuctoo, near which city, many branches, uniting in one great stream, it takes the name of *Zolibib*, and continues to run nearly east, about two hundred and fifty miles from Tombuctoo; when meeting with high land, it is turned more south-eastwardly, and running in that direction in a winding course, about five hundred miles, it has met with some obstructions, through which it has forced its way, and formed a considerable fall: for Sidi Hamet having spent six days in passing the mountains, came again near the river, which was then filled with broken rocks, and the water was foaming and roaring among them, as he observed, "most dreadfully." This must be a fall or rapid. 3dly, That from these falls, it runs first to the south-eastward, and then more to the south, till it reaches Wassanah, about six hundred miles, where it is by some called *Zolibib*, and by others *Zadi*. 4thly, That as the inhabitants of Wassanah say they go first to the southward, and then to the westward, in boats to the great water; this I conceive must be the Atlantic Ocean, where they have seen pale men and great boats, &c. These I should naturally conclude were Europeans, with vessels; and that it takes three moons to get there, (about eighty-five days) at the rate of thirty miles a day, which is the least we can give them with so strong a current; it makes a distance from hence to the sea of about two thousand five hundred miles: in computing this distance, one-third or more should be allowed for its windings, so that the whole length of the river is above four thousand miles, and is probably the longest and largest on the African continent. 5thly, That the waters of this river in their passage towards the east, have been obstructed in their course by high mountains in the central regions of this unexplored continent, and turned southwardly; that they are borne along to the southward, between the ridges of mountains that are known to extend all along the western coast, from Senegal to the gulf of Guinea, and to round with that gulf to the south of the equator: that they are continually narrowed in and straitened by that immense ridge in which the great river Nile is known to have its sources; and which mountains lie in the equatorial region: that this central river receives, in its lengthened course, all the streams that water and fertilize the whole country, between the two before-mentioned ridges of mountains: the waters thus accumulated and pent up, at length broke over their western and most feeble barrier, tore it down to its base, and thence found and forced their way to the Atlantic Ocean, forming what is now known as the river Congo. In corroboration of this opinion, some men of my acquaintance, who have visited the Congo, and traded all along the coast between it and the Senegal, affirm, that the Congo discharges more water into the Atlantic, taking the whole year together, than all the streams to the northward of it, between its mouth and Cape de Verd.'

ART. 7. *Memoirs of my own Times:* by General James Wilkinson. 8vo. 3 vols. Philadelphia. Abraham Small, Printer.

THIS is, unquestionably, a work of great *magnitude*,—and of some importance. But its plan is so desultory and its contents are so anomalous, that we hardly know how to attempt a delineation of the one, or a classification of the other. So much of the work, indeed, is made up of controversy, which, though of a personal nature, has a political bearing, that we are almost precluded, by the restrictions which we have imposed upon ourselves, from entering into a consideration of its merits. We do not mean to violate the pledge we have given, by taking any side in the General's quarrels, or pretending to pronounce upon the relative deserts of the parties. We may be permitted, however, to say that there is an acrimony in his resentments, and a coarseness in his invective, that no provocation can justify. He who appeals to the public, owes some respect to the tribunal to which he prefers his complaints, however little of that sentiment he may entertain for his adversaries. Violence is generally resorted to in the dearth of argument, and brings suspicion on the best cause. A degree of dignity is inseparable from innocence; and consciousness of truth disdains asseveration.

Memoirs are a very popular species of writing; and happily suited to General Wilkinson's propensities. It is the most inoffensive mode of gratifying garrulity, since it is at the option of every one whether he will be a listener, or not. But egotism in any shape should be administered in moderation. There is quite too much of it in the General's Book. The second and third volumes of his Memoirs are filled with the details of his persecutions, with the proceedings of courts of Inquiry and courts Martial, and with the multifarious evidence requisite to the vindication of his patriotism, valour, and capacity. Yet these recitals are plentifully interspersed with *reflections*, not merely on events, but on characters. It is obvious that this part of his work offers little allurement to the general reader—though by the statesman and soldier, it will neither be read with indifference, nor lightly prized.

The first volume is more attractive, and will always be perused with interest, by readers of every description. About half of it is occupied in describing those scenes and occurrences of the revolutionary war with which our author was connected: this portion of the work comprises much valuable information. General Wilkinson's official situation and the opportunities incident to it, have put it in his power to elucidate many transactions that had been either misunderstood or misrepresented. He has furnished us, too, with many anecdotes of his distinguished cotemporaries, tending to illustrate their characters, and the circumstances of the times. He has taken pains to introduce us into the very centre of the camp, and to bring us acquainted with its bustle, its confusion, and its distresses. He does not disguise the object which has induced him to paint in such sombre shades the sad realities of war. He

avows his wish to check the mistaken ardour of his countrymen in the pursuit of the phantom of military glory. He justly ridicules the rodomontade with which we have celebrated the most trivial successes, and deprecates the subserviency with which sturdy republicans can bow to a victorious chief, however indebted to fortune for his triumphs. He sees in this fondness for military fame, this disposition to magnify military achievements, and this alacrity to fawn upon military heroes, a pregnant source of calamity to our country, and of danger to our most valued institutions. General Wilkinson is not singular in his apprehensions in this regard. We have heard that a gentleman who has occupied the highest station in our government, and whose interest in its welfare has not ceased with his administration of its affairs, has intimated an intention, at some period, to raise his warning voice against so alarming a predilection.

As a faithful picture of a battle ground, where 'grim-visaged war' is rioting in recent desolation, we take the following extract from General Wilkinson's account of the action between the armies of General Gates and General Burgoyne, on the 7th of October, 1777.

'The ground which had been occupied by the British grenadiers presented a scene of complicated horror and exultation. In the square space of twelve or fifteen yards lay eighteen grenadiers in the agonies of death, and three officers propped up against stumps of trees, two of them mortally wounded, bleeding, and almost speechless; what a spectacle for one whose bosom glowed with philanthropy, and how vehement the impulse, which can excite men of sensibility to seek such scenes of barbarism; I found the courageous Colonel Cilley a straddle on a brass twelve-pounder, and exulting in the capture—whilst a surgeon, a man of great worth, who was dressing one of the officers, raising his blood-besmeared hands in a frenzy of patriotism, exclaimed, Wilkinson, I have dipt my hands in British blood. He received a sharp rebuke for his brutality, and with the troops I pursued the hard-pressed flying enemy, passing over killed and wounded, until I heard one exclaim, "protect me, Sir, against this boy." Turning my eyes, it was my fortune to arrest the purpose of a lad, thirteen or fourteen years old, in the act of taking aim at a wounded officer who lay in the angle of a worm-fence. Inquiring his rank, he answered, "I had the honour to command the grenadiers;" of course, I knew him to be Major Ackland, who had been brought from the field to this place, on the back of a Captain Shrimpton, of his own corps, under a heavy fire, and was here deposited, to save the lives of both. I dismounted, took him by the hand, and expressed hopes that he was not badly wounded; "not badly," replied this gallant officer and accomplished gentleman, "but very inconveniently, I am shot through both legs; will you, Sir, have the goodness to have me conveyed to your camp?" I directed my servant to alight, and we litted Ackland into his seat, and ordered him to be conducted to head-quarters.'

The painting of the Baroness Reidesel is not less vivid, when she describes the dreadful scenes she was compelled to witness in the British camp. We have never seen the narrative of the Baroness, of which General Wilkinson has presented us with some spirited translations. We are sorry that we have not room for the extracts of this journal of the Baroness, with which

the General has favoured us, and which are replete with interest.

The following anecdotes exhibit two illustrious men who have long been alike the objects of veneration, in a view equally honourable to both.

'During my intercourse with General Hamilton at New-York, in 1799, our official engagements produced frequent references to the opinion of General Washington, and I embraced the occasion, to obtain a more distinct view of the private character of that great man than our military relations had permitted.

'There may be many living witnesses of the fact, that Sir Henry Clinton, whilst he commanded in New-York, occupied the house of Captain Kennedy, of the British navy, near the battery; and that there were no buildings at that time between it and the river. In these quarters the chief reposed in security with the ordinary ground in front, relying on naval protection for safety in his rear. General Washington had by his spies ascertained precisely the approaches, not only to Sir Henry's quarters, but to his bed-chamber, and the enterprise appeared so feasible, that he determined to carry him off. The arrangements were made for light whaleboats with muffled oars, and 150 Marblehead seamen, properly commanded;* every thing being ready, the detachment waited for the approach of night; in the interval Colonel Hamilton took occasion to observe to the General, that "there could be little doubt of the success of the enterprise, but," said he, "have you examined the consequences of it?" The General inquired "in what respect?" "Why," replied Hamilton, "it has occurred to me that we shall rather lose than gain by removing Sir Henry Clinton from the command of the British army, because we perfectly understand his character, and by taking him off we only make way for some other, perhaps an abler officer, whose character and dispositions we may have to learn" The General acknowledged these reflections had not occurred to him, but with noble frankness admitted their force, thanked Colonel Hamilton for his suggestion, and the expedition was abandoned. I had heard of this incident, and making inquiry of General Hamilton relative to the fact, he gave me the preceding details.

'On other occasions, when in conversation respecting this great man, General Hamilton observed, that it was difficult to decide, whether General Washington was greater in the field or in the cabinet; he said the world had very naturally decided in favour of his military capacity, but from the sum of his observations, he considered him at least equally sound as a statesman; for whatever might have been the jealousies or the insinuations of party, it was no humiliation to him to acknowledge, that he had in council frequently differed in opinion with President Washington, and that events had generally proved that he was wrong, and the President right. But he dwelt on a specific trait in General Washington's character, which it were devoutly to be wished his successors could imitate; this was, that in "*all appointments to office, wherein he was especially called to exercise his own judgment, he nobly divested himself of sympathy or antipathy, and made what he considered the fitness of the agent to the office the ground of his choice;*" as an evidence of the fact, he mentioned, that "*Colonel Pickering, at the time he was appointed Postmaster-general, was no favourite of President Washington, but that he knew the Colonel to be a man of industry and method, and had confidence in his integrity; and as to myself,*" said he, "*there had been for some time such a standing, or misunderstanding, between us, that I had no more expectation of office than I had of being appointed Pope's nuncio, when I received the invitation to take charge of the treasury department.*" That a coolness had taken place between the Com-

* As well as I recollect, Col. Humphreys, of Connecticut, an aid-de-camp to the General, was selected for this service.

mander in Chief and Colonel Hamilton, towards the close of the war, and that the Colonel had left his family, was notorious, but there were very few persons acquainted with the cause, which I shall now submit to my readers, as correctly as memory will serve me, and should I commit an error, will refer to General St. Clair for correction, who is the only man living, within my knowledge, acquainted with the facts.

'The army was encamped at New-Jersey at some point east of the Raritan, and perhaps at Perackness. The General was just mounting his horse, to visit his advanced post, when he recollected a letter he had recently received from the British commander, which it occurred to him he might have occasion for whilst at the lines; he called Colonel Hamilton, and requested him "to hand the letter to him." The Colonel returned to the office, but not being able to place his hand on it, reported, that "it was mislaid." The General replied, "I must have it." Search was again made, without effect, and Colonel Hamilton returning, repeated that the letter had been mislaid, and expressed his sorrow at not being "*able to find it.*" The General rejoined with warmth, "Sir, you shall find it." Hamilton was astonished, but replied promptly, "I shall find it, Sir, but must let you know, that in addressing me, you do not speak to a menial." The occasion was honourable to the parties; it was the quarrel of Sully and Henry; it furnished General Washington an occasion for the display of his magnanimity, and Colonel Hamilton an opportunity to assert his personal dignity and independence of mind. Colonel Hamilton retired from Head-Quarters, but was appointed to the command of a battalion in the elite corps, at the head of which he stormed a redoubt during the siege of York before the surrender of Cornwallis.

'It would be presumptuous for me to attempt the eulogy of a man who has deservedly attracted the attention and respect of the world; my humble suffrage could add nothing to the fame of General Washington, after he has merited the plaudits of mankind, by the rare example of a military chief, who, having led the armies of his country, to the establishment of her independence, peaceably and proudly laid down his arms, and sought his reward in the bosom of his fellow-citizens. But I will gratify the reader with a *fac simile* of the heads of General Washington's first *official* letter, dated at Cambridge, July 10th, 1775, to the President of Congress, which will perpetuate the character of his manuscript, and record the extent and accuracy of his knowledge, in all the variety of military details, a subject little understood in this country at that period, and of which his own opportunities for correct information had been superficial. The comprehension and correctness of his military views, under those circumstances, must excite the admiration of every competent judge, and I do conceive clearly demonstrate, that whatever may have been the force and energy of his mind, when directed to other subjects, military affairs were undoubtedly his *fort*. The letter amplifying the topics comprised in these heads was written by Colonel Joseph Reed, then his Secretary, and afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania, the original rough draft of which is in my possession, and the published copy will be found in the first volume of Washington's letters, *Boston Edition*, 1795, *page* 8.'

A considerable part of the first volume of these memoirs is devoted to tracing military movements in the late war, and detecting the causes of the failure of our early campaigns. A multitude of reasons dissuade us from making any remarks on this division of the work. In truth, from the political animadversions interwoven into the very texture of these memoirs, and

from which to most readers they will derive no inconsiderable accession of interest, we have been debarred from entering into a minute investigation of their merits We cannot, however, conclude our brief and cursory notice of this work without recommending it, if due allowance be made for the prejudices under which it was evidently written, as a copious source both of information and amusement. If the first volume were republished, separately, a considerable edition of it might readily be sold.

General Wilkinson's style is bold and fluent, but marred by many grammatical inaccuracies. His materials appear to be complete, and he has abundantly fortified himself with documents. Some of these are equally novel and curious. A part of them were preserved by his own vigilance; but for a considerable proportion of the more important papers relating to the revolutionary war, he is indebted to the New-York Historical Society, who allowed him every facility of access to their valuable collections, although the General, with an ingratitude he would not have failed to condemn in another, has omitted an acknowledgment of this courtesy.

ART. 8. LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Account and Proceedings of the New-York Historical Society.

AMONG the literary institutions which do honour to this city, (of all of which we propose, as opportunity will admit, to publish an account,) the Historical Society, especially since the extension of its plan, occupies a distinguished rank. Its utility is sufficiently evinced by the volumes of its collections already given to the world;—in embracing the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms within the range of its researches, we may expect from its investigations results proportionably important to the wider scope indulged to inquiry.

This Society was incorporated in the year 1804. The objects of the association, as defined in the charter, are 'the collection and preservation of whatever may relate to the natural, civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of the United States, and of this State in particular.' To carry into effect these purposes, the Society, on the 11th of March last, resolved to establish lectureships on the various branches of Natural History, and appointed the following gentlemen lecturers:

Saml. L. Mitchill, M. D. on Zoology and Geology.

David Hosack, M. D. on Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

George Gibbs, Esq. on Mineralogy.

Mr. John Griscom, on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

The reports made to the Society by the Committees, to whose consideration these several subjects were referred, are subjoined. They will serve to exhibit the spirit in which the Society propose to prosecute their design, and will, we trust, excite a correspondent zeal in the public. The reports are accompanied by circular letters from the Chairmen of the respective Committees, intended to be addressed to gentlemen who might

probably be able to contribute specimens to their cabinets, or facts to their archives.

REPORT ON ZOOLOGY.

Pursuant to a resolve of the Historical Society, at the meeting held in the New York Institution, on the 11th day of March. 1817, the Committee on Zoology offered a Report concerning the means of promoting that Department of Natural Science

For carrying into effect the design of the Society, measures ought to be adopted to form a cabinet of Zoology. Some of the leading objects are comprehended in the following summary; from which it will appear, that the collection of facts, specimens, drawings, and books, may be commenced immediately; that all the citizens may be solicited to exert themselves, and that much may be accomplished with very little cost.

From the class of *Polypes*, inhabiting the depths of the ocean, are derived the productions called Zoophytes and Lithophytes.—Every article belonging to the Gorgonins and Corals, to the Madrepores and Flustras, and to each of the kindred families, is worthy of a place in the Museum.

The *Radiary* animals furnish productions no less interesting. In particular, the Asterias with its constellation of sea-stars, and the Echinus with its brood of sea-urchins, will furnish many species, easy to be gathered, transmitted, and preserved.

So little has hitherto been done in relation to our *Insects*, that almost the whole field of ENTOMOLOGY remains to be cultivated. In an effort to form a collection of these numerous swarms, all hands may be employed. There being no particular difficulty either in procuring and preserving these creatures, it may be expected, that in a few years, all the larger animals of this class may be possessed by the Society, and disposed according to the most approved of the modern systems.

The *Crustaceous* class will also furnish specimens, easy to be preserved and transported From the extensive families of Crabs, Lobsters, and their congeners, a becoming diligence will gather abundant supplies.

Molluscous animals make important and elegant contributions to Naturalists. Their univalve, bivalve, and mutivalve shells, commonly survive their authors. Their arrangement into genera and species, forms the science of CONCHOLOGY. It is recommended that early and persevering pains be bestowed upon this subject, and that these beautiful productions be methodized after the most excellent of the plans that have been proposed.

Considering the facility with which *fishes* may be preserved, by drying their half skins on a board, it is desirable that at least all new species should be brought forward for examination and description. Important additions may thus be made to our ICHTHYOLOGY To a people, who already consider their FISHERIES of the utmost importance, both to the States, and to the nation, no additional recommendation is necessary, farther than to ask of our fellow-citizens all manner of communications.

Among the *amphibious* orders, tortoises, frogs, serpents, and lizards, are so easily preserved, that individuals of this kind are solicited from such persons as feel a generous ardour to favour the views of the Society

Contributions towards the history of the *Mammalia*, may be expected from the fur merchants, furriers, and hunters. Almost every thing known under the titles of FURS and PELTRIES, passes through our city, or is contained within it By application to the proper sources of intelligence, there is a confident expectation of a rich return of all the matters comprised in their respective provinces. It is not generally understood, what extensive and important knowledge, on these subjects, is in store within a great city, ready to be imparted to those who will seek it.

Anatomy is the basis of improved Zoology. The classification of animals is founded upon their organization. This can be ascertained only by *dissection* The use of the knife is recommended for the purpose of acquiring acquaintance with the structure of animals. It is proposed, that the members avail themselves of all opportunities to cultivate COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, and to communicate the result of their labours and researches to the Society. There is, perhaps, no department of the science more replete with novelty and instruction, and with the means of conferring wide and lasting reputation to those who skilfully engage in it.

To exhibit and perpetuate the researches of the gentlemen who undertake the arduous task of anatomical examination, the accomplishment of SKETCHING and DRAWING is an indispensable qualification. Beyond the representation of internal appearances, whether healthy or morbid, this art applies to all outward forms that stand in need of delineation. It is recommended to the members to procure plates and pictures of natural objects, and bring them for safe keeping and popular utility, to be placed in the portfolios of the Society.

There would be an inexcusable omission in passing over unnoticed, the VETERINARY ART OF PROFESSION. The diseases of domestic animals are deeply and intimately connected with the property and comfort of man. Every thing that can illustrate or cure the distempers of sheep, neat cattle, horses, swine, dogs, poultry, and of quadrupeds and

birds generally, will be highly acceptable. This valuable branch of knowledge, known by the name of *Ezizoötie*, deserves more particular cultivation than it has hitherto received among us.

Books on the various branches of Natural History, are eminently desirable. They will constitute the *Library* which the Society intends to form. There can be no doubt that many important volumes, from Aristotle up to Lamarck, might be collected from their scattered sources, if proper pains were taken. It is recommended, that every exertion be made to effectuate this object. Proprietors and authors may frequently be found, willing to be liberal, as soon as they are satisfied that a worthy occasion presents

Fossils ought to be collected with particular care. The organic remains of vegetables and animals, imbedded in stone, or buried in the other strata of the earth, are frequent in our region. Some of them resemble living species; while others are not known, at present, to be inhabitants of this globe. From the Ocean to the Lakes, they present themselves to the eye of the Geologist Let them be gathered into one body. Let the Mastodons, Crocodiles Encrinites, Pectinites, Ammonites, Belemnites, and other reliques of the extinct races, be assembled and classed, and then let the philosopher survey the whole, and draw wise and pious conclusions. The city of New-York may be considered as a centre surrounded by wonders of this sort; and the great Lakes, with their tributary streams, exhibit testimonials no less surprising and characteristic.

Zoological research is promoted in several ways by foreign commerce. Living animals are frequently imported; and these, whenever circumstances are favourable, ought to be examined, and if necessary to be described and figured. Cargoes, and even ballast, often contain excellent specimens, both of the animal and fossil kind. Peculiar creatures are known to inhabit the outer bottoms of vessels, where they may be seen before they are disturbed for the purpose of cleaning and repairing. Sometimes, too, fishes, not usually visitors of our harbours, follow the track of ships from the Ocean, and offer themselves to the curiosity of the Naturalist. All these sources of knowledge deserve to be carefully explored.

Persons who favour the Society with donations, will be honourably noticed and remembered: their offerings shall be duly registered and labelled. As, from its act of incorporation, it possesses succession and perpetuity, the contributions of public spirited individuals are exempted from the fate too often incidental to private establishments. They will endure for a great length of years, and descend to future generations.

Remarks on the more elaborate and expensive preparations of Zoology, are reserved for a future report. In the mean time, it is supposed the matters herein suggested, will, for a season, occupy all the industry of the members and their friends

The Committee, however, cannot close, without an earnest recommendation to the study of Man. The migrations of human beings from Tartary, Scandinavia, and Polynesia, to the north-western, north-eastern, and south-western regions of America, merit extraordinary attention. There is nothing extravagant in the belief, that colonies, or bands of adventurers, by the way of the Aleutian Islands, the shores of Greenland, and the Pacific Ocean, penetrated our Continent at an early day; and that their descendants settled, by bloodshed and exterminating wars, their respective claims to the country situated south of the middle Lakes, four or five hundred years before the voyage of Columbus.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, *Chairman.*

New-York, 11th March, 1817.

REPORT ON BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY,

Read at a Meeting of the Historical Society, held at the New-York Institution, on the 8th day of April, 1817.

The Committee, to whom these subjects have been referred by the Historical Society, report—

That they have given the necessary directions to have the apartments, assigned them for the branches of Natural History committed to their care, fitted up in such a manner as will be best calculated to display to advantage the various vegetable productions which they may be enabled to collect.

That, pursuant to the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Society, an application has been made to the Governors of the New-York Hospital, soliciting the use of the *Herbarium* in their possession, and to have the same placed in the apartments of the Historical Society, as a basis upon which to erect a similar cabinet in this Institution.

The Committee have great pleasure in acknowledging the promptitude and liberality with which the governors of the Hospital have complied with the request of this Society.

The Committee also, with great satisfaction, observe, that the *Hortus Siccus* referred to, consists of several thousand plants in a very good state of preservation, and well calculated to illustrate both the *generic* and *specific* characters of the plants which it contains. Some of these, too, they perceive, have been preserved and designated by the hands of the illustrious Swede himself, being duplicates

taken from the original collection now in the possession of Sir James Edward Smith, by whom they were presented to the Chairman of this Committee. Others again, were collected and preserved by the late celebrated Professor Vahl, of Copenhagen, and are named by the hand of that 'Prince of Botanists.' Some of his original letters accompany the plants, which he from time to time transmitted. Since his death, his successor, Professor Hornemann, and Mr Hoffman Bang, of that city, have kindly continued their correspondence and contributions of dried plants.

Another valuable part of this Herbarium, more especially consisting of the *gramineous* and *herbaceous* plants growing in the neighbourhood of London, has been communicated by the late Mr. William Curtis, the author of the Flora Londinensis.

Mr. James Dickson, the celebrated British Cryptogamist, has also enriched this collection by a most valuable assemblage of the *Musci*, and some of the other *orders* of the *Cryptogamous class*.

The collection of the plants of Scotland, made by the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city, Doctor Samuel Bard, when a student at the University of Edinburgh, and for which he received the honorary medal conferred by Professor Hope*, constitutes a part of our cabinet.

Many of the plants of this and the neighbouring states, preserved and arranged by Cadwallader Colden, formerly Lieutenant Governor of New-York, have also been recently added by his grandson, Cadwallader D. Colden, Esq of this city.

Much also has been done in collecting the vegetable products of this island, more particularly those plants which grow in the vicinity of this city. The names of our learned coadjutor, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, the Professor of Natural History, Frederick Pursh, the author of the North American Flora, lately published, Mr. Andrew Michaux, the historian of the American woods, Caspar Wistar Eddy, M. D. John Le Conte, Esq. Dr. Rafineau Afire Delile, the learned editor of the Flora of Egypt, and who, while finishing his course of education at the Medical School of this city, industriously collected the native plants of our island, frequently appear as the contributors to this collection.

The Committee also take this occasion to observe, that since the purchase made of the Elgin Botanic Garden has become extensively known, many persons distinguished for their knowledge and love of botanical science, have directed their attention to the State of New-York, as taking a decided and pre-eminent station in the cultivation of this department of Natural History: looking too, to our climate and the advantages of our local situation as peculiarly favourable to the cultivation of this branch of knowledge, they have most liberally sent us large collections of seeds, particularly of such plants as they conceived would be most useful, either as articles employed in the healing art, which enter into the diet of mankind, are cultivated as food for cattle, or are made use of in agriculture, or in the various arts and manufactures which contribute to the comfort of man.

The Committee acknowledge, with great pleasure, the reception of a large collection of seeds from Monsieur Thouin, the Professor of Agriculture and Botany at the Jardin des Plantes, of Paris, and another from our learned countryman, Mr. Jefferson, as lately received by him from his European correspondents. Those seeds have all been conveyed to the Botanic Garden, where, in the hands of the present curator, Mr Andrew Gentle, they will doubtless be cultivated with great care and fidelity.

The Committee cannot conclude this report without earnestly expressing the hope, that the Legislature may extend to this infant establishment a portion of that unexampled munificence and liberality with which they have fostered most of the literary institutions of this State.

A small annual appropriation added to the present proceeds of the Garden, and judiciously expended under the direction of the Historical Society or of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, it is confidently believed would, in a few years, render the Botanic Garden one of the most useful establishments, at the same time that it would prove one of the most distinguished ornaments of our State and country: for, in the language of a late British writer*.—"No region of the earth seems more appropriate to the improvement of botany, by the collecting and cultivating of plants, than that where the Elgin Botanic Garden is seated. Nearly midway between the northern and southern extremities of the vast American continent, and not more than forty degrees to the north of the equator, it commands resources of incalculable extent: and the European botanist will look to it for additions to his catalogue of the highest interest.

"The indigenous botany of America possess most important qualities, and to that we trust the cultivators of this science will particularly turn their attention. It can hardly be considered as an act of the imagination, (so far does what has already been discovered countenance the most sanguine expectations,)

* *See Life of Mr. William Smellie, by Robert Kerr, F.R.S. Ed. vol. I. p. 94.*

* *See the London Medical and Physical Journal.*

to conjecture, that in the unexplored wilderness of mountain, forest, and marsh, which composes so much of the Western World, lie hidden plants of extraordinary forms and potent qualities.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID HOSACK, *Chairman.*

REPORT ON MINERALOGY.

The Mineralogical Committee of the New-York Historical Society, having by their order prepared an apartment for the purpose of receiving and displaying a collection of the minerals and fossils of the United States, beg leave to communicate to the public the arrangements that have been made, and the further claims of the Society to the patronage of the friends of science.

The progress of the science of mineralogy in the United States has been very satisfactory to its friends in this country, and the labours of American mineralogists have met with great applause in Europe. Several new species, and many varieties of minerals, have been discovered here, and the increasing attention to this science promises many interesting and valuable discoveries. But in a country so vast and so recently settled as the United States, we can hardly expect to find many who have visited, for mineralogical objects, any very large portion of its territory. The researches of most of them have been limited to their own state or the district in which they live. A great number of valuable specimens remain in the hands of persons who, either ignorant of their value, preserve them only for temporary gratification, or, who having no object in making a collection, would be very happy to place them where they would become useful, in a public Institution. To collect these scattered materials of our natural history, to display the riches of the mineral kingdom of each of our states; to inform the scientific traveller and citizen; to encourage the growing taste of this science in our country; to communicate discoveries and invite researches; are objects so useful, so important, that it would be impossible to doubt of the public favour being shown to this undertnking.

The Corporation of the city of New York having, with characteristic liberality, accommodated the Historical Society with a suite of apartments for this purpose, they have now been fitted up with cases with glass doors, one case being devoted to each state, after the manner adopted in the national collection at the Ecole des Mines at Paris.

The Committee beg leave, therefore, to request donations of minerals and fossils for their collection, from the scientific and patriotic in every part of the Union. They will be received with grateful acknowledgments, and displayed to the best advantage.

They beg leave also to state, that it would be extremely useful to the Society to have the exact localities of the minerals determined, and such further information of the neighbouring country, as the donor can procure.

By order of the Mineralogical Committee,

GEORGE GIBBS, *Chairman.*

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A SELECTION of Biblical Criticisms on the Books of the Old Testament, Translations from the Sacred Songs, with notes, from the papers of the late Bishop Horsley, is preparing for publication.

Mr. Churchill is preparing for the press, Corrections and Additions to Rees' Cyclopedia, which will extend to the whole of that voluminous work, and be printed in the same size and type, so as to form a proper and necessary companion to it.

The Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, comprising his private and familiar correspondence, now first printed from the original manuscripts bequeathed to his grandson Wm. Temple Franklin, Esq. have been issued from the press.

We understand that a series of letters is preparing for publication, written by the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield to Mr. Arthur Stanhope, relative to the education of his son Philip, the late Earl.

Dr. Mason, of New-York, who is now in this country, has published a new work, entitled, A Plea for Catholic Communion, in one vol. 8vo. This has already reached a second edition.

Walter Scott, Esq. has announced a new History of Scotland, from the earliest records to the year 1745, in 3 vols. 8vo.

A new novel may soon be expected from the pen of Mr. Godwin, under the title of Mandeville, a domestic story of the seventeenth century.

A History of the late war in Spain and Portugal, by Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureate, is preparing, in 2 vols. quarto.

Mr. Leigh Hunt has in the press a new volume of poems.

FRANCE.

Literary and Philosophical Institution.

The *Voyage en Savoie, en Piemont, à Nice et à Genes.* which Mr. Millen, Keeper of the Royal Cabinet of Medals and Antiques, has just published, in 2 vols. 8vo. forming the first part of his Tour in Italy, contains many particulars respecting the antiquities of the cities visited by the Author.

GERMANY.

The King of Bavaria has, in a rescript to the academy of sciences, ordered the erection of a new observatory, for which he has

for the present, assigned the annual sum of 12,000 florins.

The Catalogue of Easter Fair, at Leipsic, contained upwards of 1700 new works, and 800 translations, works in continuation, and improved editions.

ITALY.

A Venetian engineer has discovered a means of perfecting the mariner's compass. His discovery has been submitted to the investigation of the Italian Institute, which has approved of the invention.

DENMARK.

A clergyman of Iceland, named Johnston, has recently translated the Paradise Lost of Milton, into Icelandic verse.

Art. 9. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES TO CHINA.

Rome, Oct. 1.

THE Jesuit Missionaries in China have undergone a serious persecution. Thirty-three Christian converts were put to death, at one time, by cruel tortures. Before this persecution, 60,000 Christians were under the care of this mission.

Nov. 8th. The infant son of the Count de Blacas, French Ambassador at Rome, was baptized on the 16th inst. The Cardinal Gonsalvi, who stood proxy for the Pope, as godfather, after the ceremony, put round the neck of the infant a collar of lapis lazuli, to which was attached a medal, set in brilliants, and enclosing a relic of the *real* cross.

Father G., a Jesuit, expresses himself as follows, respecting the treasures of art, &c. which have been brought back from Paris to the monastery of St. Peter, at Erfurt:—"Among the relics are many highly valuable, which may be regarded as diamonds of the finest water; as, for example, nine of the sculls of the 11,000 virgins, a piece of a gown of the Virgin Mary, the tuning-hammer belonging to David's harp, and many other similar treasures, in comparison with which the French contributions appear as nothing!"

[We have heard of a devotee who pretended to be possessed of the identical sword that Balaam *wish'd for*, to smite his ass withal. It would have assorted admirably with most of the articles in the above collection.]

RUSSIA.

His Imperial Majesty has sent four persons to London, to make themselves acquainted with the Lancastarian System of Education, with a view to its introduction into Russia. This will of course facilitate the circulation of the Scriptures.

A lady of rank in Russia is about to publish "An Account of Protestant Missions, with a view to promote Missionary Efforts in the Russian Empire." In these important designs, she has the able assistance of the Rev. Mr. Pinkerton.

FRANCE.

It has been stated, that there are no less than 4000 parishes in France destitute of ministers. The consequences of such a want of religious instruction may be easily conceived.

Baptism of Bells. On —— last, the principal bell in the Church of Notre Dame, at Versailles, was baptized according to ancient usage; it received the names of the Duke and Dutchess of Angouleme, who were represented by the Prince de Poix, Governor of the Palace of Versailles, and the Dutchess de Damas.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Tract Societies on the plan of the Religious Tract Society of London, are extensively organized, not only throughout this Kingdom, but over the Continent of Europe. The same system has, likewise, been adopted with success in the United States of America.

Mr. Morrison writes from China, that having finished the translation of the book of Genesis, which he has sent to England, he is occupied in translating the Psalms. He is also about to print an edition of the New Testament, 8000 copies duodecimo, and 1500 octavo.

The 73d annual conference of the preachers in the connexion of the late Rev. John Wesley, was lately held in London: the following is a recapitulation of the number of members in the Society, and of regular travelling preachers:—

In Great Britain,	191,690
In Ireland,	28,542
In France,	35
At Brussels,	10
At Gibraltar,	63
At Sierra Leone,	129
At the Cape of Good Hope,	42
At Ceylon,	50
In the West Indies,	18,038
Total,	241,319
In America,	167,979
Whites,	43,187
Coloured,	
Total,	452,484

Art. 10. POETRY.

ORIGINAL.

TO SOLITUDE.

ON the dark-brow'd hill, at early dawn,
By sultry day, in woody dell,
At shadowy eve, on the moon light lawn,
Sweet Solitude, I own thy spell!

The soul is then in unison,
Whilst silence reigns o'er the sylvan scene,
And sadness smiles, with the dew-eyed morn,
Or fondly weeps, by the pale moon's sheen.

But when in pleasure's gayest mart,
'Mid gairish fashion's giddy crowd,
Thou broodest in the *lonely heart*,
How frightful art thou, Solitude!

E.

JEU D'ESPRIT.

On receiving, from a young lady of singular beauty and accomplishments, a blossom of the hop vine.

In eastern climes I've heard it said,
Love's vows are, oft, in flowers convey'd,
And that the lover's fate is read.
In nosegay cull'd by gentle maid.

To scan this fragrant blossom's scope,
Must, then, my anxious thought employ;
Ah, might I deem it augur'd hope,
'Twould make me *hop*, indeed, for joy.

But should the *acrid* herb portend,
That *bitter* fate I inly fear,
Th' ill-omen'd plant, at least, shall lend
Its od'rous flow'r, to crown my *bier*.

E.

CHARADE.

My first can ne'er forsake the good,
My second, marks the great;
My third has still unaltered stood,
Amidst each change of fate.

My fourth and fifth, you scarce can miss,—
They're read in nature's faintest trace,
And here or at th' antipodes,
They stare you, ever, in the face.

My whole's a charm religion bland
Does on her lowliest votary shed,
That can the cheerless heart expand,
And shield from harm the houseless head.

The mystic spell to love is known,
Nor less to love than virtue dear,
'Tis Venus' cestus, beauty's zone,
The magic cincture of the fair.

E.

SELECTED.

From the New (British) *Monthly Magazine.*

Translation of 'Miss Bailey,' a popular Song, into Monkish Latin, by the late Rev. G. H. Glasse.

'—— nec fato, merita nec morte peribat,'
Sed misera ante diem.'
Seduxit miles virginem, receptus in hybernis,
Præcipitem quæ laqueo se transtulit avernis
Impransa: ille restitit, sed acrius potabat:
Et conscius facinoris,—per vina clamitabat,—
'Miseram Baliam! infortunatam Baliam,
'Proditam, traditam, miserrimam-que Baliam.'
Ardente demum sanguine, dum repsit ad cubile,
'Ah, belle proditorcule, patrasti factum vile!'
Nocturnæ candent lampades.—Quid Multa?
Imago dira
Ante ora stabat militis, dixitque fumans ira,
'Aspice Baliam! infortunatam, &c.
'Abito!—cur me corporis pallore exanimasti?
'Perfidius munusculum mi vir administrasti,
'Pererro ripas Stygias, recusat justa Pontifex,
'Suicidam Quæstor nuncupat, sed tua culpa carnifex.
'Tua culpa carnifex, qui violasti Baliam
'Proditam, &c.'
'Sunt mi bis deni Solidi, quam nitidi, quam pulchri!
'Hos accipe et honores cauponabere sepulchri.'
Tum lemuris non facies, ut antea, iracundior
Argentum videns numerat fit ipsa vox jucundior
'Salve mihi corculum, lusisti satis Baliam,
'Vale mihi Corculum.—Nunc lude si vis aliam.'

Art. 11. THESPIAN REGISTER.

THERE is no species of entertainment so universally enjoyed as theatrical exhibitions. The drama is among the proudest efforts of genius in every language; and one which is eminently calculated, when the moral of the piece is in accordance with the moral sense of mankind, to produce salutary impressions on the heart. Scenic representation is, in fact, embodying sentiment, and personifying precept. Such is the obvious dignity and utility of composition of this cast, that the most distinguished writers and moralists, have been content to inculcate lessons of wisdom through this medium. There have not been wanting commentators who have fancied that they found, in the sacred eclogue of Job, the rudiments of a drama. In Greece and Rome, at the periods of their greatest refinement, the theatre was the pride and the ornament of the republic: it was supported, as a common benefit, at the public expense; it was resorted to by the old for amusement, and by the young for instruction; in short, it formed a part of the

system of national education, and was closely allied to the national religion.

In more modern times, a Shakspeare, a Milton, an Addison a Young, a Thomson, a Johnson, and a Goldsmith, have not thought it unworthy either of their talents, or their virtues, to contribute to the fascinations of the stage.

Nor need the profession of an actor stamp a stigma on the character; though, unfortunately, the characters of actors have, too often, brought disgrace upon the profession. The death of Roscius was deplored by Cicero, and lamented as a calamity to Rome; and Moliere and Garrick, in later days, enjoyed the intimacy and possessed the esteem of the most illustrious of their cotemporaries.

We have thought it necessary to say thus much in vindication of theatrical entertainments, because we are aware that many good people indulge a prejudice against them. We are induced to notice the performances on the New York boards, in the hope of purging our stage from those impurities which have given too strong grounds for that prejudice. Our remarks, except in reference to those indelicacies and improprieties which are generally offensive, are seldom tinctured with severity. We have observed many inaccuracies, particularly in pronunciation, of which we have, here, taken no note. We have not wished to appear hypercritical in the outset, but we shall be more strict, hereafter, in marking transgressions, especially against orthoëpy.

It is but fair, however, to acknowledge that our theatre possesses many attractions. The company is respectable, the scenery well executed, and the dresses remarkably rich and appropriate. Mr. Hilson is, perhaps, the first comedian on the continent; Mr. Robertson and Mr. Pritchard are able actors; Mr Simpson has talents for light comedy; Mr. Barnes personates old men wonderfully well. Mrs Barnes and Mrs. Darley are deservedly favourites, and Mrs. Baldwin is a capital duenna.

Monday Evening, March 31.

Bertram, or the Castle of St. Aldrobrand.—'Tis all a Farce.

The plot of this tragedy, as well as its moral, or rather its want of it, may be learned from the review of it on our 16th page. It was very much, and not always judiciously, curtailed in the representation. Mr. Cooper, in the character of Bertram, played some scenes with spirit, but on the whole fell below himself. Mrs. Barnes, in Imogine, was touching in passages, but unequal in her performance. She has many of the requisites of an actress, but fails to produce all the effect that she is calculated to give, from an intonation of her voice, which seems to be affected; but which, if it be natural, is still unpleasant. Mrs. Groshon's voice is evidently a forced one; but one which we can never be forced to like.

In the afterpiece, Mr. Hilson made some fun in *Numpo*, which admits of nothing better; and Messrs. Jones & Pritchard did justice to their parts.

Wednesday Evening, April 2.

Richard III.—Paul and Virginia.

Mr. Cooper, in Richard exhibited a fine specimen of able acting: his suit to lady Ann, his subsequent cruelty towards her, his interview with his mother and Elizabeth, his dream and dread, and his dying scene, whilst they gave scope to his powers, were executed in a manner that evinced at once their extent and variety. If we saw any thing to reprehend, it was his giving, at times, to the cold, heartless sarcasms of the hypocritical tyrant, too much the semblance of waggery. Mrs. Barnes was interesting in Lady Ann. Mr. Pritchard acquitted himself handsomely in Buckingham, as did Mr. Simpson in Richmond. In fact, the performance of the piece was generally creditable to the company. Little Miss Brundige was particularly clever in the Duke of York

There was some good singing in the afterpiece, and as much good acting as the nature of it would allow. But we experienced more grief, in seeing the pathetic story of Paul and Virginia turned into a farce, than we derived mirth from its merriment.

Friday Evening, April 4.

King Lear.—Lock and Key.

The character of Lear is, perhaps, the most arduous in the whole range of the drama. It requires the utmost exertions of the most consummate actor to come up to the expectation of the part; to say that Mr. Cooper did not fall below it, would be his highest praise. We were, on the whole, not dissatisfied with his performance; and this is no negative encomium. Mr. Simpson conceived Edgar justly, and played it with effect. Mr Hilson, in Kent, acquitted himself well. Mr. Darley over-did Oswald.

Mrs. Barnes, in the interesting character of

Cordelia, appeared to great advantage, and won upon our esteem.

In the farce, Mr. Barnes, in Brummagum, and Mr. Hilson in Ralph, made a great deal of sport. Mr. Pritchard played Captain Vain with ease and spirit. The house was crowded.

Saturday Evening, April 5.
Macbeth —Prisoner at Large.

Mr. Woodhull for whose benefit the piece was announced, played the part of Macbeth, which, taking into consideration that it was his third appearance on the stage, he executed in a manner that warrants a hope of future excellence. He did great justice to some scenes; and if he appeared to fail in others, we were inclined to attribute it, rather to diffidence arising from a want of familiarity with the boards, and augmented by the discouraging aspect of a thin house, than to any defect of capacity: his voice, however, is not sufficiently tutored, and though his attitudes are not ungraceful, the management of his arms is awkward, and the mismanagement of his fingers is distressing. Mr. Simpson was very well in Macduff, and Duncan, Banquo, Malcolm, and Lenox, were respectably filled by Messrs. Anderson, Pritchard, Carpender, and Darley.

Mrs. Groshon very agreeably disappointed us in lady Macbeth from her performance of which we cannot withhold our commendation.

The afterpiece is a broad farce, at which we could not help smiling, though we smiled at ourselves for so doing. There are some equivocal expressions put into the mouths of the characters, which convey a meaning of unequivocal indelicacy. We protest against this practice. When wit is purchased at the price of decency, its value is diminished in proportion to the sacrifice. At any rate, allusions of the kind we are condemning, should not be permitted in public. Modesty should not be compelled to hear, what it would blush to repeat.

Monday Evening, April 7.
Battle of New Orleans —The Apprentice.— The Blazing Sun.

This being a holiday, (Easter Monday) the entertainments were calculated for the audience that usually attend on such occasions, and were well suited to their taste. The play does not merit criticism. We presume, the writer's intentions were good, but his piece will never give any additional *eclat* to the exploit it is designed to celebrate: fortunately, it is not in the power of either folly or malice, to render it ridiculous, though the representation of it was truly so.

Wednesday Evening, April 9.
The Guardians, or the Faro Table.—Ninth Statue.

This is a new comedy, by J. Tobin, Esq. author of the Honey-Moon, &c. It is a very indifferent play, though the author has pilfered plot, incident, character, and language, from most of the popular dramatists, from Shakspeare downwards.

Patchwork is always an indication of poverty, and of whatever materials composed, produces but a mean effect. Mr. Tobin's audacity, in his plagiarisms, is much more conspicuous than his ingenuity in the management of his plunder. He has, in truth, been guilty of only *petty larceny*, for he has stolen nothing of value in all his thefts. But throwing novelty, probability, and morality, out of the question, as the author seems to have done, we may find some amusement in the Guardians. The whole strength of the company was brought out in aid of the piece, and we were gratified with much good acting. Mr Hilson personated Hint to admiration. Mr. Robertson, in Charles Sedgemore, gave evidence of his acquaintance with the character of a gentleman. He played off no airs, exhibited no swaggering, affected no bustle. Mr. Pritchard played *Barton* with his accustomed propriety.

Mrs. Darley exhibited great ease in the character of the vivacious lady Welgrove. The other parts were, generally, well supported.

The afterpiece derived all its interest from the splendour with which it was got up.

Friday Evening, April 11.
The Guardians, or the Faro Table.—Woodman's Hut.

The performers, generally in the Guardians, showed proficiency in their parts. The Melo-drama of the Woodman's hut, is interesting, as well in its incident, as its scenery. Mrs. Barnes's *Amelia* is charming; Mr. Jones deserved and received applause in the Woodman.

Saturday Evening, April 12.
The Robbers.—Aladdin.

This is a German tragedy, in the worst style of German taste, and German morality. It is distressing throughout; but the catastrophe is shocking. It is a penance to witness the representation of a piece, the performance of which is painful in proportion as it is perfect; and which leaves on the mind an impression as difficult to be effaced, as it is dreadful to contemplate The tendency of this play, is, in every respect, pernicious; its blasphemy is horrible; we wish it were altogether proscribed by the public. We augur well from the thinness of the house, which we willingly attribute to the general disapprobation of this unnatural drama.

Mr. Robertson's *Charles de Moor* was impressive. Mr. Pritchard performed *Francis de Moor*, in a very superior style. He is an ac-

tor of great talent, and may aspire to excellence in the highest walks of his profession. Mr Carpender acquitted himself remarkably well in Herman. He divested himself of much of that *stiffness* which renders him usually so ungraceful and monotonous. Mr. Baldwin played Speigelburg in a very lame manner Mr. Anderson did Rolla better. Mr. Jones's *Count de Moor* was a very respectable performance.

Mrs. Darley did great justice to the interesting character of Amelia.

Aladdin is a magnificent *spectacle*; the story of which is taken from the Arabian Nights. Mrs. Barnes played Aladdin with great spirit and *naïveté*, and was deservedly applauded. Mr. Pritchard played with his usual judgment in Abenazac. Mrs Baldwin performed Mustapha very well. Her *forte* is in characters of this cast.

Monday Evening, April 14.

The World in a Village.—Who's Who.

The performances of this evening went off rather heavily. There was nothing in them worthy of special notice.

Wednesday Evening, April 16.

As you Like It.—The Children in the Wood.

The part of *Rosalind* was played by Miss Johnson, a young lady of great beauty, and very extraordinary talents, who performed for a few nights, in the early part of the season. She was greeted by the audience with the most cheering plaudits. She is quite a novice, but we have every thing to hope from the maturity of her powers. Her countenance is highly animated, and susceptible of every variety of expression. The tones of her voice are exquisitely fine, though she is not always full in her cadence. Without being affected, she is too studied, and too emphatic. She sings enchantingly.

Mr Hilson was very great in *Touchstone*; he possesses equal discrimination and versatility. Mr. Pritchard was tolerable in *Jaques*; Mr. Robertson indifferent in *Adam*, and Mr. Simpson worse than indifferent in *Orlando*. We were disgusted by a great deal of ribaldry, which is unnecessarily retained in the representation of this comedy.

In the afterpiece, Mr. Hilson played *Walter*, with his usual justness. Little Miss Brundige, in the female child, showed great quickness of apprehension.

Friday Evening, April 18.

The Will, or School for Daughters.—Adopted Child.

The playing of this evening was such, as we have seldom the gratification of witnessing. Miss Johnson, in *Albina Manderville*, transcended the high expectations we had formed. We were delighted with her vivacity and childishness. She introduced, with singular propriety, the wild and charming song of the Cossack, which she accompanied with her harp, and to which she gave equal effect with her voice and her instrument. The audience attested their satisfaction by no equivocal evidences.

Mr. Barnes did great justice to *Sir Solomon Cynic* Mr. Simpson was unusually happy in *Howard*. Mr Pritchard, in *Manderville*, did not play with his wonted animation. Mrs. Baldwin hit off Mrs. Rigid to the life.

In the afterpiece, Mr. Hilson, in *Michael*, showed that his talents are not confined to that cast of characters, in which levity predominates. Such entertainments as have closed the performances of this, and the preceding evening, are infinitely preferable to the tawdry pageant of a melo drama.

Saturday Evening, April 19.

The Child of Nature.—Rosina, or the Reapers.

Miss Johnson performed in both these pieces. As *Amanthis*, she was sufficiently unsophisticated, and lent an interest to the part by her youth, her beauty, and her ingenuousness. We do not, however, admire the play itself, as much as many others profess to do Its title is a misnomer:—It is any thing but a delineation of traits of nature. Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Simpson, gave strength to the piece in the prominent characters. Mrs. Baldwin played spiritedly and with *gout* in the *Marchioness*. *Rosina* was well supported by Miss Johnson; who was, herself, supported by nobody. Mr Darley was, indeed, *indifferent*, in Mr. Belville. He sings well, except that his articulation is so indistinct, that the whole force of the sentiment of his songs is lost. Mr. Darley has not made the slightest progress for years, in the walk of his profession. Is it because he is deficient in talent or in ambition? Mr. Barker's performance of capt. Belville was contemptible. This young man is not, however, so wanting in capacity, as he is redundant in complacency. If he did not think he had already attained to perfection he might arrive at mediocrity. Miss Dellinger is much such another *fixture* as Mr. Darley. She has not made the least improvement in three or four years; yet there is ample room for it. Should she seriously set about amendment, we would advise her, as the first step towards it, to leave off a distressing habit she has of catching her breath, after every word she utters.

ART. 12. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, January 30.

ON the return of the Prince Regent from the House of Lords, the crowd, assembled in the streets, had increased greatly. In St. James's Park, in particular, the mob was immense, and they began to utter the most violent and indiscreet expressions the instant the royal carriage appeared When the cavalcade had reached the stable-yard gate, it appears that the glasses of the state carriage were broken on both sides, almost instantaneously. The general impression was that the stones were the missiles employed, and yet the glasses, which are of uncommon thickness, were broken as cleanly as if done by a discharge from a musket or pistol.

On the prince royal alighting from the state carriage at St. James's palace, he immediately sent for Lord Sidmouth; and after waiting a considerable time for the arrival of Lord Sidmouth, at St. James's palace, left it in his private carriage for Carleton-house; and the refractory part of the populace having left the Park, he was then received with loud huzzas His royal highness left his commands for Lord Sidmouth to follow him to Carleton-house, where his lordship arrived shortly afterwards, as did the Duke of York, and the Duke and Dutchess of Gloucester; their royal highnesses having heard of what had happened, lost no time in repairing to Carleton-house to make inquiries

Lord J. Murray, who attended the regent in the state carriage as a lord in waiting, received a blow over his right eye from a piece of the strong plate glass being struck against him.

January 31.

A proclamation has been published, offering 1000*l* reward for the apprehension of the person or persons guilty of the late treasonable attempt on the life of the Prince Regent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 4.

The order being read for taking into consideration the Message of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the State of the Country, the Message was accordingly read

Lord Castlereagh then moved successively, —1. That the papers containing the communication from the Crown be referred to a Committee. 2. That this Committee be secret. 3. That it consist of 21 members. 4. That it be chosen by ballot 5. That the members of the House prepare a list of 21, to put into a glass to compose said Committee 6. That the papers remain on the table as they are, till the said Committee be chosen. All which motions were agreed to.

February 8.

Lord Castlereagh brought forward a statement of our Naval and Military Establishments, and the reductions that have already taken place, and are in progress in these sources of expense; and moved for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the public income and expenditures for the year 1817.

The army, in 1816, was 149,445 men; in 1817, it is 123,702—reduction, 25 743. The expense last year, exclusively of Ordnance, was *l*10,564,000—this year it is *l*9 280 000. The Ordnance last year cost *l*1 969 000—this year it is *l*1,246,000. Total, saving on Army, *l*1 784,000.

Navy, last year, 33 000 men; this year, 19,000—reduction, 14,000. It cost for last year, *l*10 114,000; this year it will be *l*6 397,000—saving, *l*3 717,000.

Miscellaneous service in 1816, *l*2,500,000; ditto this year, *l*1,500,000—saving, *l*1,000,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Army saving	*l*1.784,000
Navy ditto	3.717 000
Miscellaneous	1,000 000
Total saving,	*l*6.501,000

SUPPLY.

Army	*l*7,050,000
Commissariat and Barracks, Great Britain	580.000
Ditto, ditto, Ireland	300,000
Extraordinaries	1,300.000
Ordnance	1,246,000
Navy	6,397,000
Miscellaneous, G. B. and Ireland,	1,500.000
	*l*18,373 000

The Prince Regent has intimated to Parliament, through his ministers, his intention to surrender one fifth part of that portion of his income which is connected with his own personal services—The amount of this fifth is calculated at 50,000*l*. a year. Ministers themselves have also more than intimated their intention to follow the example that has been given by the Prince Regent.

February 11.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED PERSONS

Messrs. Watson, Preston, the Evans's, Keene, alias Kearne, Castles, alias Jackson, were all apprehended at the same time, although some of them reside at a considerable distance from each other, and were all at Bow-street Office in less than an hour and a half of each other.

Feb. 13.

A reduction of three lieutenants in each flag ship and two in each other line of battle ship, is to take place immediately.

Several vessels arrived at Liverpool on Thursday last, from America, which have brought, amongst other produce, 25,000 barrels of flour, and 15,000 more are expected every tide.

Feb. 18.

Capital Stock purchased by or transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, up to the 5th of January, 1817;—

Total amount for Great Britain and Ireland, 338,101,068*l.*

A report is circulated, for the truth of which we cannot vouch, that the Bank of England has obtained the sanction of Government to a plan for the establishment of Branch Banks in various districts of the country.

On the 24th of February, 10,000 British troops arrived in England from France, being one-third of the army of occupation.

Las Casas and his son had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from St Helena.

Las Casas had been detected in attempting a clandestine correspondence with some people in Paris, through the medium of a Lady in London. A letter had been detected in the lining of a black boy's jacket, written on very fine silk, in cipher; the contents as yet unknown, for the want of a key. Las Casas was removed and confined as a close prisoner. Bonaparte, a few days before, in a fit of spleen, had cut up a quantity of plate and sold it,under pretence that his allowance was not enough.

March 6.

Much sensation has been excited by the suspension of the HABEAS CORPUS act, which was carried by a large majority. After the passage of this act, the funds immediately rose one per cent.

A Protest against this measure was signed in the House of Lords by Frederick Augustus, Duke of Sussex, Bedford, Toley, Tunbridge, Alvanley, Montfort, Essex, Lauderdale, Grey, Wellesley, Thanet, Grosvenor, Auckland, Saint John, Say, Rosslyn, and Holland.

It appears from the Report of the Secret Committee of Parliament, on which the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* is founded, that a very extensive and formidable conspiracy has been organized throughout England and Scotland, for the avowed object of *revolution* in Church and State.

Married.] In London, Baron Fred. Wm. Driesen, General in the Russian armies, to Miss Aikin, of Hampstead.—The Earl of Warwick, to Lady Monson.

Died.] At Mitcham, Lieut. General Forbes Champagné, Col of the 70th regt. of foot.—At Teddesley-Park, Staffordshire, the Marchioness Wellesley; she was a French woman, daughter of M. Pierre Roland, but long separated from her husband.—At Elston, Nottinghamshire, Robert Waring Darwin, author of Principia Botanica.—At Blenheim, His Grace George, third Duke of Marlborough, and deservedly styled the 'good'.—At Chevening, Rt. Hon. Charles Stanhope, Earl Stanhope. F.R.S. F.A.S. Member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, &c. &c. He was the author of many valuable works, and numerous mechanical inventions.—At Barbaraville, Co of Roscommon, Rt. Hon. Patrick Dillon, eleventh Earl of Roscommon, &c. &c.—At Kensington, aged 79, John Paddey, Esq. whose mother Lady Ann Paddey, was daughter of Charles, Duke of Cleves and Southampton, son of Charles 2d. The deceased was the last surviving descendant, in the third degree of King Charles, by the Lady Barbara Villiers, daughter of Wm. Villiers, Viscount Grandison, who was slain, fighting for the King, at the battle of Edgehill, in 1642, and whose father was brother of the favourite, George, Duke of Buckingham.

FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 18.

From the establishment of the decimal system to August, 1816, the money coined amounts to 1,629,666,538 francs, of which 250 millions were gold. The money coined with the head of Louis XVIII. amounts already to 213,815,475 francs, of which 116 millions were in gold.

January 26.

The Report of Count Beugnot to the House of Deputies, on the ways and means of defraying the expense of 1817, after a view of the financial operations of past years, proceeds to state the estimate of expenses of the year, which he makes 16 millions less than the ministerial estimate, as follows:

Ordinary expenses	468,000,000 franks.
Extraordinary do.	431,000,000
Expenses of public debt	157,000,000
Making a total of	1,056,000,000 franks.

which is about equal to 198,000,000 of dollars. Of this sum it is proposed to raise 759,000,000 by taxes and imports of different funds, and the deficiency of 298,000,000 by a loan, from a company through which it was expected that the aid of foreign capitalists might be obtained. To enable the government to effect this loan, it was proposed to appropriate, from certain revenues, the annual sum of 30,000,000.

February 4.

The funds have got up again to 60, and continue steadily above.

The amount of the French Loan, it appears, is only positive for 100 million of francs, about four millions sterling, but optional for the second 100 millions, or four

millions. At the expiration of eight months, the Contractors for the first four millions may take the second, but at a higher price of the French funds. The four millions absolutely contracted for are taken at 55. French funds—and the payments are to be completed by the end of ten months from the date of the contract. The contractors are—first, Mr. Baring, of London; next the Hopes, of Amsterdam; Perish, of Hamburgh; a house at Frankfort; and five banking houses at Paris.

The population of France is officially reported to be 28,813,051 souls, exclusive of Corsica, and the colonies.

March 10.

One-fifth of the Allied Army has left France.

SPAIN.

The deficits of the Spanish revenue for 1815 and 1816, amount to thirty-five millions of dollars. The estimated revenue for 1817, is not more promising.

SWITZERLAND.

Extract of a letter from St. Bernard, dated December 23, 1816.

It is with grief I inform you, that on the 16th, a frightful avelanche had swallowed up two domestics of the hospital, and four men of the town of St. Peter, without there being a possibility of rendering them any assistance. Four of them had set out from the hospital with letters. Two others went to meet them from the town, and all disappeared. Receiving no news from them, we set out in great anxiety in search of them.—Night surprised us in the gorges of the mountain, and it was with the greatest difficulty we could find another. The weather was so tempestuous, that we passed one another without knowing it. On the 19th and 20th we made a fruitless search, and on the 22d we found three of their bodies, seven feet under the snow, a quarter of a league from the convent. All the families of the unfortunate men are in despair and in tears. To increase our misfortunes, all our dogs are buried under the snow. There is no longer at the convent a single one of those courageous animals, who have for so long a time been the hope of the traveller. The useful race is extinct.

For eight hours the wind has been heaping up the snow. The avalanches have changed the form of the mountain. It would no longer be recognized. All the inhabitants of St. Peter, able to labour, are on the mountains.

NETHERLANDS.

Dutch Budget.—A Brussels article gives the estimate of the minister of Finance, for 181. The income is calculated at 73,700,000 florins, [*florin is about* 1s. 8*d sterling*,] and the expenses at 73,400,000 florins.

In 1816, no less than 2563 vessels of various tonnage, arrived at the port of Amsterdam.

GERMANY.

The emperor of Austria has founded in his states a sinking fund, like that of France and England.

The disputes between the Jews and the city of Frankfort are not yet terminated. The Diet has referred the Jews to the senate, and the senate has sent them to the legislative body, where it is supposed their claims will be heard.

Vienna, Jan. 25.

The Duke of Montfort (Jerome Bonaparte.) and the Princess his wife, passed through here to-day, on their way to Upper Austria, where they have bought the fine estate of Kamburg: they are to return in a few days to Hamburg; but it is said, that as soon as the fine chateau of Kamburg is put in order, they will go and reside there with Madame Murat and her family.

The Wirtemberg army is to be reduced so as not to exceed 20,000 men. The king has ordered, that in all representations and petitions addressed to him, the use of all French and Latin expressions shall be avoided, and pure high German alone employed.

There are 1100 students in the university of Gottingen, many of whom are said to be Americans.

The actual armed force of Austria, is computed in a German journal at 530,000 men.

DENMARK.

Elsineur. Jan. 4.

Last year there passed the Sound, 8871 ships, among which were, from the north sea, 1097 Swedish, 408 Danish, 396 Norwegian, 208 Russian, 525 Prussian, 942 English, 83 American, 8 French, &c. and from the Baltic, 906 English, 85 Americans, 8 French, 4 Spanish, 23 Portuguese, &c.

SWEDEN.

A ship of the line, larger than any belonging to the Swedish navy, is about to be launched at Carlscrone. The navy will then consist of 11 ships of the line, in the best state, besides frigates, &c.

RUSSIA.

By a late statistical account in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, it appears, that the revenue of Russia in 1811, amounted to two hundred and fifteen millions of rubles, and the expenses to two hundred and seventy-four millions. In 1810 the army consisted of 621,155 men; the navy (in 1813) of 289 sail, mounting 4348 guns. The established church (the Greek) had four metropolitan churches, 11 archbishoprics, 19 bishopricks, 26,747 churches, and numerous convents. In addition to this, in 1811, there were 3,500,000 Catholics, 1,400,000 Luthe-

rans, 3,800 of the reformed church, 9,000 Moravians, 5,000 Mennonites, 60,000 Armenians, 3,000,000 of Mahometans, 300,000 of the followers of the Dalai Lama, &c. In 1815 the number of manufactories was 3253.

According to an enumeration of the population of Russia, made in 1806, the whole number of the subjects of the emperor was 41,253,483.

Among the deaths in Russia in 1814, were two persons, one between 145 and 150 years old, the other between 124 and 130.

ASIA.

TURKEY.

The successes of the Ottoman forces in the Arabian Peninsula have led to an acknowledgment of the supremacy of the emperor of the Turks; and Abdullah ben Saeod, the chief of the Wahabee Arabs, has been compelled to guarantee the payment of a yearly tribute, by the transmission of valuable hostages to Mahommed Ali Pacha, governor of Egypt and commander of the victorious army.

Titiameh and Hejah have been ceded to the Porte, in which last province, the holy cities Mecca and Medina have their site. Advices, however, of the ratification of this treaty, had not been published.

EAST INDIES.

Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1816.

The unusual epidemic disease still prevails in the upper provinces—there is an extraordinary mortality among the European troops.

Our last accounts from Java, state that it would probably take till August to adjust all the business connected with the transfer of the island to the Dutch—the English flag continued to fly at Welturredeen, 1st Oct.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta is daily expected here; his Lordship and family arrived at Colombo, 12th Oct.

Late accounts from Madras state that the members of the French colonial government still remained at the Admiralty Gardens, but were expected to return to Pondicherry by 15th instant. The French government intend to reinstate the college formerly at Pondicherry; so as to supersede the necessity of sending youth to Europe, for education in the higher branches of literature, science, &c. We doubt whether the scheme will be found to answer the good intention. Pondicherry will be ceded to the members of the French colonial government very soon; the Madras Gazette has officially notified all British subjects residing in the settlement and dependencies of Pondicherry, except those on duty, to return to the British territories by the 10th inst.

AFRICA.

The Dey of Algiers has confirmed his treaty with the U. S. Advices from Italy, however, state that he is intent upon warlike preparations, as well offensive as defensive.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Our accounts from the Spanish Revolutionary Provinces are so vague and contradictory, that we can gather no facts from them with sufficient certainty, to form any calculation of the issue of the contest with the mother country. Pirates, under the patriot flag, continue to depredate on neutral commerce.

BRITISH AMERICA.

CANADIAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Exports for the year 1816, *from Quebec.*

Lumbers, furs, ashes (70,609 cwt.) with small quantities of grain, flour, and provisions, in all having an official value of four hundred and eighty thousand pounds, or, 1,920,000 dollars. The amount is said to be 140,000*l.* greater than it was last year, principally owing to the export of ashes, about one half of which is from the United States. The export of furs has been very much diminished, owing to the *war* between the north west and Hudson bay companies.

Imports, for 1816, *at Quebec.*

Dry goods, official value, 1,556,296*l.*—Wines, 300,000 galls.; rum, 1,092,500; brandy, 31,600; gin, 30,100; whiskey, 107,745; molasses, 135,241. Sugar refined, 438,673 lbs. Muscovado, 1 809 422; coffee, 335,441; tobacco, 46,562; tea, 218 969. Salt, 219,826 minots, &c. &c. making a total official value of 2,174,796*l.* equal to 8,699,184 dollars—leaving an apparent balance against the colony of about 6,500,000 dollars.

Kingston, U. C. March 1.

On Thursday last, the inhabitants of this town experienced two shocks of an earthquake. The first took place about two, and the second at four o'clock in the afternoon. The duration of each was nearly a minute. The last shock was more sensibly felt, and occasioned the glass to rattle in the windows. They were both accompanied by a rumbling sound resembling that of distant thunder. The weather, at the period of this unusual occurrence, was moderate, and the wind at the N. E. quarter, with a slight fall of snow.

Quebec, March 15.

Extraordinary.—A prodigious fish some days since run a-shore, near the river Ouelle, in the county of Cornwallis. Its dimensions are said to be enormous, of which some idea may be formed from its protruding and breaking whole fields of ice, of extraordinary thickness at this season of the year, in its career. It has drawn the admiration of hundreds in this district, and it is said a great portion of the inhabitants are employed in cutting the blubber into junks to H

be reduced into oil, of which it will afford some thousands of barrels, and will yield a very handsome sum to the provincial revenues as *droits*, and to the Seigneur of the parish, who shares with the crown in the profits arising from fish of this description. The skeleton is to be carefully preserved for the museum.

Montreal, April 5

By the advertisement in this paper from the lieut. governor's office at York, it will be seen that a canal communication from Kingston to La Cline by the river Rideau, is seriously undertaken. Its importance will be readily conceived. In addition to enhancing the worth of the settlements through which it will pass, it will be of vast consequence to the provincials at large.

Horrid Murder.—On Saturday last, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, the St. Lawrence suburbs was the scene of a horrid crime. A man named O'Brien was murdered by one McGuire. It appears that McGuire, having taken some offence, was behaving himself in an unbecoming manner in the public house of mrs. Hughes, on which she went out to ask assistance of her neighbour, Mr. O'Brien: McGuire, suspecting her design, followed her out, and met with Mr. O'Brien, who quietly asked McGuire why he occasioned such a disturbance? McGuire, without answering, gave him a blow with a club, which he had in his hand; O'Brien fell, and McGuire repeated the blows. Several people coming together on hearing the noise, the murderer was seized and committed to prison.—Mr. O'Brien expired immediately after receiving the first blow. His head was beaten in a most shocking manner—by marks, six or seven blows were apparently given, either of which would have proved mortal. Mr. O'Brien was formerly a non-commissioned officer in the 2d battalion of the 8th regiment, and since the peace had become known and esteemed as the best painter in the city. On Monday his remains were interred in the Roman Catholic burying ground, attended by a numerous concourse of acquaintances, and with military honours.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

On the 4th of March last, James Monroe was inducted, with the usual ceremonies, into the office of President of these United States. On this interesting occasion, the President delivered a speech, in which he developed his views of policy and principles of government. Having concluded his address, the oath of office was administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States. The solemnities were performed in the open air, under the auspices of a fine day, and in the presence of an immense concourse of officers of the government, both civil and military, foreign ministers and officers, strangers of distinction, and citizens of the republic.

Appointments by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

To be secretary for the department of state, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts.

To be secretary for the department of the treasury, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

To be secretary for the department of war, ISAAC SHELBY, of Kentucky.

Mr CROWNINSHIELD, it is understood, remains at the head of the navy department.

Richard Cutts, late superintendent general of military supplies, to be second comptroller of the treasury department, under the act of the 3d of March, 1817, to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts.

William Lee, late accomptant of the war department, *Peter Hagner*, late additional accomptant of the war department, *Constant Freeman*, late accomptant of the navy department, and *Stephen Pleasonton*, of the state of Delaware, to be auditors in the treasury department, under the act aforesaid.

John Coffee, of Tennessee, to be surveyor of the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi territory, under the act of third of March, 1817.

Israel Pickens, of North Carolina, to be register of the land office, to be opened in the Mississippi territory, under the act of 3d March, 1817.

Stephen Archer, of Maryland, to be additional Judge in the Mississippi territory, to reside in the eastern part thereof, under the act of the 3d March, 1817.

Joseph Phillips, late of the army of the United States, to be secretary of the Illinois territory.

Robert Jaques, of New-York, to be consul at St. Croix.

John Howard March, of New-Hampshire, to be consul at Madeira.

Daniel Strobel, of South Carolina, to be consul at Bordeaux, in place of William Lee, resigned.

William Dary, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Kingston upon Hull, in Great Britain.

Joseph Ray, of the same state, to be consul at Pernambuco, in Brazil.

Joseles Santos Monteiro, of Brazil, to be consul for the island of Maranhoa, in Brazil.

Reuben G. Beasley, of Virginia, to be consul at Havre de Grace.

Robert Trimble, of Kentucky, to be Judge of the United States for the district of Kentucky.

Edward Wyer, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Hamburgh.

Henry Wilson, of Maryland, to be consul at Nantz.

Edward Church, of Kentucky, to be consul at L'Orient.

John B. Frazier, of Massachusetts, to be consul for the island of Curracoa.

John O. Sullivan, of New York, to be consul at Mogadore, in Morocco.

Joel Hart, of New-York, to be consul at Leith.

It is stated in the National Intelligencer, that the difficulties with the Russian government, which had grown out of the misconduct of some of its agents in this country, have been satisfactorily adjusted.

The probable expense of finishing the public buildings of the United States, at Washington, is estimated at 336,661 dollars. It is expected that the chambers for the legislative bodies will be ready for their reception in the autumn of 1818.

The Swedish and Norwegian minister, Mr. De Kantzow, has taken leave of the president, with the intention of making a visit to Sweden.

Art. 13. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNOR PLUMER is re-elected by a large majority. All the branches of the government of this state, for the ensuing year, are republican.

An attempt has lately been made to fire the town of Portsmouth, which was happily detected before any considerable injury had been done.

Died.] At Hanover, hon. John Wheelock, L. L. D. aged 63, president of Dartmouth University, to which institution, before his death, he made a donation of nearly 40,000 dollars. At Portsmouth, Mrs. Mehitable Mackay. At Merrimack, mrs. Rebecca, wife of H. W. Gordon, Esq. aged 34. At New-Market, Wentworth Cheswell, Esq. aged 71. At Hanover, Mrs. Hannah Kinsman, aged 23.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From the return of votes, in this State, the re election of Gov. Brooks, by an increased majority of several thousands, is already ascertained. The whole number of votes legally returned, last year, was 97,084.

The political character of the Senate for the ensuing year will not be changed.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. Joseph R. Albertson, to Miss Mary Jackson. Mr. John Tileston Fracker, to miss Nancy Wood. Benj Guild, Esq. to miss Elizabeth Eliot. Hon. Jonathan Russell, to miss Lydia Smith. Mr. Benj. Darling, to Miss Blake. Mr. H. Oliver, to miss Jane Cooper. Mr. J. Hammond, to miss Elizabeth Fessenden. At Marblehead, Capt. Francis Blacker, to Miss Polly Hooper. At Edgarton, Rev. Shipley W. Wilson, to Miss Rebecca Mayhew. At Cape Elizabeth, Mr. Henry Knox Adams, to Miss Sarah W. Webb. At West Springfield, Mr. Wm. Ardway, to miss Lydia Street. At Dighton, Mr. D. Andrews, merchant, of Boston, to miss Elizabeth Andrews. At Roxbury, Mr. A. Ferrier, to Miss Harriet Childs. At Newbury Port, Mr. Thos. Pearson, to miss Betsey Pearson. At Newbedford, Mr. Daniel Butler, to miss Mary Allen. At Brighton, Capt. Ebenr. Stedman, of Cambridge, to miss Mary Braman, of Norton.

Died.] At Boston, Nathaniel Greenough, Esq aged 67. Mr. Alpheus Dunham. Caleb Bingham, aged 60. Mrs. Sarah Warren, aged 62. Mrs. Sarah Frasier, aged 90. Rufus Cutler, aged 31. Samuel Moore, 48. Mrs. Abigail Pons, 67. Charles Harris Hobart. At sea, Stephen Russell Goff of Boston, aged 24. At sea, Elisha Wild, of B. aged 29. At St. Eustasia, Richard E. Tyler, of B. aged 20. Mrs. Sarah Milton, aged 58. Ann Maria Stevenson, aged 2 years 9 months. At sea, Wm. E. Deverell, of B. aged 28. At Gibraltar, Charles Dix, of B. aged 30. Capt. Nath. Goodwin; he was the first man that sailed up the Baltic under the American Flag. Mr. Jonathan Bixby, 48. Mrs. Anna Kingman, 57. Mrs. Patrick M'Donnell, 37. At Charleston, Mrs. Joanna Ireland, 36. At Dedham, Mr. John Kilbourn, 25, formerly of New-York, and a midshipman of the United States' Navy. At Biddeford, April 10. Capt. Lewis Young, 43, formerly of Cape Cod. At Salem, Miss Susan Messervey, aged 22. At Dedham, Lemuel Ellis, 56. At Medway, Mrs. Hannah Penniman, 42. At Plymouth, Mr. John Otis, 74. At Medford, John Charnier, a native of Surrinam. At Charlestown, Mrs. Martha Mills. At Holme's Hole, Henry Sawyer, of Beverly, 29. At Dorchester, Mr. Lewis Canon. At Bridgewater, Joseph Bassett, Esq. 68. At Richmond, (Mass.) Levi Beebe, 74. Mrs. Hinsdale, wife of Rev. Theodore Hinsdale, 69. At Cohasset, Mrs. Elizabeth Hobbs, 26. At Lynn, Miss Anne Lye, 27. At Ipswich, mrs. Betsey Crocker, 44. At Leehmere Point, (Cam.) Mrs. Sally Ditson, 28. At Rowley, Mrs. Mary Spafford. At Bradford, Lieut. Wm. Baily, 66. At Lancaster, Mrs. Rhoda Sprague. At Northampton, mrs. Sarah Strong, wife of the Hon. Caleb Strong, aged 60. At Rowe, Horace Burr, aged 17, of hydrophobia, occasioned by skinning a fox, which had died of that disease some months before. At Campo Bello, (Maine) mr. Samuel W. Chadbourne, 28. At Roxbury, mr. Stephen Brewer, 32. At Cambridgeport, miss Lucy Lang, 24. At Concord, mrs. Sarah Warren. At Sudbury, mrs. Dolly Wheeler. At Woolwich, Hon. Nathaniel Thwing, 86. At Little Compton, mrs. Sarah, relic of Dr. Benjamin Richmond, 66. At Castine, Capt. John Perkins, aged 80.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, April 4.

Mr. Knight, the republican candidate, is elected Governor of this State.

A Nocturnal Feast. On Tuesday night, the 25th ultimo, a number of persons feloniously entered the bake-house of Mr. Christopher Hill, kindled a fire, baked a number of cakes, and having spread a table, ate them with gingerbread and sugar cakes; of the latter *seventy* were consumed. It appears that this *select* and *genteel* party completed their repast on a large box out of doors, and within a few feet of the residence of eleven families, none of whom were invited to the feast. It would be well for the persons engaged in this unwarrantable affair, to reflect that foolish tricks are often the precursors of atrocious crimes, and that *sport* at the *expense* of others, has no equitable claim to impunity.

Married.] At Newport, Capt. Levi H. Gage, of Maryland, to miss Hannah F. Brayton. At Providence, Mr. W. C. Baker, to Miss Phœbe Pic

Died.] At Providence, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Philip Allen, Esq. aged 66. Mr. Horace Peck, 32. At Bristol, mrs. Sarah, wife of Maj. R. Warren, 31 Mrs. Hannah, relict of John Fales, Esq 90.

CONNECTICUT.

Oliver Wolcott, Esq. is elected Governor of this State, for the ensuing political year.

Hartford, April 14.

Hail storm. On the evening of Monday last, a violent storm of hail crossed us from the north-west. Although some of the stones picked up measured four inches and a half in circumference, still the wind was so light that we suffered no other damage than the breaking a few of our windows. The storm was confined to this city and the immediate vicinity.

Fire. On Tuesday evening, the 1st inst. the dwelling-house of Mr Joel Wadsworth of East-Hartford, was entirely consumed, together with the principal part of his household furniture. The fire, it is supposed, caught by accident.

A Steam-boat intended to ply between Norfolk and New-London, launched at Norwich, is expected to be ready by the first of May.

Married.] At New-Haven, mr. Charles Lloyd Strong, to miss Jeannette A. Bradley. At Norwich, Lieut. Owen Ransom, of the United States' army, to miss Charlotte W. Perkins.

Died.] At Hartford, mrs. Mehitable Wadsworth, aged 82. At Roxbury, Deborah Armstrong, widow, aged 63. At New-Haven, Capt. Abraham Bradley, aged 76. At New-London, mrs. Lucy Prentiss, aged 66. At N. Haven, mr. Enoch Ives, aged 45. At Durham, mrs. Anne Canfield, aged 97. At Lyme, mr. John Avery, 23. Capt. Nath. Conklin, 60. At Coventry, John Colegrove, Esq. 74. At New-London, mrs. Margaret Norwood Cushing.

VERMONT.

Married.] At Vernon, Col. Wm. Swan, late of the U S. army, to miss Martha Lane, of Northampton.

Died.] At Burlington, mr. Timothy Winn, aged 76. At Windsor, mrs. Mary Rudolph, 45. Wm. Haliburton, Esq. one of the oldest settlers in that place, aged 78. At Halifax, mrs. Olive, wife of the Rev. Thomas H. Wood.

NEW-YORK.

Albany, April 18.

The Legislature adjourned at eleven o'clock on Tuesday evening, after a session of three months, having passed, including the extra session, two hundred and ninety-four laws. Among the most prominent, is that which provides for the immediate commencement of the canals which are to connect the waters of the lakes with those of the Hudson. The board of commissioners, we learn, have resolved to take immediate measures for the commencement of this gigantic work.

The expense of the *Grand Canal* is estimated by the Commissioners, at 4 881,738 dollars:—that of the Canal from Lake Champlain, at 800 000 dollars.

Among the laws enacted at this Session, are 24 for incorporating turnpike and bridge companies, 16 for erecting new towns, 1 for erecting a new county, 4 for incorporating banks, and several for laying out new roads.

Laws have also passed abolishing imprisonment for debt for sums not exceeding twenty-five dollars, extending the jurisdiction of the justices' courts in the city of New-York to 100 dollars.—declaring persons joining the Society of Shakers, *civilly* dead, to all intents and purposes, &c. &c.

By a law passed on the 31st of March, 1817, the final and total abolition of Slavery within this state, is declared to take place on the 4th day of July, 1827. In this law it is enacted, "That every Negro, Mulatto, and Mustee, within this state, born *before* the 4th day of July, 1799, shall from and after the 4th day of July, 1827, BE FREE;" and by the same law it is farther enacted, That all Negroes, Mulattoes and Mustees, born *after* the 4th day of July, 1799, shall BE FREE at the age of 21 years.

Appointments by the Council of Appointment.

[These are so numerous, that we are compelled to confine our notice of them to those of greater distinction, or more general importance.]

March 9.

Kings. Jacob Garrison, Sheriff.

Saratoga. Thos. Dibble, Henry Gansevoort, Judges.

Madison. John Stocking, Judge.
Columbia. Robert L. Livingston, Judge.

March 28.

Rensselaer. Storm S. Vanderzee, Judge.
Ontario. John Vanfleet, Judge and Justice.
Cattaraugus. Timothy H. Porter, 1st Judge and Justice; Francis Greene, Ashbel Freeman, Silas Noah, and James Brooks, Judges and Justices; Sands Bontin, County Clerk; Israel Centis, Sheriff; Jeremy Worcester, Surrogate.
Niagara. Samuel Wilkeson, Judge.
Genesee. Ralph Parker, and Abrm. Maticon, Judges.
Broome. Anson Camp, Judge.

April 1.

Schoharie. Peter Swart, Henry Schaeffer, John Brewster, Joseph Borst, Jesse Shepherd, Hermanus Bouck, John Reynolds, Olney Briggs, Herman Hickok, and Henry Hager, Judges and Justices of the Peace.

April 8.

Dutchess. James Emott, First Judge, vice John Johnson resigned; William Griffen, Sheriff.
Suffolk. John P. Osborne, David Warner, and Ebenezer W. Case, Judges and Justices.
Charles D. Cooper, Esq. of Albany, Secretary of State, vice Robert Tillotson, Esq. removed.

Militia of New-York. The Adjutant General's annual return, made to the Legislature, furnishes the following aggregate of the different descriptions of militia in this state. It is exclusive of about 20 companies, from which no returns were received.

Infantry	97,639
Artillery	6,434
Cavalry	2,807
Total,	106,880

Common Schools. The Superintendent of Common Schools reports to the Legislature, that "there are within the state, exclusive of the city and county of New-York, at least five thousand common schools which have been organized and kept up under the act for their establishment; and the number of children annually taught in them, exceeds two hundred thousand." The sum distributed the last year, from the common school-fund, was about 65,000 dollars.

The Rev. FRANCIS BROWN, of Dartmouth College, has been appointed to the President's chair of Hamilton College.

Ogdensburgh, March 4.

EARTHQUAKE.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this village on Thursday last, at about 15 minutes past 3 A. M wind N. E. A heavy rumbling noise was observed by many; crockery and glass was set in motion. The shock appeared to come from N. N. E. and continued about 10 or 15 seconds.

Sackett's Harbour, April 1.

Three soldiers belonging to the United States' army, were last Saturday arrested and brought before one of the magistrates of this village, on a charge of feloniously stealing, taking and driving away, a cow, the property of a citizen residing near this place, who was dangerously wounded in attempting to prevent this atrocious depredation. The soldiers, after examination, were committed, to take their trial, at the next General Sessions of the peace.

Fire. On Friday evening last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the cantonment, called "Pike's cantonment," near this village. We understand the fire originated in the hospital barracks; which, without other damage, were entirely consumed.

Troy, April 15.

Commerce. It may not be uninteresting to distant readers, who barely know, that within a few years, this town has obtained the honour of being placed on the map of this state, that it is now about 30 years since the first store was erected here: at that time there were only 4 or 5 dwelling-houses within the limits of the present city of Troy. This city contains now about 5000 inhabitants. In the course of last week, there was shipped here property estimated at a moderate calculation to amount to two hundred thousand dollars, consisting principally of flour, wheat, provisions, lumber, potash, &c. The flour was manufactured at the mills in the south part of the city, of which there are four, of very superior workmanship, both as respects their plan and durability of materials.

Goshen, April 14.

Fire. On Monday night, the 17th inst. the Hat Manufactory of Mr Cox, of Chester, in this town, took fire, and before it was put out nearly all its contents were destroyed, consisting of hats and stock to the value of about 4000 dollars.

Sag-Harbour, April 12.

A violent tempest. On Monday evening last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, we experienced, in this place, a most tremendous shower of hail accompanied with heavy thunder, and remarkably vivid lightning. The wind was about North.—The tempest continued nearly half an hour; many of the stones were more than three and a half inches in circumference. Some were picked up the morning after on the road to Easthampton, more than one inch and a half in diameter. All the injury sustained was in our windows, out of which, probably, more than a thousand squares of glass were broken in this place.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Daniel Robbins, of Satauket, was consumed by fire on Friday evening, the 20th March.

The shock of an earthquake was felt by a number of the inhabitants of Sautauket, and the adjacent towns, on the 29th March, at 3 o'clock in the morning. The shock was attended with a rumbling noise resembling distant thunder, and was so severe that the windows rattled and the houses were considerably agitated. The shock was also felt in this place.

New-York, April 18.

Last night, at 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the cellar of the house No. 5 Burling-slip, but, by the timely exertions of the neighbours, was got under without doing any injury. There is not the least doubt but this was set on fire by some vile incendiary. The watchmen were on their posts and very attentive.

Last evening, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, the store of M. Judah & Co. No. 269 Pearl-street, was rifled of several articles by some person who had, it is supposed, concealed himself in the cellar until after the store was shut up, when he made his way up through the trap-door into the store, and with the articles taken decamped through the front window, which he left open.

Married.] In the city of New-York, mr. Israel C. Holmes, to miss Maria Cowenhoven, daughter of the late I. R. Cowenhoven of Bedford, L. I. Mr. Charles Bouton, to miss Jenette McMillan. James Orr, Esq. of Newburgh, to miss Jane Hall. Mr. William Sherwood, to miss Hannah Wheaton. Mr. Henry Mactier, to miss Eliza Lawrence, daughter of Augustine H. Lawrence. Esq. Mr. R. L. Barnes, to miss Ann Barnes. Mr. Jared W. Bell, printer, formerly of Saratoga, to mrs. Fanny Barber. Mr. John Burrows, jr. to miss Ann Michean. Mr. John G. Winter, to miss Lucinda Bennett. Mr. Joseph Watt, to miss Phœbe Frayard. Mr. Patrick Kelley, to miss Honor Cannon. Mr. John Glancy, to miss Bridget Cunningham. Mr. Peter Thompson, to miss Caroline G. Clussman. Mr. William Cornell, to miss Almeria Mariana Briggs. Mr. William Conrey, to mrs. H. Stakes. Mr. George Tredwell, to miss Cornelia Roxanna Wetmore.

In Auburn, mr. William Hanes, to miss Abigail Annable. Rev. John S. Twiss, of Brutus, to miss Desire Annable. Mr. Parley Russel, to miss Frances Genning. At Binghampton, mr. William H. Masters, to miss Anne Munsell. Mr. Robert Morris, to mrs. Man, of Union. At Bath, mr. Thomas Mathews, to miss Rebecca Mathews, daughter of Vincent Mathews, Esq. At Boonsborough, mr. Michael Longendelly, to miss Betty Fast elsheuer. At Brutus, Aaron Shelden, Esq. to mrs. Hopey L. Walker, widow of the late John Walker. At Bethlehem, mr. Noah Folsom, to miss Mary Gilman. At Canandaigua, mr. Martin Chainbolt, to miss Rosanna Vanorman. At Clarence, mr. —— Harmon, to miss Lydia Cunningham, daughter of Mr. Layton Cunningham. At Clinton, mr. Stephen Childs, merchant, of Owasco, to miss Hannah Potter. Mr. Robert Nixon, of Grimsby, to miss Betsey Corwine. Mr. Franklin Hickcox, to miss —— Pixley. At Cortland, mr. Harry McGraw to miss Sally Barnum. Mr. Ira Bowen, to miss Waity Wadsworth. At Genoa, mr. Nathan Sutliff, of the state of Ohio, to miss Loretta Lawrence. At Hannibal, mr. Nathan Nelson, to miss Susan Robertson. At Ithaca, Charles Bingham, Esq. to miss Nancy Morse, formerly of Canandaigua. At Leicester, mr. Luther Burt, jun. to miss Florinda Horton. Mr. Peter Van Gorden, to miss Patty Allen. At Manlius, mr. George W. Holbrook, to miss Sally Cadwell. Mr. Ellory Hart, to miss Ann Wilson. At New Hartford, Warren Converse, Esq. agent of the Manchester M. Co. to miss Sophia Kellegg. At Munda, mr. John Potter, to miss Ellen McQuillin. At Niagara, mr. Christopher Overholt, of Clinton, to miss Pamela Lambert, daughter of mr. Lambert, near St. Davids. At Onondaga, mr. Lewis Geitner, to miss Eunice Gage. Mr. —— Johnson, to mrs. —— Elliot. At Rushford, mr. Morrison, to miss Fanny Kendall. At Scipio, Isaac Babcox, Esq. to miss Betsey O'Harra. Capt. Seth Thomas, to miss Caroline Rodgers. At Watertown, mr. Alsworth Baker, to miss Aris Coffen.

Died.] At New-York, mr. John Juhel. Mr. Peter Peterson, aged 64. John Van Sice, jr. aged 28. Elizabeth F. Post, daughter of Alison Post. Gardner Mead, aged 18 months. Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of mr. L. A. Stollenwerck, aged 29. Mrs. Charlotte Laune, wife of Stephen P. Laune, aged 37. Mrs. Hannah Smith, relic of the late Samuel Smith, Esq. aged 62. Maj. Gen. Peter Curtenius, of the militia. Mrs. Ann Ogden, 26.

At Albany, Hon. Chauncy Loomis, of Genesee county, senator from the western district. At Auburn, mrs. Nelly Lowe, wife of Mr. Dennis Lowe. At Batavia, mr. John Mafford, aged 33. At Bath, John Wilson, Esq. aged 50, clerk of the county of Steuben. At Canandaigua, Reuben Hart, Esq. aged 56. At Clarence, miss Lois Bailey, daughter of Caleb Bailey, aged 23. At Genoa, George Hundley, aged 4 years 9 months. At Elmira, Mr. Martin Smith. At Ithaca, Henry Clark, Esq. aged 28. At Cortland, mr. Asahel Miner, aged 39. Mr. Erastus Spalding, aged 45. Mrs. Mary Rice, aged 65. Mrs. Betsey Steadman, aged 54. A son of Zaphaniah Hicks, aged 14. At Newtown, mr. Frederick Fridley, aged 29. At Thirty mile Creek, mr. David Hagar.

NEW-JERSEY.

Elizabeth-Town, April 2.

Fire. On Wednesday night last, about half past ten o'clock, the terrific cry of Fire! Fire! was sounded in our streets, which proved to be the pottery of Thomas Boylston; loss estimated at 7000 dollars.

Married.] At Ainwell, Com. Thomas Tingey, to miss Ann E. Graven. At Somerville, mr. John Givan, merchant, to miss Mary Ann Everston, both of N Jersey.

Died.] At Burlington, Isaac Collins, aged 71. Near Cranbury, mr Joseph Brown, aged 60, as he was accompanying the remains of a neighbour to the grave.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their late Session, passed an act appropriating half a million of dollars to internal improvements, roads, bridges, and canals; 105,000 of which is to complete the turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The Schuylkill, Lehigh, and Monongahela rivers, are among the first objects for "lock navigation."

An association is spoken of at Philadelphia, to establish a line of waggons between that city and Pittsburgh—to start at fixed times, and, by travelling day and night, like the mail stages, to make the journey in *seven* days. This may easily be accomplished when the great turnpike is finished.

Philadelphia, April 10.

Villany Deterted. A few days ago a respectable mechanic of this city, received a letter from a person in New-York, signed J*** D. G******, stating that he had before him a catalogue of his instruments, and selected such as he wished to be forwarded immediately, and for payment of which he enclosed a draft on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank for two thousand five hundred dollars, requesting him to present it, and to remit the balance in *New-York Notes.* The order was immediately, as far as practicable, complied with,—the draft was presented, and the money paid; some difficulty arose in procuring the New-York notes, and it was concluded best to get a Post Note of the Bank of the United States, which was very prudently cut in two, and one half forwarded, with an assurance that the other should be, on acknowledgment of the receipt of the first. During these transactions, the gentleman in New-York, from whom the draft had been stolen, wrote to his correspondent here to stop payment of it at the bank, or if paid, to ascertain to whom; a disclosure of the fraud immediately took place; and only just in time to prevent the forwarding of the other half of the Post Note, and most probably the ruin of a very worthy citizen. We have not heard whether the purloiner of the draft has been arrested.

Philadelphia, April 14.

Fire. Yesterday, about noon, the roof of the spacious building, No. 140 South Second-street, owned by Robert Wain, Esq. and occupied by Mr. John White, was discovered to be on fire. It originated from a small oak chump, which was on fire, and which was, no doubt, intentionally put in the loft, near the roof, for the purpose of destroying the building. We understand that a servant boy has been committed on suspicion of being guilty of this wicked act.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed George F. Lehman to be Lazarette Physician.

Alexander Knight, to be Port Physician.

Christopher O'Connor, to be Quarantine Master.

Insolvent Law. We understand Chief Justice Tilghman delivered an elaborate opinion in favour of the constitutionality of the Insolvent Law, passed the 13th March, 1812, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which embraced the provisions of a State *Bankrupt* Law.

Oliver Evans' steam engine, used for raising water to supply Philadelphia, is calculated to raise nearly 4 millions of gallons in 24 hours.

Married.] At Philadelphia, mr. Henry Harrison, merchant, to miss Eliza Francis. Mr. Samuel W. Rush, merchant, to Miss Eliza M. Johnson. John Bartlett, Jr. merchant, of Wilmington, to miss Matilda Thacher.

Died.] At Belmont, Samuel Meredith, Esq. formerly Treasurer of the United States. At Philadelphia, mr. Wm. Glenn, aged 30. mrs. Frances S. wife of mr. R. T. Wilson, 21. mr. Joshua Pierson. mrs. A. Shippen. mrs. Apolonis Kitts, 87. mr. Benj. Mitchell, Senr. 72. mr. Wm. Richards, 74. mr. Felix M. Ruby, 47. mrs. Mary Dainty. Susan Bliss, 73. mrs. Rebecca Hays, 94 years 7 months. Captain Henry Bartleson, 40. mr. Peter M'Gauley. Doct. Jos. Woolens. mr. William Hackara. At Pittsburgh, Captain Jacob Carmoc, late of the 22d Regiment Infantry. At Harrisburg, mrs. Martha Read. At Martinsburg, Wm. Pendleton, Esq. aged 68.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore. April 3.

Distressing Occurrence.—Yesterday morning, immediately after breakfast, Mr. Weise, (who keeps a store in Market-street,) his wife, and the remainder of his family, eight in number, were all seized with violent vomittings, in consequence it is supposed of the villany of a servant, who is believed to have put poison into the coffee. An infant child has already died under the operation; it, however, gives us infinite pleasure to state, that the rest of the family, though deeply afflicted, are

entirely out of danger. The servant, a black fellow, has been committed for trial.

April 14.

Law. Don Joseph Almeida was lately arrested on a charge of piracy under the Spanish treaty, in virtue of a warrant issued by a justice of the peace for the state of Maryland, under the act of congress of 1789. A habeas corpus was granted by judge Bland, made returnable before Baltimore county court.

The case was argued before judge Bland and Hanson, and it was urged, among other objections on the part of the prisoner, that congress had no power under the constitution of the United States to invest any judge or justice of the peace with any judicial authority, which is confined by the constitution to the supreme court and such inferior tribunals as congress shall from time to time ordain. Both the judges concurred in supporting this objection, and gave separate and elaborate opinions, discharging the prisoner, among other reasons, for defect of authority in the magistrate on whose warrant the arrest was made.

By the above decision it is in effect declared that no state judge or justice of the peace has power to arrest or commit any person for a violation of the laws of the United States.

Married.] At Baltimore, mr. Wm Grant, to miss Mary Ann Burton. Mr. Israel P. Thompson, to miss Angelica Robinson.

Died.] At Baltimore, mrs. Margaret Mitchell, aged 61. Mr. Kennedy Owen, 43. Mr. William Johns, 45.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Married.] At Washington, Hon. Isham Talbot, senator of the United States, from Kentucky, to miss Adelaide Thomason. Lloyd N. Rogers, Esq. to miss Eliza Law.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, March 29.

Freshet.—The water of James' River began to rise a little before sun-down, the evening before last. Last evening, though not so high by several feet as last autumn, the water completely covered Trent's bridge, carrying away most of the railing, and, we believe, some parts of the bridge.

Last night the water began to subside.

Norfolk, April 2.

New-fashioned swindling.—On Thursday last, a man by the name of Joseph Heate, who had several years since lived as a servant in the family of Mr Lemuel Wells, a merchant of this city, now residing at Philadelphia, in West Chester county, came to the store of Mr. Henry Tenbroeck, in William-street, and stated that Mr. Wells's son had died suddenly, Mr. W. being absent from home, and that Mrs. Wells had sent to town to procure mourning for herself and the family, and produced a forged order on Mr. Tenbroeck in Mrs. Wells's name for the necessary articles. The villain related so many circumstances with respect to the family, which were known to be correct, and described their distress at the affliction under which he stated them to be labouring, in such strong and feeling terms, that the goods, to the amount of about 150 dollars, were delivered to him without hesitation. In the course of two or three hours, however, suspicions were accidentally excited that there had been iniquity practised, and upon inquiry it was found that a second trick of a similar character had been played at another store; upon which the police officers were sent in pursuit, and in a short time the man, with part of the goods, was found, and shortly after the remainder were discovered at two different places, and the whole recovered. The man was safely lodged in prison to await the punishment justly due for his dexterous villany.

Richmond, April 14.

Melancholy.—We regret to hear that on Saturday, as Mr. Daniel P. Organ, formerly of this city, and a most respectable man as well as merchant, was sitting at the window of a friend's house in Petersburg, a man in the street was going by with three muskets on his shoulder; one of them went off, report says accidentally, a ball from which perforated the window at which Mr. Organ was sitting, and went through his head; he instantly expired. A gentleman who was in the same room, received at the same time a buck-shot in his shoulder, from the same discharge—the wound was not supposed to be a dangerous one. This melancholy event must inspire every feeling bosom with compassion——

"In the midst of life, we are indeed in death."

Married.] Major Henry Lee, to miss Ann R. M'Carty. Lieut. J. M. Maury, of the Navy, to miss Eliza Maury. Near Richmond, major Gen. Winfield Scott, to miss Maria D. Mayo. At Norfolk, Capt. Lewis Warrington, of the U. S. navy, to miss Martha Lane, of Northampton. mr. Michael Anderson, of New York, to miss Louisa M'Pherson. Captain Ethan A. Allen, of the U. S. Artillery, to miss Susan Johnson.

Died.] Mr. Robert Boggess, aged 68. At Norfolk, Captain George Davis, of Portsmouth, aged 32. At Richmond, Ebenezer Preble, Esq. of Boston, brother of the late Commodore Preble.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Raleigh, April 4.

The office of Robert H. Jones, Esq. of Warrenton, containing a valuable library, &c. was lately consumed by fire. The loss supposed to be about 3,000 dollars.

Fayetteville, April 10.

On Sunday night last the northern mail stage was attacked between this town and Averasboro, and two trunks belonging to governor Middleton, member of congress from South-Carolina, and Dr. Christmas, were cut from the back part of the stage. Two men from the neighbourhood where the trunks were found, have been committed upon suspicion—but nothing definite of their guilt has yet been ascertained.

Wilmington, April 5.

A circumstance has happened in this town, which, we believe, cannot find a counterpart in the civilized world. A man, calling himself Ronald Francis Murray, came to Wilmington about eight months since, under apparent pecuniary embarrassments, and was received by the community with that open confidence and hospitality, so common and so natural amongst the citizens of the south. He was a man of much literary information, and by his dialect, and by his own account, believed to be a Scotchman; although he was capable of assuming almost any character, as the event will show. He first established himself in the good opinion of the heads of one of the most respectable commercial houses in this place, by his assiduity and attention to business, and became, we understand, the first agent of the counting room. Meantime a general approbation came from every quarter, of the excellent talents of the sojourner, and all endeavoured to bring comfort to the "EXILE!" He became an inmate of a family, (the name of which delicacy forbids us to mention) of the first standing and of acknowledged piety and honour. A confiding father gave a daughter to his arms!—A daughter whose age did not exceed sixteen; and on whom her anxious parents had bestowed an education commensurate to her rank in life, and which her natural innocence and virtue deserved. He had been married about six weeks, when, after forging the names of those who had first given him sustenance, and selling a false check to the man who had given him his child, he clandestinely departed, leaving despair and grief in the mansion where he had met hospitality and love; and astonishment and hatred in circles where he found respect and friendship. The crimes of which he has been guilty, as concerns the pecuniary affairs of individuals, are virtues when compared with the deadly blow he has given to domestic happiness and social intercourse. He had extended the hand of friendship, but friendship startles at the recollection of him. The blooming hopes of beauty will shrivel at the mention of his name, and parental affection will be tortured with a jealousy that will keep the virtuous and sincere asunder. To form a just idea of *Murray*, reason must resign herself to imagination, and search for all that is base and infamous;—language cannot speak of him as he is.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.

At the late superior Court of Law, of Johnson county, one John S. Tarr was offered as witness and objected to, upon the ground of defect to religious principle. Witnesses were called, who deposed, that on divers occasions Tarr had declared that he did not believe there was either heaven or hell! nor any future rewards or punishments! It was contended on the other side, that Tarr should be sworn to declare whether he believed in a God, and in a future state of rewards and punishments.

The Judge, C. J. Taylor, said that, on the one hand, it would be incongruous to permit a man to be sworn, when the very question was, whether he was qualified to swear; and on the other, that he agreed with those who held that a man should not be compelled to declare opinions which go to disgrace and degrade him: he could not therefore permit a man to be exposed to such temptation to suppress the truth.

Tarr was rejected as utterly incompetent to give evidence, and as a person to whose oath the law gives no credit.

Died.] At Fayetteville, mr. Thomas M'Rackan. Wm. Littlejohn, Esq.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, March 28.

Mr. Caldwell received on his benefit night, about 2,000 dollars; a greater sum than was ever before, here, received for a benefit.

Sugar, made in South Carolina, has been refined in this city.

Died.] William H. Williamson, Esq. aged sixty.

GEORGIA.

Augusta, Feb. 28.

A large and extensive merchant-mill, almost new, together with a saw-mill and cotton-gin, situate on Savannah river, belonging to Mr. Rambert, took fire, we understand, on Monday night, the 17th inst. and the whole of the buildings were entirely consumed. In the mill house, we learn, there were considerable quantities of flour, corn, and other articles; and in the gin-house, a quantity of cotton. The loss to the owner, we have heard, is estimated at upwards of 25,000 dollars.

The Female Asylum of Savannah, received 1,540 dollars 25 cents, at a late anniversary celebration of its foundation.

Died.] At Savannah, Dr. George V. Proctor. In Darien, Georgia, Lieut. William H. Brailsford, of the United States' navy, aged 25, lately of the Independence.

LOUISIANA.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army, dated "Baton Rouge, Feb. 21.

"In passing through the country laying on the north side of the Tennessee river, and recently acquired by treaty from the Indians, I discovered a more rapid influx of population, than has, perhaps, ever taken place in the western country. From every state there are emigrants; among them some of the most abject and miserable creatures on earth, resolutely determined, like faithful pioneers, to carry their object into effect. Resolute they must be, for whites and Indians are frequently found in possession of the same uncomfortable wigwam."

New-Orleans, March 7.

A daring robbery has lately been committed upon a pirogue belonging to mr. Menard, about 5 miles up the river. The plunderers appeared to be sailors.

March 18.

A fracas took place this day at the Levee, between the captain and crew of an English ship, on the one side, and some French seamen on the other. The riot proceeded to such an extremity as to require the interposition of the United States' militia, under Lieut. Ripley, to quell it. One of the English sailors was killed, and several wounded.

KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky papers estimate the damage done by the late freshet at half a million of dollars. The river had risen 50 feet.—At the latest dates the water was falling. A great number of hogsheads of tobacco had been carried down the current, chiefly from the counties of Madison, Clark, and Jessamine.

OHIO.

Zanesville, Feb. 27.

Another mail robbery.—A letter was received on Monday evening last, from Wheeling, by the post-master at this place, stating, that on the night of the 21st inst. the mail was broken open and robbed, after being taken from the post office to the stage-house, whence it was to proceed next morning. Two persons, heretofore concerned in carrying the mail, have been arrested.

Cincinnati, March 7.

Came to anchor off this place on Monday morning last, the fine brig Cincinnatus, 170 tons burden, from the ship yard at Columbia, where she was built.

This beautiful vessel, in the elegance of her model and workmanship, probably surpasses any vessel heretofore built on the Ohio; she is pronounced by seafaring men (of whom by the by we are not destitute, although *our port* is situated some sixteen hundred miles from the sea) a handsome specimen of the art of ship building. She is now receiving her cargo, and will sail in all next week, *wind* and *tide* permitting, for Boston.

INDIANA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Coryden, Indiana.

"Since the last sales of public lands in this state, land has risen in price, and population increases, at a rate vastly over any period heretofore.

"Our seat of government is established at this place for nine years; the permanent seat will, undoubtedly, be in that section of the state at this time belonging to the Delaware Indians. There is no probability of a removal till that country is purchased and settled; nor is there a probability that any money reserved for the opening of great state roads will be appropriated previous to the year 1820. The state of Indiana possesses ample means to erect public schools and seminaries, in regular gradation, from township schools to a state university, with proper management; but the fund will remain inactive till the year 1820—having determined to sell no lands for these valuable ends until after that period

"The state is well calculated for good roads. From Jeffersonville to Vincennes, part of the way is rather broken, but with some expense it can be made good. From Vincennes to Kaskaskias the country is level, dry, and well calculated for good roads—the greater part of the way through praries or natural meadows."

Died.] At Vevay, mr. Smith Calewell.

Near St. Louis, major Horace Stark, of the u. s. army, and four others, drowned in crossing the Mississippi.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

Captain Pierce, of the u. s. army, lately arrived at Albany from fort Michilimackinak, which is situated at the head of Lake Huron, and at the entrance of Lake Michigan He left the fort on the 11th of March, on foot, with a soldier and an Indian guide—and arrived in 14 days at Detroit, a distance of 450 miles, in the boisterous month of March. He undertook this bold and hazardous enterprise, in contempt of the dangers and fatigues attending it, in opposition to the advice of his brother officers. Capt. Pierce coasted the south shore of Huron on the ice to Sagara bay, thence up the Sagara river 21 miles, thence steering a south east direction, taking an Indian track, through the wilderness, crossing the rivers Trent and Huron to Detroit, thence to Buffalo, also on foot.

Capt. Pierce represents the lands on the Sagara, of an excellent quality, and most beautifully situated; the river bold and navigable for 21 miles, with large praries from 4 to 6 miles deep. From Sagara to Flint river, 15 miles, a level country, lands excellent and

well timbered:—From thence to Flint river, a waving country, not broken nor high hills: from thence to the river Huron, 30 miles from Detroit, the face of the country and soil very much resemble that of the county of Cayuga, in this state, principally clothed with oak, a very open country, and no underwood, interspersed with small beautiful lakes abounding with fish of a superior quality; from Huron to Detroit, generally a low flat country, susceptible of being drained and cultivated, the soil deep and rich.

Art. 14. NOTICES OF PROPOSED PUBLICATIONS.

KIRK & MERCEIN,

PROPOSE, to publish by subscription, '*The Life of Robert Fulton, by his friend Cadwallader D. Colden; read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of the State of New-York, comprising some account of the Invention, Progress, and Establishment of Steam-Boats; of his Improvements in the Construction and Navigation of Canals, and other objects of public utility.* With a likeness of Mr. Fulton. 8vo. pp. 400. Price to subscribers 2 dlls. 50 cts. On extra paper, with proof impressions of the portrait, 4 dlls. Those who procure 8 subscribers, and will guarantee the payment, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

The author of this interesting biography, with distinguished liberality, has relinquished the profits accruing from the publication of the work, to the society of which the deceased was a member, and before which this memoir was read; and the society, in the same commendable spirit of liberality, have resolved to appropriate the proceeds of it, to the erection of a pedestrian Statue, in honour of their late illustrious associate. Thus, apart from the gratification to be derived from perusing the volume, the public have a powerful inducement to patronize an undertaking connected with so honourable an object.

William A. Mercein, proposes to publish by subscription, an engraved likeness of the Hon. De Witt Clinton, from an original painting by Jarvis. Price to subscribers, in black, 3 dlls. coloured, 4 dlls.

T. & W. Mercein, have now in press, and will be published on Monday, May 4, 1817, *The Official Reports of the Canal Commissioners of the State of New-York, and the Acts of the Legislature respecting Navigable Communications between the Great Western and Northern Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean; with perspicuous Maps and Profiles.* Published at the request of the board of Canal Commissioners.

The subject to which this publication relates, is of paramount importance to the state of New-York. The execution of this magnificent system of inland navigation, will treble the value of lands in the interior, and will, in a few years after its completion, render this city not only the greatest mart in America, but one of the first commercial emporiums in the world. The feasibility of the plan is, to our apprehension, demonstrated in these documents; which are accompanied by an accurate survey of the contemplated routes. We congratulate our fellow-citizens on the flattering prospects which are opened to them, by the legislative sanction to an enterprise, which in its progress or effects, will, directly or indirectly, benefit every class of the community.

W. B. Gilley, has just received, and will put to press, "*Six Weeks at Long's,*" a new and popular novel, containing characters from real life, in the higher classes of the British metropolis.

He has in press, *A new revised and much enlarged narrative of the life of the Rev. Joseph C. F. Frey, the celebrated converted Jew,* to which is now added, an account of the *Rise and Progress of the London Society,* with much other interesting matter.

The Ornaments discovered, a tale for youth, by the author of "*Aunt Mary's Tales.*"

The Book of Common Prayer, handsome miniature edition.

In the press at New-York, and shortly will be published, with additions, a new edition of *Tyler's Elements of Ancient and Modern History.* By F. Nichols.

*** Booksellers who wish to have publications noticed in the monthly catalogue, will please to favour the Editor with copies of them.

ART. 15. MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BY A. T. GOODRICH & Co. *The Pastor's Fire-Side*, a novel by Miss Porter, author of *Thaddeus of Warsaw, Scottish Chiefs*, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Price $2 in extra boards.

The reputation of this lady as a novelist, ranks high in the general estimation. Our avocations have not permitted us to do more than look at this work. We believe it will be found interesting, though the attempt to excite interest is strained. We disapprove of the introduction of real characters in works of this class. The provinces of fiction and history should be kept as distinct as possible; or, at least, the privilege of blending them should be confined to *epics*. Connexions of the kind we allude to, degrade the one, without dignifying the other. This objection, however, is equally applicable to all Miss Porter's productions, and has not prevented their popularity.

Letter on Febrile Contagion, addressed to David Hosack, M. D. F. R. S. F. L. S. Professor, &c. &c. by John W. Francis, M. D. Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of New-York, &c. &c. Printed by Clayton & Fanshaw.

W. B. GILLEY, has just published, *The Pastor's Fire-Side*, a novel by MISS JANE PORTER, author of *Thaddeus of Warsaw*. *The Scottish Chiefs*, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. price 2 dlls. Also a very handsome edition of *Thomson's Seasons*, and the *Castle of Indolence*, with 4 elegant wood and 2 copperplate engravings, from new designs, by WESTALL, of the Royal Academy. 1 dll.

ART. 16. ANNUAL REPORT OF DISEASES TREATED AT THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, NEW-YORK, DURING THE YEAR 1816.

No. of cases.		
	ACUTE DISEASES.	
48	Enteritis	2
15	Cystitis	1
67	Hysteritis	1
13	Rheumatismus acutus	21
1	Hæmoptisis	5
18	Dysenteria	37
6	Cholera	49
14	Apoplexia	1
5	Urticaria	1
6	Rubeola	17
2	Erysipelas	13
3	Variola	70
6	Varicella	18
171	Vaccinia	2784
15	Convulsio	8
1	Abortus	4
	Hydrocephalus acutus	2
	CHRONIC DISEASES.	
47	Tetanus	1
21	Neuralgia	1
12	Epilepsia	2
5	Asthma	5
63	Colica	9
15	Colica pictonum	1
13	Nephralgia	5
1		

Febris intermittens
Febris remittens
Febris continua
Phlegmone
Phrenitis
Ophthalmia
Otitis
Catarrhus
Cynanche tonsillaris
——— pharyngea
——— trachealis
Mastitis
Pertussis
Pneumonia
Pneumonia typhodes
Gastritis

Asthenia
Cephalæa
Vertigo
Paralysis
Dyspepsia
Gastrodynia
Enterodynia
Nymphomania

Histeralgia	9	Dysmenorrhœa	13
Hysteria	13	Dyslochia	1
Melancholia	2	Plethora	22
Hypochondriasis	1	Anasarca	7
Mania	2	Hydrothorax	5
Catarrhus chronicus	46	Ascites	3
Phthisis	34	Scrophula	14
Rheumatismus chronicus	74	Marasmus	7
Pleurodynia	9	Tabes mesenterica	5
Lumbago	8	Verminatio	58
Sciatica	3	Syphilis	43
Urethritis	59	Pseudo-syphilis	2
Hydarthrus	1	Scirrhus	9
Epistaxis	1	Carcinoma	2
Hæmoptisis	5	Exostosis	1
Hæpatirrhœa	1	Hernia	6
Hæmorrhois	21	Prolapsus Uteri	2
Menorrhagia	16	Luxatio	19
Otirrhœa	3	Fractura	11
Ptyalismus	1	Contusio	25
Diarrhœa	67	Vulnus	20
Leucorrhœa	17	Abscessus	27
Obstipatio	59	Ulcus	36
Dysuria	5	Adustio	13
Amenorrhœa	18	Morbi Cutanei Chronici	164

Medicine has its foundation in nature and truth; and like every other branch of knowledge grounded on observation and experience, must necessarily be progressive. It presents to its votaries an inexhaustible field for discovery; and is far from having arrived at a state of ultimate perfection, notwithstanding we are in the possession of the accumulated observations of more than two thousand years. Its principles are not to be inferred from abstract speculations, from conclusions of reason or argument, but as the result of attentive observation and liberal inquiry. They are founded chiefly on innumerable facts, that have been discovered through the successive periods of time, and recorded in the writings of almost numberless authors of different nations and languages,—from Hippocrates down to the present day. These furnish the grounds or fundamental parts of the science, particularly of the pathological and curative branches.

Such being the nature and state of Medicine, every attempt to add to the stock of practical information, or to amass materials for general conclusions, is certainly deserving of approbation. Indeed, it is incumbent on every person engaged in the profession, to contribute his mite to the general mass, and anxiously to endeavour to render the fruits of his observation and experience "subservient, not merely to his own improvement, but also to the instruction of others, and to the advancement of the healing art." There is assuredly much reason to regret that, many facts, which if communicated to the public, might materially improve the medical art, are daily lost, from the indolence or neglect of those to whom they have occurred. The addition of a single fact to the stock of medical observations, is of more real value, than volumes written in support of a favourite hypothesis.

The present periodical Report of diseases, being the first of a series proposed to be offered to the public, it may be proper to observe, that their avowed object is to present a faithful record of

facts. They will, as in the present instance, be taken from the practice of the New-York Public Dispensary, in which there are annually treated the cases of more than three thousand patients. The Reporter being one of the attending physicians to that extensive charity and useful school of practical medicine, feels it a duty which he owes to the profession, to communicate a part of the fruits of his experience: and his observations, he trusts, will be the more valuable from being made among a class of the community most exposed to the influence of the weather, the vicissitudes of the seasons, and other morbific causes. The wide range of observation afforded by a large and well regulated public Dispensary, will warrant the assertion, that the practice of such an Institution, presents opportunities of improvement and instruction, far superior to those possessed by practitioners in general, and even to those enjoyed by the physicians of a public Hospital, in which a disease is rarely seen until it be considerably advanced, and then only in an "artificial situation," divested of its original localities, or those surrounding circumstances by which it was modified or influenced. The great facility of access to a Dispensary, on the contrary, gives to the medical attendant opportunities of observing, and carefully watching a disease through all its progressively varying stages, from the moment of its invasion, to its termination; and that, too, in the very spot where it originated, and surrounded by the circumstances which affect it.

With these general observations, the Reporter proceeds to offer a few brief remarks on some of the diseases of 1816, a year remarkable for the unexampled coolness and dryness of the greater part of the spring and summer seasons.

The present periodical account of diseases, may, with some exceptions, be regarded as a tolerably exact epitome or general view of the state of Epidemics, and the relative proportion of different disorders to each other, whether chronic or acute, as they prevail throughout the city.

The different kind of fevers, enumerated in the above catalogue of diseases, in general, presented nothing untoward in their symptoms, and for the most part, yielded very readily to the remedies usually prescribed for their relief. Under the head of Continued Fevers, are enumerated the Synochus and Typhus, in their different degrees and varieties, whether arising from contagion, or produced by the operation of cold, and other debilitating causes.

It will be seen by a perusal of the foregoing list, that the most prevalent diseases of New-York, are affections of the lungs and bronchia. No less than one hundred and eighty-six cases of Pneumonia alone, are recorded in the table. The far greater part of these appeared in that form of pulmonic inflammation denominated Peripneumonia. In several of these the patient complained of a difficulty of breathing, with a sense of load, tightness, and oppression of the chest, rather than of actual pain; which symptoms were sometimes attended with a state of debility or general depression of strength, that seemed to render the use of the lancet inadmissible. Blisters to the chest, aperient medicines, diaphoretics, and preparations of squill, or sometimes of antimony, were the remedies which seemed to give the most certain relief.

The only unusual epidemic disease, that will be found upon the list, is that of small pox, which was most prevalent during the autumn and winter of 1815-16, and destroyed during its visitation (as appears from an inspection of the bills of mortality for the city) more than 250 persons! a circumstance the more to be lamented, inasmuch as the public are in the possession of a safe and effectual preventive. The principal cause, perhaps, which led to the extermination of this loathsome disease, was the general diffusion of vaccination among the poor; of whom more than

four thousand were vaccinated from the Dispensary alone, during the prevalence of the epidemic. Of this number not a single instance of the occurrence of the small-pox after the vaccine disease, has come before the Dispensary.—In connexion with the present subject, it may be proper to mention an extraordinary instance of the communication of small-pox, to the fœtus in utero, which came under the observation of the writer in the month of March, 1816.—A Mrs. W——, of this city, who had formerly gone through the small pox, was a few days before lying-in, casually exposed to the variolous contagion. She went her full time, and was delivered of a living child, which sickened on the second day after birth, and on the fourth and fifth days, was covered with eruptions of a confluent small pox. The child died on the nineteenth day. It is almost superfluous to mention that the mother did not take the disorder, or show any visible marks of its operation. As to the disease with which the infant was affected, being a genuine and well marked case of small pox, there could not be the smallest doubt; and in this opinion the Reporter was further confirmed by the concurrence of Dr. Hosack, whom he requested to see the case. A similar instance of the communication of small pox is recorded by Dr. Mead; and cases by Dr. Jenner, in the first volume of the Medico Chirurgical Transactions of London. One practical inference to be drawn from them is, that it is dangerous both to the mother and the child, for a pregnant woman to expose herself to the contagion of small pox, even though she may have had that disease.

The cases of varicella, or chicken pox, were chiefly of the confluent kind, and by an inattentive observer, might easily have been mistaken for small pox.

The other principal acute disorders that remain to be noticed, consisted mostly of a few cases of rheumatism; inflammation of the eyes and throat; dysenteria; and cholera, chiefly of infants.

On the subject of chronic complaints, some remarks will be offered in future numbers. The most prevalent, and at the same time most important ones, during the period under consideration, were asthenia, or cases of general debility, comprehending a large proportion of diseases usually denominated nervous; chronic rheumatisms; catarrhal and pulmonary affections; disorders of the stomach, intestinal canal, and uterine system; and lastly, a large number of chronic eruptions of the skin, of various kinds, but chiefly the scabies; the papulous eruptions, particularly the prurigo, or severe itching of the skin, both general and local; the porrigo, or scald-head; some tubercular affections; the humid, or running, and the dry, or scaly tetter; the pityriasis or dandruff; and a case of lepra. In tracing the origin and causes of these affections of the skin, they were often found to be connected with a general vitiated habit of body, sometimes with disorders of the stomach, with obstructions of some of the viscera, or a state of asthenia, or general debility. But the most frequent of all causes, was the habitual neglect of cleanliness.

In some cases of chronic rheumatism which came under the treatment of the Reporter, after proper evacuations, the most decided benefits were experienced from the use of the Peruvian bark, and the Pulvis Doveri, given at night. As an embrocation to the affected joints, the patients were sometimes ordered equal parts of the volatile and soap liniments, with a small quantity of Tinctura Opii.

The case of Tetanus arose from a wound in the bottom of the foot, by a nail. As the patient was removed to the Hospital, the result is not known. An unequivocal case of Neuralgia, or Tic Douloureux, was cured by the liberal use of bark, after the failure of many remedies usually prescribed in that disorder.

The intemperate use of spirituous liquors, and the abuse of tobacco, evi-

dently laid the foundation for most of the cases of dyspepsiæ and gastrodynia.

One of the cases of Pseudo-Syphilis was of the tubercular kind of eruption, and arose from a primary burrowing ulcer of the ankle and foot, occurring in a person of a debilitated habit of body. Its cure was effected by the use of antimonials. Dover's powder, and a decoction of the woods, with a course of tonics.

JACOB DYCKMAN, M.D.

New-York, January, 1817.

ART. 17. MISCELLANY.

From James's Travels in Sweden, Prussia, &c.

THE following narrative of an extraordinary vision of Charles XI. is taken from an account written with the king's own hand, attested by several of his ministers of state, and preserved in the Royal Library at Stockholm.

'Charles XI. it seems, sitting in his chamber between the hours of eleven and twelve at night, was surprised at the appearance of a light in the window of the hall of the diet: he demanded of the grand chancellor, Bjelke, who was present, what it was that he saw, and was answered that it was only the reflection of the moon; with this however he was dissatisfied; and the senator, Bjelke, soon after entering the room, he addressed the same question to him, but received the same answer. Looking afterwards again through the window, he thought he observed a crowd of persons in the hall: upon this, said he, Sirs, all is not as it should be; —in the confidence that he who fears God need dread nothing, I will go and see what this may be. Ordering the two noblemen before-mentioned, as also Oxenstiern and Brahe, to accompany him, he sent for Grunsten the door-keeper, and descended the stair-case leading to the hall.

'Here the party seem to have been sensible of a certain degree of trepidation, and no one else daring to open the door, the king took the key, unlocked it, and entered first into the anti-chamber: to their infinite surprise, it was fitted up with black cloth: alarmed at this extraordinary circumstance, a second pause occurred; at length the king set his foot within the hall, but fell back in astonishment at what he saw; again, however, taking courage, he made his companions promise to follow him, and advanced. The hall was lighted up and arrayed with the same mournful hangings as the anti-chamber: in the centre was a round table, where sat sixteen venerable men, each with large volumes lying open before them: above was the king, a young man of 16 or 18 years of age, with the crown on his head and sceptre in his hand. On his right hand sat a personage of about 40 years old, whose face bore the strongest marks of integrity; on his left an old man of 70, who seemed very urgent with the young king that he should make a certain sign with his head, which as often as he did, the venerable men struck their hands on their books with violence.

'Turning my eyes, says he, a little further, I beheld a scaffold and executioners, and men with their clothes tucked up, cutting off heads one after the other so fast, that the blood formed a deluge on the floor: those who suffered were all young men. Again I looked up and perceived the throne behind the great table almost overturned; near to it stood a man of forty, that seemed the protector of the kingdom. I trembled at the sight of these things, and cried aloud—' It is the voice of God! —What ought I to understand?—When shall all this come to pass?"—A dead silence prevailed; but on my crying out a second time, the young king answered me, saying, This shall not happen in your time, but in the days of the sixth sovereign after you. He shall be of the same age as I appear now to have, and this personage sitting beside

me gives you the air of him that shall be the regent and protector of the realm. During the last year of the regency, the country shall be sold by certain young men, but he shall then take up the cause, and, acting in conjunction with the young king, shall establish the throne on a sure footing; and this in such a way, that never was before, or ever afterwards shall be seen in Sweden so great a king. All the Swedes shall be happy under him; the public debts shall be paid; he shall leave many millions in the treasury, and shall not die but at a very advanced age: yet before he is firmly seated on his throne shall an effusion of blood take place unparalleled in history. You, added he, who are king of this nation, see that he is advertised of these matters: you have seen all: act according to your wisdom.

'Having thus said, the whole vanished, and (adds he) we saw nothing but ourselves and our flambeaus, while the anti-chamber through which we passed on returning was no longer clothed in black.—"*Nous entrames dans mes appartemens. et je me mis aussitôt à écrire ce que j'avois vu: ainsi que les avertissements, aussi bien que je le puis. Que le tout est vrai, je le jure sur ma vie et mon honneur, autant que le Dieu m'aide le corps et l'ame.*

"*Charles XI. aujourd'hui Roi de Suède.*"

"*L'an* 1691, 17 *Dec.*

"*Comme témoins et présents sur les lieux nous avons vu tout ce que S. M. a rapporté, et nous, l'affermons par notre serment, autant que Dieu nous aide pour le corps et l'ame. H. L. Bjelke, Gr. Chancelier du Royaume,—Bjelke, Sénateur,—Brahe, Sénateur,—Ax. Oxenstierna, Sénateur,—Petre Grunsten, Huissier.*"

'The whole story is curious, and well worth attention; but unless the young king's ghostly representative made an error in his chronological calculation, it will be difficult to reconcile the time specified with that which is yet to come. I can offer no explanation, and bequeath the whole, like the hieroglyphic in Moore's Almanack, "to the better ingenuity of my readers."'—pp. 160—163.

Fletcher of Salton. The following anecdote is contained in a letter from Lord Hailes to the Earl of Buchan, in relation to Fletcher of Salton, of whom the Earl proposed to publish a life.

'A footman of his desired to be dismissed,—"Why do you leave me?" said he; "Because, to say the truth, I cannot bear your temper."—"To be sure, I am passionate, but my passion is no sooner on, than it is off."—"Yes," replied the footman, "and it is no sooner off, than it is on."'

For the American Magazine.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORIO.

The taste for music is rapidly advancing in this country, and especially in our city.

Models of excellence in this art are daily exhibited to our citizens, and an increasing attention is given to it, both as a branch of polite education, and as a source of innocent and rational amusement.

It follows that the bad music, and wretched performance in our churches, is more and more perceived and regretted.

To improve our church music effectually, something more than singing-schools is necessary. A support should be offered to such professors as are competent to teach in every department of the science and practice of music, and who are inclined, from principle, to devote their labours to the church.

No one ought to be received as a leader in the devotions of the sanctuary who is not an adept in music, both as a science and an art. The study and practice requisite to qualify a person for that duty, will necessarily preclude him from other employments than those which pertain to his profession; and his office in the church should prevent his receiving emolument at the theatre,

or entering into other engagements incompatible with his station.

If it be of importance to have professors to lead in our churches who have a cultivated taste, and a knowledge of the principles of music, it is of primary importance to establish an institution in which these principles shall be taught, and where this taste shall be cultivated.

This seems emphatically an age when different denominations of Christians are combining their efforts to spread the benign influence of the gospel of Christ. This unity of effort in a great measure allays the asperity of conflicting opinions, and extends and strengthens the bonds of Christian charity.

There are grounds on which all sectarians may meet and harmonize. The appropriateness of vocal praises in the sanctuary is one of those points on which all agree.

The American Conservatorio seems to be formed on a plan well calculated to promote the desirable object of improving sacred music.

If suitable encouragement be given to it,—if the churches will unite in its support,—it may be matured into a seminary, where musical genius may receive an elevating impulse that will consecrate its efforts.

Much has already been done by the Conservatorio with but very little pecuniary aid. Compositions have been produced and exhibited in it, which will not suffer by a comparison with any in the world. A solo singer has been already formed, who has no competitor, and who will devote himself exclusively to the service of the church, if a competent support be afforded for the institution.

The system of instruction in singing, in composition, and for instruments, which has been adopted, is that which has been used in the first conservatorios in Europe, and would probably not have been introduced here, but for this institution.

The rapid progress which pupils make, and the pleasure which they derive from it, are the best comments on its excellence. A class of from one to two hundred, by attending three times in each week for one hour during three months, may be instructed to sing any common music at sight, and at the same time to know more of the principles than can be learnt by any other method.

Music was the first thing heard after the creation, when the morning stars sang together, and the sons of God shouted for joy. As a science, it is deep, complex, and interesting.—As an art, it is capable of calling into action all the finest feelings of our nature. It can even excite and elevate devotion. Let it, then, be hallowed to this exalted purpose. P.

There is a degree of sprightliness in the following letter, which we copy from the Gentleman's Magazine, of November last, that induces us easily to overlook the national vanity that it betrays. It bears to have been written by a tourist, in 1815.

"My last letter left me at Ath, in the province of Hainault. On our arrival at the Inn, we were told that the company were just sitting down to dinner at the Table d'hote, and I proposed to my fellow travellers (the English party whom I had joined at Lisle) that we should take pot-luck with our host. The moment we entered the room, where we found a numerous party, male and female, it was evident, before we opened our lips, that we were recognised to be of British growth. I could hear some of the company whisper, *Ce sont des Anglois;* and the eyes of the female part of the company were very significantly directed towards the young lady who was of our party. Being aware that this page will meet that lady's eye, I forbear indulging my pen in a strain of panegyric which otherwise would be grateful to my feelings, although I hope I may be pardoned for

the application of the following beautiful couplet from Goldsmith:

To me more dear, congenial to my heart,
One native charm than all the gloss of art.

"I have also remarked, wherever I have travelled abroad, that the name of an Englishman is of itself a sufficient passport to civility and respect; although I believe it happens not unfrequently, that our fair country-women are eyed by their own sex with manifest indication of envy and jealousy, more especially in France, where vanity and the love of flattery form so conspicuous a part of the female character. There is, generally speaking, in English women, an air of sedateness and modesty, or, to use a scriptural expression, of *shamefacedness*, which, while it is pleasing to men, even of profligate habits, naturally subjects them to the sneers and ridicule of those artificial females (and such abound in France, Belgium, and the German courts, 'as thick as locusts on the banks of Nile') who seem to think the glory of their sex consists in a bold mien, forward looks, and pert loquacity. This thought was forcibly suggested to my mind by the behaviour of some of the female guests at our Table d'hote, from whom I obtained a happy relief after dinner in a walk round the ramparts with my fair fellow-traveller.

So when the sun's broad beam hath tir'd the sight,
All mild ascends the moon's more sober light,
Serene in virgin modesty she shines,
And unobserv'd the glaring orb declines.
Pope.

"Before I dismiss our Table d'hote, however, I must observe, that I happened to be seated next to a decayed French gentleman of fashion and rank, who wore various *insignia* of his attachment to the house of Bourbon, and who had been many years an emigrant in England. He had acquired a strong relish for our customs and diversions, particularly the diversion of fox-hunting, which he considers as the noblest of all pursuits, and thought an English fox-hunting squire the most enviable of all human beings. Upon finding that I came from L—c—t—sh—, his eye glistened while he thus addressed me, *Eh bien! Monsieur; il fout que vous aimez la Chasse*, and, grasping my hand, he exclaimed in an elevated tone of voice, *Yoicks—Tally ho—Tantivy*. The company pricked up their ears at sounds so unusual, which he told them formed part of the delightful vocabulary of *Messieurs les Chasseurs Anglois;* and then, turning round to me, he asked the following question, *Dites moi, Monsieur, qui est le premier Chasseur d'Angleterre à present?* by which he meant me to understand that he wished to know who was at the head of the L—c—t—sh hounds; and whether the immortal Meynell had left a successor worthy of himself: to which he subjoined, 'How I envy your happiness in being within reach of Quorndon Hunt!' 'Happiness, Sir,' I replied, 'is a relative term; and I am so far a stranger to happiness in your estimation, that I never once, during the whole course of my life, galloped after a fox.' '*Mon Dieu*,' said he, shrugging up his shoulders with amazement, '*est il possible?*' 'But, Monsieur le Chavelier,' said an English gentleman, who sat *vis a vis*, a great lover of the chase, 'I presume I am addressing a Catholic.' 'Most assuredly, sir.' 'Permit me to ask you one question: What would you think of your Father Confessor, if you were to see him mad at a fox-chase?' '*Ma foi, Monsieur, c'est une autre chose;* I should be shocked at such a sight.' 'And so should I,' replied the Englishman, 'to see the Vicar of my parish bawling out *Yoicks* and *Tally-ho*, and riding *Tantivy* with roaring lords, squires, gamblers, and grooms, amidst volleys of cursing and swearing.' 'But, Sir,' rejoined the Chevalier, 'I have seen in England, black coats as eager in the chase as red coats.' 'And more shame for them,' said the honest English squire; adding, 'you may rest assured that Clerical fox-hunters are generally held in great contempt by

the thinking part of the laity, especially, when, to borrow the words of a hunting-song, 'they renew the chase over the bowl;' and I am confident of being backed by the suffrages of the whole Quorndon hunt, from the *premier Chasseur* himself, down to the whipper-in, that a Priest of that description is one of the last men upon earth to whom they would have recourse either for advice or consolation in the hour of perplexity and distress.' I remarked that a considerable reformation had taken place among us in regard to Clerical sportsmen since the days of Mr. Meynell; and that I had good reason to think there were few districts in the kingdom of equal extent, that could produce a greater number of truly pious and learned Parish Priests than the county of L—c—t—r. 'What a pity it is,' said a Popish Cure, who was at my elbow, 'that men so estimable in all other respects should lack one thing—even the *sine qua non* of being within the pale of the true Catholic church.' 'I am not aware, Sir,' said I, 'of our lacking that one thing in the church whereof I have the happiness to be a member, which I am firmly persuaded is a sound limb of the Catholic body.' 'You mean of Christ's visible church.' 'I do, Sir;' 'then please to give us your definition of that church.' 'Most willingly, Sir; and you shall have it in the very words of one of the articles of religion which our clergy are required to subscribe—"The visible church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments be duly ministered, according to Christ's ordinance, in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same." Upon this solid and impregnable foundation, Sir, I set my foot, believing that "the gates of hell shall not be able to prevail against it." It is needless to add, that we could not come to an agreement about some of the terms of this definition, inasmuch as neither of us seemed willing to quit his strong-hold, namely, the Bible on the one hand, and the council of Trent on the other. After a little skirmishing on the threshold of the controversy between the Romanists and the Protestants respecting the *true church*, Monsieur le Cure was summoned to take his departure in a stage-coach wherein was a passenger; and we took a kind leave of each other, with the expression of a charitable wish on his part that we might meet in those regions of peace and love, where the voice of controversy is never heard. Coffee was then introduced, according to the general custom on the continent after dinner; and the French Chevalier, finding there was a fox-hunter of the party, resumed his favourite subject of conversation. He inquired about the Nimrods of England with an eagerness that reminded me of the following lines in Virgil, wherein Dido questions Æneas about the heroes who had figured in the siege of Troy:

> Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa:
> Nunc, quibus Auroræ venisset filius armis,
> Nunc, quales Diomedis equi, nunc, quantus Achilles.

He said he had been at Donnington Park, the princely residence of the Earl of Moira, on the beauties of which he expatiated *con amore*, and spoke with admiration of the hospitalities of the noble earl to the French Princes, and many more of his exiled countrymen, who owed him a debt of gratitude which they could never sufficiently repay. 'He is, indeed,' replied the gentleman whom he addressed, 'worthy of the warmest eulogy you can bestow upon him—noble in soul, as well as by blood; and it may truly be said of him, that the simplest means are scarcely commensurate with the generous feelings which warm and actuate his heart.' At parting, my friend gave him an invitation to his house, if ever he should be induced to visit England; and the last words of the Chevalier were, 'Ah, Sir! my happiness would be great indeed, if I could once more hear the music of an English pack of fox-hounds.'

"After dinner I took a survey of Ath, a small, but very neat town, well fortified, and pleasantly situated upon the river Dender. It consists only of one parish. The church, the Hotel de ville, the governor's residence, and the arsenal, are handsome edifices. The ramparts are prettily shaded by trees; and the Dender adds much to the beauty of the surrounding scenery. There was once here (I mean before the accession of the Emperor Joseph the Second, and the subjugation of the Netherlands to Revolutionary France) a college of secular priests, who taught the *literæ humaniores;* and this seminary used to furnish the university of Louvain with many of her brightest ornaments. There were also several religious houses here, male and female, which since my former visit to this country, upwards of twenty years ago, have shared the common fate of all the Monastic institutions. Notwithstanding my staunch Protestantism, I sighed during the course of my tour over the ruins of many a Convent, and tenderly sympathized with many a monk and nun in their privations and sufferings; nor can I forbear transcribing from an interesting book*, to which I made frequent references in my former tour, the following passages in regard to the effects of Monachism in the Low Countries:—"Justice requires that the merits of the religious orders in these lands should not be forgotten. Let it be remembered that the monks gave the first lessons of agriculture in this country, and that the rude wastes of Flanders were converted into fruitful fields by the labour of holy men. If too large a share of the lands has been allotted to convents and monasteries, yet let it be remembered that the wealth of the religious houses has been employed chiefly in hospitable acts, in the encouragement of elegant arts, and in the construction of edifices that have adorned the country; whilst the farmer has found in the fathers of the convent, whose lands he rented, humane and indulgent landlords. The leisure of the cloister has not always been wasted in indolence: among the monks in this country have been found men that were eminent in arts or letters; and the Abbots here, as formerly in England, have stood forth the advocates of the liberty of the people. It may be added also, that the lives of the religious have been for the most part without scandal, an example of severe virtue; and that, if unwilling captives have been detained within the convent-walls, victims to the pride of families, yet sometimes the unhappy have found a suitable retreat in these mansions of prayer and meditation. This praise may be bestowed on Monachism before its final departure from these regions."

"Ath is the capital of a considerable Chatelleny, which, I was told, comprises not less than one hundred and twenty-two towns and villages. It carries on a pretty good internal traffic, and has a considerable manufactory of linen. No country in the world is better adapted by its situation for the combined advantages of foreign and domestic commerce, than that which formerly went by the name of the Austrian Netherlands—as must be evident to every one who looks at the map of the country, and considers the situation of Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend, as well as the easy communication which its numerous rivers and canals maintain in the interior.

"Ath originally belonged to the House of Trezegnies, which held the title of Marquis, by whom it appears to have been sold in the twelfth century to Baldwin the IVth, Count of Hainault. This town submitted to the victorious arms of Louis the XIVth, during the rapid and successful campaign of 1667, when, with an utter disregard of every principle of justice, that ambitious Monarch attacked the Spanish Low Countries. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which was concluded the year following, Ath was allowed to remain in the hands of Louis, who ordered it to be strongly fortified under the direction of the celebrated Vauban.

* Shaw's "Sketches of the History of the Austrian Netherlands."

By virtue of the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678, Ath reverted to its old masters, the Spaniards, who kept the possession of it until 1697, when it was invested by a French army, under the command of the famous Marechal de Catinat, to whom it surrendered after a siege of thirteen days; but, during the course of the same year, it was restored to Spain by the peace of Ryswick. In 1706 a detachment of the allied army, under the command of field marshal the Count of Nassau Owerkercke, sat down before Ath with a formidable train of artillery. He forced the garrison to capitulate in a few days, and to surrender prisoners of war. The town was put into the hands of the Dutch, who kept possession of it till the year 1716, when it was given up to the emperor conformably to the Barrier Treaty. It was again taken by the French in 1745, when the inhabitants suffered grievously from the bombardment, and at the peace following was again restored to the emperor, since which period it remained free from the din of war until the year 1792, when it submitted to the French force under the command of general Berneron, two days after Dumourier's victory at Gemappe. They now form a part of the main kingdom of the Netherlands; in the stability and prosperity of which I feel deeply interested, and rejoice that I have lived to see the day when the Austrian Netherlands have been severed from France and incorporated with Holland.

"CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS."

ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA.

During the excessive cold in February last, a singular electrical phenomenon was noticed by several gentlemen in the State of Vermont, who have published accounts of it. In the evening after a snow-storm, which had been accompanied by *thunder* and *lightning*, a flame of the apparent size and brightness of the flame of a candle, was observed to issue from many of the more elevated points in the rail fences, which are frequent in that part of the country, attended by a crackling noise. On approaching these luminous appearances, they were found hovering over the sharp perpendicular stakes in the fences, at about the height of a man's breast. One of the observers made the experiment of elevating his hand above his head, and found a similar light to proceed from his fingers; another raised his cane, which immediately emitted light from its ferule. The stakes in the fence from which this light and noise proceeded, were covered with snow; on brushing off the snow the sound was diminished.

We do not remember ever to have met with any notice of a similar phenomenon at the same period of the year, but we have been informed by a gentleman of intelligence and observation, that he had noticed an analogous appearance from the bayonets of the soldiers at Fort George, in an evening in July, at the time we were in possession of that fortress.

A very extraordinary occurrence, which must be referred to the same class, is related in an article which we copy from a Boston paper.

Boston, April 14.

SINGULAR PHENOMENA.

We have received the following (certified) statement from the officers and passengers on board the Only Son, arrived here this forenoon from Norfolk:

"On the 3d inst. at 9 P. M. Cape Henry lights bearing W. by S. about 7 leagues distant, the mate's watch on deck, he heard strange noises in the air, with distant thunder and lightning, black clouds rising at the same time from the north; he thought it prudent to call all hands on deck, although it was nearly calm at the time. On coming on deck, every one on board beheld the main-topmast apparently all on fire, the fire descending down the main-topmast stay to the fore-mast head, and thence down the jib-stays, with a large blaze at the jib-boom end; at the same time the fire came trickling down the main-topmast, and ran across the fore and aft stay to the foremast head, and also descended down the main-topmast-lift to the outer end of the main-boom—all sails were down to the booms—but the appearance of fire aloft increasing, all on board were fearful of a consuming fire; but the clouds arose from the N. attended with lightning, thunder and rain, and these fiery appearances, (the duration of which was 30 minutes, and which had spread almost all over the rigging, though not quite to the decks,) were extinguished, (and no damage done.) The above phenomenon was the more alarming, from the great hissing noise attendant, (like throwing fish into a pan of hot fat) attended with snappings, (similar to those from oyster-shells in a hot fire,) and with sparks flying therefrom in every direction to the distance of two or three feet from the spars and rigging aloft."

A writer in the New-York Evening Post, under the Signature of W. S. in remarking

on the above account, says, the appearances it describes are by no means unfrequent, at sea; and adds,

"I have also observed this phenomenon in Holland and the north of Germany, where the churches and spires are very lofty, and generally covered with copper or lead (perfect conductors,) and where, in hot and dark nights, those fiery points and brushes frequently appear, sometimes only on the conductors and weathercocks, but also often at other projecting and elevated points of the building; and I should not at all be astonished to find the same to be the case here in a dark night, at the approach of, and during, a heavy thunder storm."

He tells us that this electrical phenomenon is termed by the French seamen, *feu saint elme.*

METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA.

From the period that spots have appeared on the sun, phenomena have continued to multiply themselves. Without mentioning the disorder of the season and temperature, the sudden melting of the eternal snows of Tyrol of Switzerland, and of Jura, the unexpected Spring, which has already clad those countries with verdure, and even brought back the nightingales to their bowers, we cannot refrain from pointing out as remarkable occurrences:—1st, The irregularities and extraordinary contradictions of barometers. 2dly, The deviations of the needle. 3dly, The tide, which, according to intelligence from Italy, is now felt for the first time in the Adriatic; and, we may add, the northern lights, which have blazed over the French metropolis for a whole fortnight, in a manner attended with peculiarities never before observed. Let us also rank among the phenomena of the times, the silence of the learned on all these subjects.—*French paper.*

From the European Magazine, for Dec. 1816.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF LETTERS.

"A French journal states that letters in England are without encouragement, public or private. Now it is well known, that a living writer of poetry has received a sum for his productions which it would startle a Frenchman to name. We believe that we may safely state that his gains for one year, by mere literature, have amounted to six thousand pounds. In England, we know nothing of government encouragement of literature, with the exception of the Laureate's shabby two hundred a year,—we keep the government to its proper business, and leave the remuneration of our writers to the booksellers, who very wisely buy nothing that will not sell. What they can afford to give, therefore, and do give to our authors, is good and faithful proof of the means and intellect of our people, and hence it affords important information as to our general national condition and character. Thomas Moore's new poem is eagerly expected, and the booksellers, we believe, hold themselves prepared to give two or three thousand pounds for it.—Madame D'Arblay (late Miss Burney) is now living in France; she can declare, we apprehend, that for her last novel, which was not her best, she did not receive less than fifteen hundred pounds. Mr. Coleridge's caprice of Christabel procured him, we are assured, a bank note for one hundred pounds. The copy-right of the Rejected Addresses, and of a few parodies of Horace, was purchased for one thousand pounds of the authors,—and sixteen thousand copies, at least, have been sold. Lord Byron's poetical works have procured one person or another a sum that may fairly be described as forming a considerable fortune. Mr. Southey has amassed a large and most valuable library, and lives in comfort and great respectability, solely by his literary exertions. The Edinburgh Review sells nearly twelve thousand copies four times a year:—it is a splendid property to its editor and publishers,—while forty, fifty, sixty, and a hundred pounds are given for each of the Essays of which it is composed."

There are now published in this State, ninety Newspapers, including six published semi-weekly from daily offices. Of these, eight are printed daily, eight semi-weekly, and the residue once a week.

LIZARDS FOUND IN A CHALK ROCK.

From the (British) Philosophical Magazine, for December, 1816.

Dr. Wilkinson lately presented to the Bath Philosophical Society, a letter he had received from a clergyman in Suffolk, relative to two lizards being discovered by the reverend gentleman in a chalk rock.

The clergyman in his letter says, "A pit having been opened in the summer of 1814, at Elden, Suffolk, for the purpose of raising chalk, I deemed it a favourable opportunity for procuring specimens of fossils; and, accordingly, commissioned the men employed, to search for and reserve whatever appeared curious. In this search I sometimes assisted, and had the good fortune to be present at the discovery of two lizards imbedded in the solid chalk, fifty-two feet below the surface. The following is the result of my observations:—So completely devoid of life did the lizards appear, on their first exposure to the air, that I actually considered them in a fossil state: judge then of my surprise, when, on my attempting to take them up, I perceived them move! I immediately placed them in the sun, the heat of which soon restored them to animation. In this state I carried

them home, and immerged one in water, keeping the other in a dry place. You may, perhaps, consider it worthy your observation, that the mouths of the lizards were closed up with a glutinous substance. This obstruction seemed to cause them great inconvenience, which was evident from the agitation perceptible in their throats, and from the frequent distention of their jaws, or rather, around their jaws and head; indeed, they seemed in a state little short of suffocation. The newt which had been immerged in water, after many violent struggles, was at length enabled to open its mouth: this afforded instant relief, and it evidently derived much satisfaction and comfort from its new element. The other lizard, notwithstanding its repeated endeavours, was unable to open its mouth, and it died in the course of the night, probably from being debarred the use of its proper element. The remaining lizard continued alive in the water for several weeks, during which it appeared to increase in size. It disliked confinement; and after many attempts, at length, to my great mortification, effected its escape, nor could I ever after find it."

FROM THE ANNALS OF PHILOSOPHY,

FOR DECEMBER, 1816.

On the Horse Leech, as a Prognosticator of the weather. By James Stockton.

Mr. S. after noticing the opinions that have long been entertained, that certain animals have an instinctive intimation of approaching changes in the weather, which they exhibit by various signs, and adverting to the hints, on this subject, in the Georgics of Virgil, where it is observed that cows are uncommonly affected before rain, proceeds,

"But that (animal) to which I have chiefly confined my notice, and that, in fact, which appears, from a long series of regular and diligent observations, best entitled to notice, is the horse leech, and it is the intention of this article to record a few remarks on its peculiarities, as exhibited by one kept in a large phial covered with a piece of linen rag, three parts full of clear spring water, which is regularly changed, thrice a week, and kept in a room, at a distance from the fire. In fair and frosty weather it lies motionless, and rolled up in a spiral form at the bottom of the glass, but prior to rain or snow, it creeps up to the top, where, if the rain will be heavy, or of some continuance, it remains a considerable time; if trifling, it quickly descends; should the rain or snow be likely to be accompanied with wind, it darts about with amazing celerity, and seldom ceases until it begins to blow hard. If a storm of thunder and lightning be approaching, it is exceedingly agitated, and expresses its feelings in violent convulsive starts, at the top or bottom of the glass. It is remarkable that, however fine and serene the weather may be, and when not the least indication of a change appears, either from the sky, the barometer, or any other cause whatever, yet if the animal ever quit the water, or move in a desultory manner, so certainly, and I have never once been deceived, will the coincident results occur in 36, 24, or even in 12 hours, though its motions, as I have before stated, chiefly depend on the fall and duration of the wet, and the strength of the wind, as in many cases I have known it give above a week's warning.

CHEMICAL BLOW-PIPE.

Professor Silliman, of Yale College, in a letter to the editor of the Daily Advertiser of this city, has sufficiently proved that the honour of inventing the chemical blow-pipe, which by uniting a stream of oxygen and hydrogen gases, produces so intense a heat as to fuse immediately the most refractory substances; and the experiments with which have, recently, excited so much attention in Europe, is due to our countryman, Mr. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, who made the discovery in 1801. and communicated it in 1802, to the Chemical Society of Philadelphia. The experiments with this apparatus have since been pursued without intermission, by Mr. Hare and Professor Silliman, and have been publicly exhibited by the latter, for years, in his Academical Lectures.

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ART. I. *An Extract from a Journal kept on board H. M. S. Bellerophon, Captain F. L. Maitland, from Saturday, July 15, 1815, to Monday, August 7, 1815; being the period during which Napoleon Bonaparte was on board that ship.* By Lieutenant John Bowerbank, R. N. (late of the Bellerophon.)

IT has been the fortune of this generation to witness, if not the greatest political revolutions that ever agitated the world, at least, the greatest number of political vicissitudes that were ever crowded into so narrow a compass. The spasms of the convulsion, which has so lately shaken Europe to its centre, and which threatened, at one moment the dissolution of civilized society, have indeed subsided, but the seeds of the disease are still lurking in the morbid systems of its governments. The *virus* of rebellion may, perhaps, be expelled by *alteratives*, but can never be extirpated by CAUTERY.

Among the prodigies of these portentous times, the elevation of an obscure Corsican to the throne of France, and the virtual dominion of the continent, may be esteemed not the least wonderful; though surprise at the rapidity of his rise has been lost in astonishment at the suddenness of his fall, and admiration of the splendour of his victories is absorbed in the contemplation of the magnitude of his defeat. We have scarcely recovered from our amazement at the precipitation of Bonaparte from the 'pernicious height' of his power, and the subversion of his Titanian projects of ambition. Reason has not yet accustomed herself to regard as a man, whom imagination is so reluctant to relinquish as a hero. We still view him in fancy, as the sun 'shorn of his beams,' and almost wait for the instant when he shall emerge from the eclipse, and dazzle again with his effulgence. From the mutability of the past we are ready to argue the instability of the present; and, as the probable has been so far exceeded by experience, it seems hardly an extravagant stride, in anticipation, to overstep possibility.

To whatever it may be ascribed, it is undeniable that Bonaparte is still an object of general interest;—the causes are probably various, but the effect is the same. The hopes of some, the fears of others, are alive to his fate; whilst the philosopher finds a field for curious speculation in the study of his character. To gratify this craving for information in every thing that concerns this extraordinary man, we shall exhibit two portraits of him, in this number, limned by different hands. The Journal of Lieutenant Bowerbank, which we shall make the subject of this article,

is a manly and unadorned statement of his observations on the conduct of Bonaparte, whilst on board the Bellerophon; in which ship he took refuge in his hopeless flight from Waterloo and Paris. This narrative bears internal evidence of veracity. We have selected those parts of it that relate immediately to Bonaparte, and shall offer, without comment, what appears to be written with frankness.

'*Saturday, July* 15, 1815.

'Early in the morning, the Bellerophon being then at anchor in Basque Roads, about four miles distant from the French squadron, a brig, under a flag of truce, was discovered working out. At six A. M. the boats of the Bellerophon were despatched to her, and shortly after, on their quitting her, the crew of the brig cheered, shouting "*Vive l'Empereur.*" At seven, the barge with Bonaparte and several officers came alongside. Marshal Bertrand first came on board, informing captain Maitland that the Emperor was in the boat;—Napoleon immediately followed. He bowed low, and said in French, "*Sir, I am come on board, and I claim the protection of your Prince and of your laws.*" These words were delivered with a dignified air—then bowing to the officers, he was conducted to the cabin by captain Maitland. The marines of the ship were drawn up under arms, but did not pay any honours. Bonaparte was dressed in a short green surtout, military boots, and a plain cocked hat. There came with him in the boat, lieutenants-general count Bertrand, grand marshal of the palace; count Moutholon-Semonville, and Baron L'Allemand, two of his aids-de-camp; Savary, duke of Rovigo, minister of police; the countesses Bertrand and Moutholon-Semonville, with four children. He had scarcely been five minutes on board before he sent his compliments, and requested that the officers of the ship might be introduced to him. This was done by captain Maitland. He bowed severally to each, and smilingly, inquired how each of them ranked. When they were about to leave the cabin, he said to them in French, "*Well, gentlemen, you have the honour of belonging to the bravest and most fortunate nation in the world.*" Having arranged his dress, he shortly afterwards came upon deck; I had then an opportunity of viewing him more attentively.

'Napoleon Bonaparte is about five feet seven inches high, rather corpulent, but remarkably well made. His hair is very black, cut close; whiskers shaved off; large eye-brows; grey eyes, (the most piercing I ever saw;) rather full face; dark, but peculiar complexion; his nose and mouth proportionate, broad shoulders, and apparently strongly built. Upon the whole he is a good-looking man, and, when young, must have been handsome. He appears about forty-five or forty-six, his real age, and greatly resembles the different prints I have seen of him in London. His walk is a march, or (as far as a sailor may be allowed to judge) very like one; and to complete the portrait, I must add that, in walking, he generally carries his hands in the pockets of his pantaloons, or folded behind his back. Whilst on the quarter deck he asked several questions of the officers, took particular notice of the sights on the guns, begged the boatswain might be sent to him, of whom he made some inquiries respecting the ship and his length of service. The honest fellow, surprised at the unexpectedness of the message, and his sudden introduction to one of whom he had heard so much, to our very great amusement was determined to have the first word; and therefore, with cap in hand, a scrape of the foot, and a head almost bowed to the ground, in true sailor-like style saluted him with "*I hope your honour's well.*" Shortly afterward, visiting the other decks, Napoleon's inquiries were renewed, particularly respecting the marines. Noticing an old serjeant who had been reduced to the ranks for bad behaviour, he asked why that man was not better pro-

vided for, as he saw that he was an old soldier? The reason was told him. He soon after retired to the cabin, the after part of which he occupied. Those of the officers were resigned to the ladies and generals who accompanied him.

'The Superb had now arrived, and Admiral Hotham came on board. Dinner was served up at five o'clock. The ship's boats were at this time employed in bringing Bonaparte's baggage and the remainder of his suit on board. After dinner he came upon deck for about an hour, inquired the names of several ropes, asked how the wind was, and remarked it was not fair for England. He speaks French and Italian remarkably well, but does not appear to understand a word of English. About half past seven he retired for the night. He appeared during the whole of this day very cheerful, frequently playing with the children, &c.

'*Sunday, July* 16.

'Bonaparte rose between six and seven o'clock this morning, and shortly afterwards had coffee brought to him. About ten he appeared on deck; at half-past, with the ladies and his officers, he accompanied captain Maitland on board the Superb to breakfast. Admiral Hotham attended him round the decks, and at his request introduced the officers of the ship to him. I understand he expressed himself highly pleased with the Superb. Her yards were manned on his going on board, and, on his return, the same compliment was paid him by the Bellerophon. His gratification was very visible; he bowed and smiled on all around him. He was this day dressed in a green uniform coat with red edging, red collar and cuffs, very short waisted, the lappels buttoned back—two gold epaulettes—the star and cross of the Legion of Honour, with the insignia of the orders of the Iron Crown and the Reunion on his left breast—waistcoat and small-clothes of white kerseymere, with silk stockings, shoes, and handsome gold buckles. He wore a plain cocked hat with the tricoloured cockade.

'*Monday, July* 17.

'All this day the wind continued foul with very light airs. Bonaparte rose soon after six, and had coffee brought to him. Breakfast was carried in about eleven, during which the conversation turned upon Egypt. Tapping captain Maitland on the head, he said, "*Had it not been for you English, I should long ere this have been Emperor of the east: but wherever there is water to float a ship, you are sure to be.*

'*Tuesday, July* 18.

'During the last twenty-four hours we have had very light winds and frequent calms. Napoleon made his appearance about half-past five in the afternoon. The whole of his officers remained uncovered during his stay on deck. His spirits appeared entirely gone. He was anxious about the wind, which continued contrary, and muttered "*Il faut avoir patience.*"* At a quarter past six dinner was sent up, to which I was invited. Napoleon took his seat in the middle of the table, with captain Maitland on his right hand. The whole dinner was dressed in the French style, and served upon silver. Nothing was carved upon the table; the servants removing each dish for the purpose. Napoleon was very melancholy; he merely inquired (addressing himself to captain Maitland and me) if the *beef* was good in England, and whether we had there plenty of vegetables? He, however, made a very hearty dinner. On the removal of the dishes, a cup of very strong coffee was served to each. It was poured out by a servant of Napoleon's. Whilst filling his master's cup, the poor fellow's hand slipped, and part of the coffee was spilt upon Bonaparte, who said nothing—but gave such a look full in the man's face, as not only con-

* We must be patient.

veyed the wish, but really seemed, to annihilate him. For he immediately resigned his office, and quitted the cabin.

'At Bonaparte's request our young gentlemen performed a play* in the evening; he did not remain longer than the third act. He professed himself well pleased with the performance; admired our *ladies*, at whom the whole party laughed heartily. His usual hour of retiring to bed being nine o'clock, he did not stay much beyond that time.

'*Wednesday, July* 19.

'Napoleon did not appear until four in the afternoon; and remained but a short time on deck, not being able to walk on account of the motion of the ship. He looked melancholy, said very little—inquired whether the wind was yet fair, and being told it was, merely remarked, "*mais peut etre il changera avec le coucher du soleil.*"† This proved to be the case before nine o'clock. Dinner was served up at six, at which he was silent and dejected, nor did he appear, according to his usual custom, on deck afterwards.

'*Monday, July* 24.

'Early this morning we were close in with the land, running into Torbay. Between five and six A. M. Bonaparte made his appearance on deck, and continued there until we anchored. He appeared delighted with the prospect and his approach to England. Looking through his glass, he frequently exclaimed in French, "*What a beautiful country!*" As we rounded the Berry Head, he took notice that the barracks were deserted. At eight A. M. we anchored and were immediately surrounded with boats. Towards noon several thousand people were collected in hopes of getting a glimpse of our curiosity. He occasionally showed himself through the stern windows; and about three o'clock came upon deck, viewing the crowd through his glass. He seemed struck with the beauty of the women, repeatedly crying out, "*What charming girls! What beautiful women!*" and bowing to them.

'The conjectures, contained in the several newspapers which now reached us, of the probability of his being sent to St. Helena, cast a sudden gloom over the whole party. Madame Bertrand appeared greatly hurt, and appealed to me against the opinions delivered, and the abusive expressions vented in them. I answered that, the sending of Napoleon to St. Helena, could as yet be only a surmise of the editors; and that as to any abuse the papers might contain, I was afraid they must prepare themselves to support a considerable portion of it. She said that the paragraphs in question had been read to Bonaparte, who solemnly declared he never would go there.

'*Tuesday, July* 25.

'Soon after daylight, the Bellerophon was surrounded by boats, crammed with visiters of every description. Napoleon occasionally bowed to them from the stern windows.

'In the afternoon, Bonaparte showed himself to the swarming spectators, frequently bowing; this was returned by those in the nearest boats. He appeared pleased with their eagerness to see him, repeating, as did his officers—"*How very curious these English are!*"

'*Wednesday, July* 26.

'At three A. M. we received orders to proceed to Plymouth. On anchoring in Plymouth Sound, two frigates, the Eurotas, and Liffey, were immediately stationed one on each side of us, and several guard boats commenced rowing round the ship. These proceedings did not long escape the notice of Bonaparte, who requested to know the reason of such precaution. After dinner he made his appearance, standing for some time on the gangway. Several boats had collected round us, to whom

* The Poor Gentleman.

† But it will perhaps change about sun-set.

he bowed, reconnoitering them, as usual, through his glass. He looked pale and dejected, and said but little. As it grew dark, the guard boats, being unable to prevent the boats which still lingered round the ship from breaking through the limits assigned them, made frequent discharges of musketry. The sound of these greatly discomposed him; and he sent Bertrand to captain Maitland, requesting that he would, if possible, prevent a repetition.

'*Thursday, July* 27.

'Napoleon remained on deck this day longer than usual. He came out after breakfast, and continued upwards of an hour.

'I have before mentioned that Bonaparte generally took coffee between six and seven in the morning; his other meals were two. Breakfast at eleven —for which there was usually provided two hot joints, besides made dishes, &c. Dinner at six—his appetite was generally good; in eating he sometimes makes use of his left hand in lieu of a fork. During the day he takes but little exercise, and usually sleeps between breakfast and dinner.

'Not less than ten thousand people were collected this afternoon round the Bellerophon. Napoleon showed himself to them before and after dinner; frequently bowing to general Browne, the governor, and those in the nearest boats. It was evidently his endeavour to impress (if possible) the spectators with an opinion of his affability and condescension.

'*Friday, July* 28.

'Bonaparte was always very anxious for the arrival of the newspapers, which he eagerly read with the assistance of Bertrand and Las Casses. The news, in those received to-day, was by no means agreeable to him; and though we may reasonably suppose, he did not believe the many ridiculous surmises they contained, yet he generally appeared affected and agitated after the perusal. The Courier, perhaps, was the most violent against him, yet he always made a point of asking first for it.

'*Saturday, July* 29.

'For the first time he dined off roast beef, and paid a just tribute to John Bull's good taste, by eating heartily of it. He was, indeed, so much pleased with this new acquaintance, that it found almost a daily welcome at his table during the remainder of his stay on board.

'As Napoleon seldom took any thing after dinner, and sat alone in his cabin, all his officers, with the two ladies generally gave us their company in an evening.

'*Sunday, July* 30.

'At the usual time, about half past five P. M. (an immense concourse of people being collected round the ship) Napoleon made his appearance, and after walking a short time, repaired to the gangway. For the first time since he had been on board, he was not shaved. This surprised us, as we had been accustomed to remark his great and peculiar personal neatness. We could only ascribe the change to his anxiety respecting his fate. He again expressed his admiration at the great beauty of the women, viewing them through his glass, and occasionally taking off his hat. Upon his quitting the gangway (after remaining there about twenty minutes) many of the spectators cheered. Being close to him, I immediately fixed my eyes upon him, and marked the workings of his countenance. I plainly perceived that he was mortified and displeased, and not a little agitated; attributing the shout, and I believe justly, to the exultation which they felt in having him in our possession. After he had retired, we were told he was taken ill. During the night he sent out to request that no noise might be made over his head.

'*Monday, July* 31.

'Napoleon continued unwell the whole night. At ten the next morning, Lord Keith and Sir H. Bunbury came on board, and were immediately shown to his cabin. They brought him official

information of the resolution of the British government to send him to St. Helena, and that it was its order that he should in future be merely treated as a general. Against this resolution, I am told he vehemently protested; declaring that he preferred being delivered up to the Bourbons to being forced to St. Helena; and that such being the case, he never would voluntarily quit the ship. He had placed himself under the protection of the British nation—it was from it he had asked an asylum, and he trusted it would not be refused him.

'A few minutes before dinner he came upon deck, with no other apparent design than to gratify the surrounding spectators. He looked extremely ill and dejected. I should scarcely have imagined that so great a change could have taken place in so short a period. He was still unshaven, and his countenance, naturally sallow, had now assumed a deathlike paleness. We were all in uncertainty as to the event. He, for the first time, this evening remained uncovered during the greater part of the time he remained on deck. In about ten minutes he retired to the dinner table, but scarcely touched any thing. Bertrand seemed sincerely affected at the state of his master.

'*Tuesday, August* 1.

'Bonaparte passed a sleepless night, and continued unwell.

'I understand he was extremely indignant when informed yesterday by Sir H. Bunbury of the order he had brought from government for his being treated merely as a general officer, "*By your king*," said he, "*I have been acknowledged as First Consul of France, and by all the powers of Europe, as Emperor; why then am I to be treated as a mere general?*"

'Contrary to our expectation he again exhibited himself at his usual time to the numerous spectators, and frequently bowed to them. He appeared this evening considerably better, and in much higher spirits than we had seen him for several days. I pretend not to account for them. He put several questions to the ship's officers, and inquired of the surgeon after Madame Bertrand's health, and with a smile, asked if he imagined that she really intended to drown herself. He remained on deck much longer than usual. In conversation he speaks extremely rapid, and seems to expect an immediate answer. It had been said that he read English with ease, though he could not speak it. I suspect, however, that his knowledge of it is very imperfect; because, pointing to some of the most common words in the newspapers, he frequently inquired of captain Maitland their meaning.

'*Wednesday, August* 2.

'Several letters were addressed to government by Savary and L'Allemand, who were now generally in conversation with each other; and seemed greatly to disrelish the idea of being delivered up to Louis. Napoleon still stoutly avowed his resolution of not being taken from the ship; and his generals* declared they would themselves be his executioners, rather than he should be forced to St. Helena.

'*Thursday, August* 3.

'The spectators were again disappointed of a sight. Bonaparte did not quit his cabin except to his meals. As we were now in hourly expectation of the arrival of the Northumberland, (the ship appointed to carry him to St. Helena,) he had, I understand, been frequently requested to name those officers of his suite whom he might wish to accompany him. He obstinately refused to

* It has been said, but I know not with what truth, that one of his officers made a similar declaration to Lord Keith; to whom his lordship with perfect *sang froid* replied, "Sir, you are at liberty to act as you please, but you will allow me to inform you that, if your threat is carried into execution, you will undoubtedly be *hanged*!"

do so, protesting his determination never to quit this ship.

'*Friday, August* 4.

'In consequence of orders from the Admiralty, we sailed soon after twelve, in company with the Tonnant, Admiral Lord Keith, and the Eurotas frigate; and laid-to in the offing for the Northumberland. All Napoleon's hopes sank with this movement. He now became very sullen; would not quit his cabin even for meals—but eat alone, and rarely saw any person throughout the day. He still refused to name his future companions, declaring his resolution never to be removed. We were all now in full expectation of some tragical event. The general conjecture was that he would end himself by poison. It was believed that he had in his possession a large quantity of laudanum. Madame Bertrand even hinted that *ere morning* we should find him a corpse.

'*Saturday, August* 5.

'Napoleon still remained shut up within his cabin. Bertrand occasionally waited upon him, imploring him to name his future companions. He constantly refused doing so, declaring that his resolution was formed, and he should abide by it. Madame Bertrand said to me, "*I promise you, you will never get the Emperor to St. Helena? he is a man, and what he says he will perform.*" I inquired, however, of his valet how he did this evening? "*very low spirited at the thought of being sent away, but he has made a good dinner,*" was the answer.

'Madame Bertrand afterwards declared to one of the ship's officers, that "*she really believed the Emperor had now swallowed poison.*" The curtain therefore must soon drop; but I imagine it will be prudent to leave a door open for escape; let us then qualify the assertion with a "*perhaps.*"

'*Sunday, August* 6.

'Early this morning I frequently observed Bertrand enter Napoleon's cabin. At breakfast the information was communicated (which, after the reports that had for some days been in circulation, not a little surprised us) viz. that he had at length consented to name his companions, and intended quietly to leave the ship. This indeed is not the *finale* we expected. For although I am not prepared to say that he ever personally declared his intention of destroying himself, yet it has been an intention which his adherents have taken such pains to insinuate, that the persuasion of his doing so, in preference to being forced from the Bellerophon, had taken full possession of our imaginations.

'*Monday, August* 7.

'Madame Bertrand was very dejected, and in tears. A short time previous to quitting the ship, she made a last attempt to dissuade her husband from accompanying Bonaparte—in a loud and angry voice he exclaimed, "*Jamais, Madame Bertrand, jamais!*"* About 10 A. M. the children and nine servants were sent to the Northumberland—and about eleven the admiral's barge being in waiting, Bonaparte was informed that every thing was ready for his removal. We had all assembled on deck to take our last view of him. After a long conversation with Lord Keith, and having taken leave of those officers who were to remain behind, he made his appearance at twenty minutes before twelve. It was four days since we had last seen him. He was not shaved, and appeared confused. Bowing as he came out, he advanced, with a sort of forced smile on his countenance, towards the officers of the Bellerophon, attended by captain Maitland; and addressed them in French nearly to the following purport. "*Gentlemen, I have requested captain Maitland to return you my thanks, and to assure you how much I feel indebted for the attentions I have*

* Never, Madame Bertrand, never!

received since on board the Bellerophon." In a hurried tone he added something which I could not exactly lay hold of, (his rapidity of delivery makes it always difficult to understand him,) but it appeared expressive of the hope he had entertained at first coming on board, of being permitted quietly to reside in England during the remainder of his existence. Having said this, he bowed to all around; and lastly, turning to the ship's crew, pulled off his hat to them also. He instantly went into the boat; and, accompanied by counts Bertrand and Montholon-Semonville, general Gourgaud, the count Las Casses, and the two ladies, was immediately conveyed to the Northumberland. Savary and L'Allemand, were not allowed to accompany him, and still remain with us. The former wept bitterly, appeared in a violent rage, and asserted that Napoleon would not live six months in St. Helena.

'Before quitting the ship, Bonaparte distributed, I am told, a considerable sum of money among the subordinate followers whom he left behind. A remaining sum of four thousand Napoleons,* was taken possession of by order of government. He has been permitted to take with him all his plate, &c.

'At six this evening we got under weigh on our return to Plymouth, and in about an hour afterwards perceived the Northumberland weigh also. In the morning (August 3,) she was seen in the offing, lying-to for the vessels which were to accompany her. On the following morning (9th) the whole having joined, they made sail down channel, and were soon out of sight. We this day received a letter from our late surgeon, Mr. O'Meara—he mentioned that, on the evening of the day he quitted us, Bonaparte was in high spirits; and with great good humour lost five napoleons to Sir G. Cockburn, at *vingt un*, and afterwards placed three others under the candlestick for the servants.'

We shall leave the reader to form his own conclusions from the preceding Journal. We may, however, be indulged in remarking, that from Bonaparte's deportment, it is evident that he had never regarded the tenure of his power as indefeasible, and that much of his presence of mind was undoubtedly derived from habitual reflection on the reverses to which an adventurer is exposed. But presence of mind is not the only trait he discovered in his new and embarrassed situation. That profound knowledge of human nature which ever indicates superiority, and which opened the path to his exaltation, though baffled by the combination of circumstances that contributed to his overthrow, did not desert him in this crisis, nor disdain to adapt itself to the occasion. The art of the demagogue is discernible in the adroitness with which he endeavours to parry disgrace, and to avert the consequences of calamity. To accomplish the one, he affects to ascribe his abdication of the crown to generous forbearance, and makes a parade of his magnanimity—to effect the other, he attributes to choice, what necessity alone could have compelled, his seeking an asylum in the protection of the nation which he is abject enough to style "the most constant and most generous of his enemies." He can even stoop, when he has an object to attain, to flatter the humblest of his shipmates, and does not contemn the idea of creating an impression on the meanest of the crew.

But, however it may add to our complacency to detect in Bonaparte littlenesses analagous to our own, the singularity of their combination with such unequalled greatness, increases our admiration of this incomprehensi-

* These have been delivered to Major General Sir Hudson Lowe, the new governor of St. Helena, to be appropriated to the use of Bonaparte, according to his discretion.

ble being. Incomprehensible we term him, for with all his faults and all his foibles, it is a mystery that we cannot penetrate, by what charm he is able to attach to his person and his service, with a devotedness which aspires to immolation, those who are best acquainted with the first, and most familiar with the last.

E.

ART. 2. *Letters written on board His Majesty's ship the Northumberland, and at St. Helena; in which the conduct and conversations of Napoleon Bonaparte, and his suite, during the voyage, and the first months of his residence in that Island, are faithfully described and related.* By William Warden, Surgeon on board the Northumberland. London: Published for the Author. No date. 8vo.

IT is extremely difficult to determine the merits or demerits of cotemporaries. There are few cases where we can bring to the trial an unbiassed mind. We weigh, with exactness, the worth of those only with whose character we have immediate concern, and our judgment is apt to incline to the side towards which our wishes preponderate. But the difficulty of correct decision is incalculably augmented, when the subject of our scrutiny has exercised such a sway over political events, as to have materially affected the condition of every individual in the community. It is not only that we are ourselves favourably, or unfavourably, impressed in regard to him, by the benefit experienced or hoped from his success, and the injury felt or dreaded from his depression—it is not with our own predilections, merely, that we have to contend—every avenue through which the evidence is derived, that must influence our estimate, is tinged with prejudice and communicates its taint. But, happily, facts survive opinions, and the sentence of posterity will reverse error, if it cannot compensate for injustice. To them we shall leave it, to settle the *mooted* character of Bonaparte.

It is our duty, however, to exhibit as impartially as possible, the grounds on which his vindication, or conviction rests. Mr. Warden's letters, which are the subject of the following review, and which have been published, at length, in most of the newspapers in this country, are calculated to persuade the inconsiderate reader, that the hero of his memoirs is 'a man more sinned against than sinning.' Sympathy for the unfortunate, is so natural a sentiment, that we cannot find it in our hearts to condemn it. Indeed, we should be ashamed not to have shared it in some degree. But it is a 'failing,' that hardly 'leans to virtue's side,' in our commiseration of the suffering, quite 'to forget their vices in their wo.' We should be careful that pity for the criminal do not lessen our detestation of crime. Still we do not mean to prejudge the question in regard to Bonaparte. For his ambition we can easily find an excuse in the circumstances that conspired to inflame it. It is for his abuse of power that he stands arraigned, not for its acquisition. Or if the latter be involved, it is rather in reference to the turpitude of the means by which it is charged to have been sought and attained, than to the atrocity of the aim.

Many of the more important accusations that have been alleged against him are discussed, and plausibly extenuated, in Mr. Warden's pretended Conversations. The Quarterly Reviewers have cross-examined this volunteer witness, with legal *acumen*, and have detected him in falsehood from his own testimony. We trust that their very able critical investigation will be generally interesting: and that this will prove no unacceptable accompaniment to the preceding article.

'Anecdotes of the private life of re-

markable persons are one of the most amusing and not least valuable departments of history; they bring the reader more intimately acquainted with the character of the individual than public events can do. The latter are never entirely a man's own; a thousand circumstances generally influence or contribute to them; it is in familiar life alone that a man is himself; there his character exhibits all its various shades, and thence we become best acquainted with the familiar chivalry of Henry the Fourth—the ingenuous and simple magnanimity of Turenne—the phlegmatic temper and fiery courage of William the Third—the mean and audacious spirit of Bonaparte. But of this species of history, minute truth and accuracy ought to be, more than any other, the essential characteristics: because the portraits are painted by faint and scattered touches, the falsehood of any one of which tends to destroy the value of the whole; and because the most important anecdote may depend on the single testimony of an individual; and we know, in the most ordinary occurrences of life, how much men are in the habit of colouring their report of any particular event.

'It has been under these impressions that we have hitherto* traced the course of Bonaparte, from the Russian campaign down to his seclusion in St. Helena. While we have admitted all those interesting and authenticated facts, which displayed his real character, we have rejected all that was apocryphal, and have not condescended to repeat even the minutest circumstance, of the truth of which an accurate inquiry had not previously satisfied us. Of the necessity for this precision, Mr. Warden is so convinced, that of the Letters before us, he says, "every fact related in them is true; and the purport of every conversation correct. It will not, I trust, be thought necessary for me to say more, and the justice I owe to myself will not allow me to say less." *Int.* vii.

'Now we are constrained to say, that notwithstanding this pompous asseveration, we shall be able to prove that this work is *founded* in falsehood, and that Mr. Warden's profession of scrupulous accuracy is only the first of the many fictions which he has spread over his pages. "It will not, we trust, be thought necessary for us to say more, and the justice we owe to our readers will not allow us to say less."

'Our first proof will astound our readers, and, perhaps, decide the affair.

'Mr. Warden's first letter is dated *at sea*; he has indeed cautiously omitted to prefix to any of his letters the day or the month, the latitude or the longitude; but this prudence will not save him from detection. In this he announces to his correspondent the *surprise* he must feel "at receiving a letter which, *instead* of the common topics of a sea voyage, should contain an account of the conduct and information respecting the character of Napoleon Bonaparte, from the personal opportunities which Mr. Warden's situation so *unexpectedly* afforded him." (p. 2.) And again he says, "such has been the *general* curiosity about Bonaparte, that he feels himself more than justified in *supposing* that particulars relative to him and his suite, will be *welcome* to the correspondent and those of their common friends to whom he may choose to communicate the letters." p. 3.

'From this it is evident that Mr. Warden is addressing a person who had *not* expected such a communication, and he accounts to him for his motive in commencing a series of letters so *different* from what might have been *expected*. All this is very well: but when the second letter, also dated *at sea*, came to be fabricated, Mr. Warden had forgot his first professions, and writes as if he were answering the in-

* Art. x. vol. x.——Art. xi. vol. xii.——Art. xxiii. vol. xiv.

quiries of a person who had *entreated* him to give a daily journal of Bonaparte's proceedings:

"My dear ——

"I renew my desultory occupation —*la tache journaliere, telle que vous la voulez*," (p. 27.)—"the daily task which *you enjoin me*." Mr. Warden did not recollect that between the first letter *at sea* and the second letter *at sea*, he could not possibly have had an answer from his correspondent "enjoining the daily task." In a subsequent letter he falls into the same blunder, by calling Bonaparte the *object* of his friend's "*inquisitive* spirit," (p. 93.)—and he in consequence gives a description of his person.

'In another letter, dated from St. Helena, but without a date of time, there is this passage:

"I answered Bonaparte, that there was not, I thought, a person in England who received Sir Robert Wilson, or his companions, with a diminution of regard for that part they had taken in La Valette's business." p. 165.

'Now this answer to Bonaparte must have been made some time prior to the 10th of May, 1816, for a *subsequent* letter states itself to be written after the arrival of the fleet from India in which lady Loudon was embarked, and this fleet arrived at St. Helena at the time we have just mentioned; when Sir R. Wilson, so far from being in London, enjoying the congratulations of his acquaintance for his success in La Valette's escape, was still a prisoner in the Conciergerie; his sentence was pronounced only on the 24th April; and could not, of course, have been known at St. Helena prior to the 10th of May; so that all Mr. Warden's statement, and Bonaparte's subsequent reply, (which conveys an infamous imputation against Sir Robert,) must be wholly and gratuitously false; nay, what makes the matter quite ridiculous, is that Sir Robert did not, we believe, return to England till after the return of Mr. Warden—he returned indeed before these precious letters from St. Helena were concocted; and Mr. Warden, or the person employed by him to forge the correspondence, mistook the period at which he wrote for that at which he affected to write.

'These are minute circumstances, but it is only by such that imposition can be detected; a liar arranges all the great course of his story, and it is only by dates which he omits, and trifles which he records, that he is ever detected. This original imposture throws a general discredit over Mr. Warden's subsequent relations; some of them may be, and we know, are well-founded; but they are to be credited on better grounds than those of Mr. Warden's veracity. In fact we have heard, and we believe, that he brought to England *a few sheets of notes*, gleaned for the most part from the conversation of his better informed fellow-officers, and that he applied to some manufacturer of correspondence in London to spin them out into "*Letters from St. Helena*;" a task which, it must be allowed, the writer has executed with some talent, and for which we hope (as the labourer is worthy of his hire) Mr. Warden has handsomely rewarded him.

'Mr. Warden says, that in publishing these Letters 'he has yielded, rather *reluctantly to become an author*, from persuasion he scarce knew how to resist, and to which he had some reason to suspect resistance might be vain." (p. vi.) He consented reluctantly *to become an author!*—if the letters had been written, he was already an author, though his work was unpublished; the fact is, no such letters existed. We have also reason to believe that he did not yield *reluctantly*, but that he had, from the first moment, resolved to publish, and that he received with great dissatisfaction some advice which was given him to the contrary. How he could be forced, by an irresistible power, to publish is more than we can com-

prehend, unless, as we shrewdly suspect, that irresistible power was a talismanic paper inscribed with certain figures of pounds, shillings, and pence, which were at once the object and reward of the imposture.

'He affects to write colloquial French, and relates with great effrontery his *direct* conversations with Napoleon and his suite. The fact is, the surgeon is wholly ignorant of that language; and of this we find positive proof in his own book.

'In the first place, no man who understood French could have written the words *tâche journalière* as he has done; in his mode they mean a *spot*, and not a *task*.

'In the next place, Mr. Warden lets slip the avowal, (page 130,) that he spoke to Bonaparte by an interpreter, and that this interpreter was the veracious count de Las Cases, a kind of secretary and *ame damnée* of the ex-emperor, (who is now said to be under arrest for attempting a secret correspondence,) and who seems to be, of the whole suite, the person who is the most careless of truth, and the most ready to say, not what he believes or knows, but what he thinks most convenient at the moment. "This worthy person," says Mr. Warden, "*interpreted* with great aptitude and perspicuity, and afforded me time to arrange my answers." Notwithstanding this avowal, Mr. Warden describes himself as conversing with ease and *volubility* with Bonaparte, whom he represents as speaking English.

"The moment his eyes met mine, he started up and exclaimed *in English*, 'Ah, Warden, how do you do?" I bowed in return, when he stretched out his hand, saying, 'I've got a fever.' I expressed," &c. (page 131.) And so on for a long conversation, in which the interpreter is entirely sunk. When the Doctor replies, he replies not like a person who "wanted time to arrange his answer," but "*rather quickly*," (p. 131.) and is so far encouraged by the *easy communicative* manners of the ex-emperor, (not a word of the interpreter,) that he continues to make his observations *without reserve*. (p. 142.) "I was resolved (he says) to speak my sentiments with *freedom*; and you may think *I* did not balk my resolution."

'Again,'

"Here Napoleon became very animated, and often raised himself on the sofa where he had hitherto remained in a reclining posture. The interest attached to the subject, and the energy of his delivery, combined to impress the tenor of his narrative so strongly on my mind, that you need not doubt the accuracy of this repetition of it." p. 144.

'As if Mr. Warden wished us to suppose that he gave the very words of the man.

'All these are, we admit, only insinuations and equivocations; but in the second letter there is a direct and palpable falsehood.

'Bonaparte is represented as inquiring after the health of Madame de Montholon, and attributing her illness to her horror of the idea of St. Helena —Mr. Warden says he repeated to his doctor the quotation of Macbeth in the following manner:

"Can a physician minister to a mind diseased,
"Or pluck from memory a rooted sorrow?"

"At this time Bonaparte could not have pronounced the three first words of this quotation; he could as well have written Macbeth. Nay, in one of his *last* interviews, Mr. Warden represents his utmost efforts in English to be a stammering attempt to call madame Bertrand his *love*, or his *friend*.—p. 161.

'Mr. Warden says, "that the British government proscribed Bertrand from accompanying Bonaparte," and "that Lord Keith took on himself the responsibility of including such an attached friend in the number of his attendants." (p. 20.) This is notoriously false.

'Again he says,'

"A delicacy was maintained in communicating to Bonaparte the contents of the English Journals. That truth is not to be spoken, or in any way imparted at all times, is a proverb which was now faithfully adhered to on board the Northumberland."—p. 26.

'Mr. Warden here speaks truly as of himself and his French friends; but it is well known that Sir George Cockburn is as much above any such paltry deceit as is here imputed to him, as he is above giving a person in Bonaparte's situation any intentional offence. The truth, we believe, is, that the newspapers, both English and French, were freely sent to Bonaparte; and if the contents of the former were ever kept from him, it must have been by Las Cases, who was his usual interpreter; and upon whose veracity in this office, so much of Mr. Warden's own credit unfortunately depends.

'Mr. Warden affects to relate to us the Abbé de Pradt's famous* account of the interview at Warsaw, and lo! the tall figure who enters the Abbé-Ambassador's hotel wrapped up in fur is —not Caulaincourt—but Cambacérès, poor old gentleman! He cannot even write the name of one of Bonaparte's followers, whom he attended in a dangerous illness, and who studied English under him; he an hundred times calls general Gourgaud, general Gour*gond*; and lest this should appear an error of the press, he varies his orthography and calls him general Gourg*on*! (p. 46;) but never does he call him by his proper name; *Maret*, Duke of Bassano, he confounds with *Marat*, (p. 209;) count *Erlon* he calls *Erelon*; and colonel Prontowski is always Piontowski; doctor Corvisart is Corvesart, (pp. 184. 190,) and sometimes Covisart, (p. 80;) the baron de Kolli, a Swiss, is metamorphosed into the baron de Colai, (p. 70,) a pole; Morbihan is Morbeau; the duke of Frioul becomes Frieuli:—in short, there is no end to these errors, which prove Mr. Warden to be very ignorant or very inaccurate, or what we believe to be the real state of the case —*both*.

'Such is the blundering, presumptuous and falsifying scribbler, who has dared to speak of the sensible and modest pamphlet of lieutenant Bowerbank, as "trash which he is ashamed to repeat, and which he wonders that this Review" (which we are sorry to find he calls a respectable work) "should condescend to notice."

'He takes *upon himself* even to assert, that some of the facts quoted in our 27th Number from that pamphlet and other authentic sources, are mere silly falsehoods, and he endeavours to represent Bonaparte as concurring in this assertion. We rather wonder that Bonaparte did not; it would have been but a lie the more, an additional drop to the waters, another grain of sand to the shores of the ocean; but unluckily for Mr. Warden, the ex-emperor did not take his bait, and only said, with that kind of equivocation which is his nearest advance to truth, "Your editors are extremely amusing; but is it to be supposed that they believe what they write?"

'After this detailed exposure of Mr. Warden's ignorance and inaccuracy, it now becomes our duty to say, that though his letters are a clumsy fabrication, and therefore unworthy of credit, yet there are some of his reports which are substantially correct, and which, as we before said, Mr. Warden may have heard from those who had at once the opportunities and the means of holding a conversation with Bonaparte, and who were not obliged to put up, like Mr. Warden, with second-hand stories from M. de Bertrand, general Gourgaud, and the count de Las Cases, who seem in their conversations with Mr. Warden, to have given a more than usual career to their dispositions for fabling; and the simplicity

* Vid. Vol. XIV. Art. XXVII. p. 65.

with which this *gobemouche* seems to have swallowed all those fables must have been at once amusing and encouraging to the worthy trio. They evidently saw that the Doctor was a credulous gossip, who would not fail to repeat, if he did not print, all his conversations with them; and they therefore took care to tell him only what they wished to have known—so that even when he means to speak truth, and does actually repeat what he heard, the substance of his story is generally and often grossly false. A few instances of this we shall now offer to our readers.

'Count Bertrand is represented as making very pathetic complaints to Mr. Warden on "the needless cruelty of their allotment" (lot.) He stated "that the ex-emperor had thrown himself on the mercy of England, from a *full* and *consoling* confidence that he should there find a place of refuge."

"He asked, what worse fate could have befallen him, had he been taken a prisoner on board an American ship, *in which he might have endeavoured to make his escape.*" He reasoned, for some time, on *the probability of success* in such an attempt; and they might now, he added, have cause to repent that he had not risked it. He then proceeded.

"Could not my royal master, think you, have placed himself at the head of the army of the Loire? and can you persuade yourself that it would not have been proud to range itself under his command? And is it not possible —nay, more than probable, that he would have been joined by numerous adherents from the North, the South, and the East? Nor can it be denied that he might have placed himself in such a position, as to have made far better terms for himself than have now been imposed upon him. It was to save the further effusion of blood that he threw himself into your arms; that he trusted to the honour of a nation famed for its generosity and love of justice; nor would it have been a disgrace to England to have acknowledged Napoleon Bonaparte as a citizen. He demanded to be enrolled among the humblest of them; and wished for little more than the Heavens as a covering, and the soil of England, on which he might tread in safety. Was this too much for such a man to ask?—surely not."—p. p. 13, 14.

'Now as this is a point which affects the national character, and relates to an event which will be considerable in history, we do not think we should be justified in omitting to repeat the contradiction and refutation which, in a former number, we gave in detail, of this impudent charge. We request our readers to turn to the 82d page of our fourteenth volume, and they will there see it proved beyond doubt, that Bonaparte had no intention of coming to England—no hopes from the generosity of England—no confidence in English laws: that general Beker, who was his *keeper*, would have prevented him from joining the army of the Loire, even if he had been inclined to do so; that he left Paris, and arrived and remained ten days at Rochfort, in the intention of escaping to America; and that it was only when he found escape to be impossible, that he reluctantly surrendered to the British navy; that he attempted to surrender *upon terms*; that these terms were absolutely rejected, and that he had no alternative but to surrender at discretion. But this is not all—for, strange to say, Mr. Warden, who admits this impudent lie of Bertrand's into his book, with a strong intimation of his believing it, allows that Bertrand himself declined to advise Bonaparte to come to England, because "he thought it not impossible that his *liberty* might be *endangered*." (p. 16.) How does this tally with "the *full* and *consoling* confidence?" And again Mr. Warden gives in another place a complete denial to Bertrand,

and a full corroboration of all we have stated, from the lips of the count de Las Cases.'

"I shall now proceed to give the account of an interesting conversation which I had with the count de Las Cases on the final resolution of Napoleon to throw himself on the generosity of the English government. He prefaced his narrative with this assurance: 'No page of Ancient History will give you a more faithful detail of any extraordinary event, than I am about to offer of our departure from France, and the circumstances connected with it. The future Historian will certainly attempt to describe it; and you will then be able to judge of the authenticity of his materials and the correctness of his narration.

'From the time the Emperor quitted the capital, it was his fixed determination to proceed to America, and establish himself on the banks of one of the great rivers in America, where he had no doubt a number of his friends from France would gather round him; and, as he had been finally baffled in the career of his ambition, he determined to retire from the world, and, beneath the branches of his own fig-tree, in that sequestered spot, tranquilly and philosophically observe the agitations of Europe.

'On our arrival at Rochfort, the difficulty of reaching the *Land of Promise* appeared to be much greater than had been conjectured. Every inquiry was made, and various projects proposed; but, after all, no very practicable scheme offered itself to our acceptance. At length, as a *dernier resort*, two chasse-marées (small one-masted vessels) were procured; and it was in actual contemplation to attempt a voyage across the Atlantic in them. Sixteen midshipmen engaged most willingly to direct their course; and, during the night, it was thought they might effect the meditated escape. We met,' continued Las Cases, 'in a small room, to discuss and come to a final determination on this momentous subject; nor shall I attempt to describe the anxiety visible on the contenance of our small assembly. The Emperor alone retained an unembarrassed look, when he calmly demanded the opinions of his chosen band of followers, as to his future conduct. The majority were in favour of his returning to the army, as in the South of France his cause still appeared to wear a favourable aspect. This proposition the Emperor instantly rejected, with a declaration delivered in a most decided tone, and with a peremptory gesture—that he never would be the instrument of a *Civil War* in France. He declared, in the words which he had for some time frequently repeated, that his political career was terminated; and he only wished for the secure asylum which he had promised himself in America, and, till that hour, had no doubt of attaining. He then asked me, as a naval officer, whether I thought that a voyage across the Atlantic was practicable in the small vessels, in which alone it then appeared that the attempt could be made. I had my doubts,' added Las Cases, 'and I had my wishes: The latter urged me to encourage the enterprise; and the former made me hesitate in engaging for the probability of its being crowned with success. My reply indicated the influence of them both. I answered, that I had long quitted the maritime profession, and was altogether unacquainted with the kind of vessels in question, as to their strength and capacity for such a navigation as was proposed to be undertaken in them; but as the young midshipmen who had volunteered their services, must be competent judges of the subject, and had offered to risk their lives in navigating these vessels, no small confidence, I thought might be placed in their probable security. This project, however, was soon abandoned, *and no alternative appeared but to throw ourselves on the generosity of England.*'

"In the midst of this midnight coun-

cil, but, without the least appearance of dejection at the varying and rather irresolute opinions of his friends, Napoleon ordered one of them to act as secretary, and a letter to the Prince Regent of England was dictated. On the following day I was employed in making the necessary arrangements with captain Maitland on board the *Bellerophon*. That officer conducted himself with the utmost politeness and gentlemanly courtesy, but would not enter into any engagements on the part of his government." pp. 60—64.

'This avowal of Las Cases is quite sufficient to oppose to the falsehoods which Bertrand related to Mr. Warden, and which Bonaparte recorded in the famous protest which we gave in the article before mentioned. Why, it will be asked, do we, on this occasion, give that credit to Las Cases which we deny him in every other? We answer, because his account tallies with undisputed *facts*, and because Bonaparte's and Bertrand's story is irreconcilable with those facts.

'Marshal Bertrand is a great favourite with Mr. Warden, and he therefore endeavours to exculpate him from the charge of having, while at Elba, made overtures to the king. On this point Mr. Warden thinks count Bertrand himself the best witness he could adduce, and he represents him as saying, "the report of my having taken oath of fidelity to Louis XVIII is groundless; *for*, I never beheld a single individual of the Bourbon family of France." (p. 45.) Admirable logic! But M. Bertrand misstates the charge—he was not charged with having *sworn allegiance*, but with writing a letter to the Duke of Fitzjames, *promising* allegiance on the honour of a gentleman, and soliciting permission to return to France, where he intended to live as a faithful subject of the king, and under his protection: and it is further charged, that this letter was written at a time when Bonaparte's return was in preparation, and it is therefore reasonably supposed that this profession of honour and high-minded loyalty was a cloak to cover the conspiracy which was hatching, and an insidious attempt to deceive the king and his ministers. This letter, written to the duke of Fitzjames, (who has the misfortune to be Bertrand's brother-in-law,) cannot be denied; it was at the time communicated by the duke to the king, and it has been since verified and officially published in France, and in half the journals of Europe.

'The contempt in which these folks must have held poor Mr. Warden, is evident from the absurdities with which they crammed his credulity.

'Thus, Bertrand says that "Bonaparte was never sensual, never gross." (p. 212) His manners and language were gross in the extreme, and his habits scandalously sensual. We need only recall to our readers' recollection the anecdote slightly alluded to in our 27th number, page 96, the authenticity of which (filthy and disgraceful to Bonaparte as it is) is established by the testimony of the commissioners that attended him to Elba, and his own confessions.

'Las Cases completes the picture—

"'He never speaks of himself; he never mentions his achievements. Of money he is totally regardless; and he was not known to express a regret for any part of his treasure but the diamond necklace, which he wore constantly in his neckcloth, because it was the gift of his sister, the Princess Hortense, whom he tenderly loved.' This he lost after the battle of Waterloo." p. 212.

'This is no bad instance of Las Cases's varacity: the necklace in question was stolen or forced from his sister previously to his leaving Paris, when the generous Bonaparte, contemplating the chances of a reverse, determined to collect about *his own person* as much wealth as possible; he accordingly, as

the most portable, took all the jewels he could lay his hands on, and, amongst the rest, this necklace of the Princess Hortense; who wished her brother's anxiety for a *keep-sake* had been contented with a lock of her hair, or a bracelet, or a ring, or any thing, in short, rather than her best diamond necklace, of the value of 20,000*l.*

'But there are four topics connected with the character of Bonaparte, on which above all others, a good deal of interest is naturally excited—we mean the murders of Captain Wright and the duke D'Enghien, the poisoning of his own sick at Jaffa, and the massacre of the garrison of that place; and as Mr. Warden professes to have heard from Bonaparte himself explanations of both of these events, we shall give them as shortly as we can, but always in his own words; stating, however, that Mr. Warden's reports may be in these instances substantially correct, because we have understood that Bonaparte was forward to give similar explanations to other persons.

"'The English brig of war commanded by Captain Wright, was employed by your government in landing traitors and spies on the west coast of France. Seventy of the number had actually reached Paris; and, so mysterious were their proceedings, *so veiled in impenetrable concealment*, that although general Ryal, of the Police, gave me this information, the name or place of their resort could not be discovered. I received daily assurances that my life would be attempted, and though I did not give entire credit to them, I took every precaution for my preservation. The brig was afterwards taken near L'Orient, with Captain Wright, its commander, who was carried before the Prefect of the department of Morbeau, (Morbihan,) at Vannes: General Julian, then Prefect, had accompanied me in the expedition to Egypt, and recognised Captain Wright on the first view of him. Intelligence of this circumstance was *instantly* transmitted to Paris; and instructions were *expeditiously* returned to *interrogate* the crew, *separately*, and transfer their testimonies to the minister of *Police*. The purport of their examination was *at first* very unsatisfactory; but, *at length*, on the examination of *one of the crew*, some light was thrown on the subject. He stated that the brig had landed several Frenchmen, and among them he particularly remembered one, a very merry fellow, who was called *Pichegru*. *Thus a clue was found* that led to the discovery of a plot, which, had it succeeded, would have thrown the French nation, a second time, into a state of revolution. Captain Wright was accordingly conveyed to Paris, and *confined in the Temple*; there to remain till it was found convenient to bring the formidable accessaries of this treasonable design to trial. *The law of France would have subjected Wright to the punishment of death*: but he was of minor consideration. My grand object was to secure the principals, and I considered the English captain's evidence of the *utmost consequence* towards completing my object.' Bonaparte again and again, most solemnly asserted, that Captain Wright, died in the Temple, by his own hand, as described in the *Moniteur*, and at a much earlier period than has been generally believed." p. 139—141.

'We beg leave to postpone making any observations on this story till we have quoted the ex-emperor's denial of the murder of Pichegru, and his defence of that of the duke D'Enghien.'

"Here Napoleon became very animated, and often raised himself on the sofa where he had hitherto remained in a reclining posture. The interest attached to the subject, and the energy of his delivery, combined to impress the tenor of his narrative so strongly on my mind, that you need not doubt the accuracy of this repetition of it. He began as follows.

"'At this time, reports were every night brought me,' (I think, he said,

by General Ryal,) 'that conspiracies were in agitation; that meetings were held in particular houses in Paris, and names even were mentioned; at the same time, no satisfactory proofs could be obtained, and the utmost vigilance and ceaseless pursuit of the police was evaded. General Moreau, indeed, became suspected, and I was seriously importuned to issue an order for his arrest; but his character was such; his name stood so high, and the estimation of him so great in the public mind; that it appeared, to me, he had nothing to gain, and every thing to lose, by becoming a conspirator against me: I, therefore, could not but exonerate him from such a suspicion. I accordingly refused an order for the proposed arrest by the following intimation to the minister of police. You have named Pichegru, Georges, and Moreau: convince me that the former is in Paris, and I will immediately cause the latter to be arrested. Another and a very singular circumstance led to the development of the plot. One night, as I lay agitated and wakeful, I rose from my bed, and examined the list of suspected traitors; and chance, which rules the world, occasioned my stumbling, as it were, on the name of a surgeon, who had lately returned from an English prison. This man's age, education, and experience in life, induced me to believe, that his conduct must be attributed to any other motive than that of youthful fanaticism in favour of a Bourbon: as far as circumstances qualified me to judge, *money* appeared to be his object. I accordingly gave orders for this man to be arrested; when a *summary mock trial* was instituted, by which he was found guilty, sentenced to die, and *informed he had but six hours to live.* This stratagem had the desired effect: *he was terrified into confession.* It was now known that Pichegru had a brother, a monastic priest, then residing in Paris. I ordered a party of gendarmes to visit this man, and if he had quitted his house, I conceived there would be good ground for suspicion. The old Monk was secured, and in the act of this arrest, his fears betrayed what I most wanted to know—'Is it,' he exclaimed, 'because I afforded shelter to a brother that I am thus treated?'——The object of the plot was to destroy me; and the success of it would, of course, have been my destruction. It emanated from the capital of your country, with the count d'Artois at the head of it. To the west he sent the duke de Berri, and to the east the duke d'Enghien. To France your vessels conveyed underlings of the plot, and Moreau became a convert to the cause. The moment was big with evil: I felt myself on a tottering eminence, and I resolved *to hurl the thunder back* upon the Bourbons *even to the metropolis of the British empire.* My minister vehemently urged the seizure of the Duke though in a neutral territory. But I still hesitated, and Prince Benevento brought the order twice, and urged the measure with all his powers of persuasion: it was not, however, till I was fully convinced of its necessity, that I sanctioned it by my signature. The matter could be easily arranged between me and the duke of Baden. Why, indeed, should I suffer a man, residing on the very confines of my kingdom, to commit a crime, which within the distance of a mile, by the ordinary course of law, Justice herself would condemn to the scaffold? And now answer me; did I do more than adopt the principle of your government, when it ordered the capture of the Danish fleet, which was thought to threaten mischief to your country? It had been urged to me again and again, as a sound political opinion, that the new dynasty could not be secure, while the Bourbons remained. Talleyrand never deviated from this principle: it was a fixed, unchangeable article in his political creed. But I did not become a ready or a willing convert. I examined

the opinion with care and with caution; and the result was a perfect conviction of its necessity. The Duke d'Enghien was accessary to the confederacy: and although the resident of a neutral territory, *the urgency of the case*, in which my safety and the public tranquillity, to use no stronger expression, were involved, JUSTIFIED THE PROCEEDING. I accordingly ordered him to be seized and tried: He was found guilty, and sentenced to be shot.—The sentence was immediately executed; and the same fate would have followed had it been *Louis the Eighteenth*. For I again declare, that I found it necessary to roll *the thunder back on the metropolis of England*, as from thence, with the *Count d'Artois* at their head, did the assassins assail me."—pp. 144—149.

'Now we have here, from this most interested witness, some admissions which, so far from exculpating him, increase the presumption against him.

'Let it be recollected that the charge relative to Captain Wright was not that Bonaparte had wantonly murdered him, but that he had first caused him to be *tortured*, in order to obtain the clue of the conspiracy, and afterwards to be murdered to prevent this atrocity from being discovered.

'From Bonaparte's own account, it is evident how great his anxiety was to trace this plot.—His police, he says, were in an ignorant perplexity—his life was supposed to be in imminent danger—seventy conspirators were at Paris, but neither their names, persons, nor haunts can be discovered: fortunately in *this moment of perplexity*, Captain Wright is taken—the intelligence is *instantly* transmitted to Paris—instructions *immediately* returned to *interrogate* the crew *separately*, i. e. *secretly* and by the *police*. These examinations, however, produced nothing *at first*; but *at length one of the crew* threw some light on the subject; he stated that the brig had landed several Frenchmen on the coast, and, among others, a merry fellow called Pichegru. To all those who knew any thing of General Pichegru's mind and manners—to all those who have been accustomed to weigh probabilities, and to reason on evidence, it will be evident that this particular must be false. Pichegru was, by character and habit, sedate—he could never have been the buffoon of the seamen—he could never have betrayed his name to the gossiping merriment of a ship's crew, who would have repeated it on their return to England, where it would have soon found its way into the newspapers, and through them into France. No—Bonaparte knew mankind too well, and he was well aware that the only *one of the crew* who was worth interrogating was Captain Wright. The conclusion then to be drawn from all this is inevitable, that the Captain, to be made of use, must be *forced* to speak. It would be too much to assert positively that Captain Wright would have resisted all the extremities of torture. We must not reckon so confidently on the firmness of human nature; but at least the generous character of that gallant officer induces us to think him as capable as any other man of a noble resistance:—yet, to prove how uncertain are all deductions of this kind, Bonaparte afterwards tells us that he found Pichegru was in France, not by *one of the crew*, but by a surgeon to whom he was miraculously directed, and from whom, because he was *avaricious*, he contrives to obtain a confession, not by *money*, but by *terror!* The contradictory statements prove, at least one thing—that Bonaparte was not telling truth, and that there was some part of the transaction which he chose to involve in obscurity. We have seen his anxiety for information, the vast importance he attached to the capture of Captain Wright, and the necessity in which he was to obtain his evidence: let us now see whether there is reason to suppose he was a man to be deterred from endeavouring to obtain this evidence by torture.

'In the first place, he does not deny that, contrary to the laws of nations, he subjected the English crew to secret interrogatories before the Police—this is the first step towards torture. In the second place, it is admitted that Captain Wright was placed in solitary confinement in a state prison—this is the next—nay, it is of itself a species of torture. Thirdly, he confesses that he employed the direct and overwhelming terror of immediate death upon the mind of the surgeon. And, finally, he avows and boasts, that—for the purpose of defeating the very plot in which Captain Wright was implicated—he seized a prince, no subject of his, in a neutral territory, hurried him from his bed before a military midnight tribunal, and thence to a sudden and ignominious death—Nay, says this monster, "the same fate should have followed had it been Louis XVIII." And he justifies this atrocious violence "because he *found it necessary to roll the thunder back on the metropolis of England.*" This excuse, it is evident, would be as good for torturing Captain Wright, as for the seizure and murder of the Duke d'Enghien.

'For our own parts we had never *much* doubt that Captain Wright had been tortured and subsequently murdered; now—if we are to believe that Mr. Warden gives an accurate report of Bonaparte's explanation—we can have *none* at all.

'Our opinon of the natural atrocity of Bonaparte's mind is confirmed by the avowal which he makes to Mr. Warden, and what is of more importance, which he has made to others, in whose veracity we place more faith than in the Doctor's—that he suggested the poisoning of his own sick, and the massacre of the garrison of Jaffa. The charge of perpetrating these crimes (which was first made by Sir Robert Wilson, on what we have always thought very sufficient authority) had been vehemently denied by Bonaparte's admirers: they are now set at rest by the confession of Bonaparte himself; a confession accompanied with explanations which take little or nothing from the guilt of the wretch who proposed the one, and executed the other of these atrocities.

"On raising the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, the army retired upon Jaffa. It had become a matter of urgent necessity. The occupation of this town for any length of time was totally impracticable, from the force that Jezza Pacha was enabled to bring forward. The sick and wounded were numerous; and their removal was my first consideration. Carriages the most convenient that could be formed were appropriated to the purpose. Some of them were sent by water to Damietta, and the rest were accommodated, in the best possible manner, to accompany their comrades in their march across the Desert. *Seven* men, however, occupied a quarantine hospital, who were infected with the plague; whose report was made me by the chief of the medical staff; (I think it was Degenette.) He further added, that the disease had gained such a stage of malignancy, there was not the least probability of their continuing alive beyond forty-eight hours.

"'I said, tell me what is to be done! He hesitated for some time, and then repeated, that these men, who were the objects of my very painful solicitude, could not survive forty-eight hours. —*I then suggested* (what appeared to be his opinion, though he might not choose to declare it, but wait with the trembling hope to receive it from me) the propriety, because I felt it would be humanity, *of shortening the sufferings of these seven men by administering Opium.* Such a relief, I added, in a similar situation, I should anxiously solicit for myself. But, *rather contrary to my expectation*, the proposition was opposed, and consequently abandoned.'"—p. 156—159.

'It is thus put out of all doubt that, of this crime, as far as first *suggesting*,

and being *anxious to execute it*—which, in fact, are the real constituents of a crime—Bonaparte is guilty. If the men were not poisoned, or, as he and the Doctor gently express it, if *opium was not administered*, it was no merit of his. With respect to Bonaparte's cowardly insinuation that the mind of the chief physician anticipated his determination, and waited, with trembling *hope*, for orders to poison his fellow creatures—it is clear, from his own account, that he suggested, that he pressed, that he insisted on this abomination, and that it was only prevented (if it was prevented) by the courageous and humane resistance of the medical staff of the army.

'The massacre of part of the garrison of Jaffa is thus related:

"At the period in question General Desaix was left in Upper Egypt; and Kleber in the vicinity of Damietta. I left Cairo, and traversed the Arabian desert in order to unite my force with that of the latter at El Arish. The town was attacked, and a capitulation succeeded. Many of the prisoners were found on examination, to be natives of the mountains, and inhabitants of Mount Tabor, but chiefly from Nazareth. They were immediately released, on their engaging to return quietly to their homes, children, and wives: at the same time, they were recommended to acquaint their countrymen the Napolese, that the French were no longer their enemies, unless they were found in arms assisting the Pacha. When this ceremony was concluded, the army proceeded on its march towards Jaffa. That city, on the first view of it, bore a formidable appearance, and the garrison was considerable. It was summoned to surrender: when the officer, who bore my flag of truce, no sooner passed the city wall than his head was inhumanly struck off, instantly fixed upon a pole, and insultingly exposed to the view of the French army. At the sight of this horrid and unexpected object, the indignation of the soldiers knew no bounds: they were perfectly infuriated; and with the most eager impatience, demanded to be led on to the storm. I did not hesitate, under such circumstances to command it. The attack was dreadful; and the carnage exceeded any action I had then witnessed. We carried the place, and it required all my efforts and influence to restrain the fury of the enraged soldiers. At length, I succeeded, and night closed the sanguinary scene. At the dawn of the following morning, a report was brought me, that five hundred men chiefly Napolese, who had lately formed a part of the garrison of El Arish, and to whom I had a few days before given liberty, on condition that they should return to their homes, were actually found and recognized amongst the prisoners. On this fact being indubitably ascertained, I ordered the five hundred men to be drawn out and instantly shot."—p. 161—165.

'Here again we have two or three remarks to make on the palliative circumstances adduced by Bonaparte.

'We will say nothing of the perfidy of the war which he was himself waging;—we will not attempt to show that the poor peasants of Mount Tabor might be supposed to be ignorant of the etiquette of European capitulations and paroles;—we shall not insist on the impossibility of the French recognizing the men found in Jaffa as the very individuals who capitulated in El Arish; we shall not state, as Sir Robert Wilson states, the massacre to have been of more than as many thousands as Bonaparte confesses hundreds—we shall not urge against Bonaparte that he actually obliged officers to serve against us who had been released from England, on parole, not to serve: we shall give up all these topics, and only insist upon the plain facts of the case which prove this transaction to be one of the foulest and most inexcusable massacres that was ever perpetrated.

'These poor people were taken at

El Arish; their homes were Nazareth and Mount Tabor; they were bound to return thither; from El Arish to Nazareth, the high road passes through Jaffa. Bonaparte describes himself as having lost no time in marching to Jaffa; he could not, therefore, be far behind the Nazarites; must, indeed, have arrived before the town almost as soon as they entered it: the place was summoned—the assault is *immediately* given—and Jaffa is taken; but in it, on their way home, were found the garrison of El Arish; and, because they were found *there*—*where* Bonaparte must have known them to be, if they adhered to the capitulation—he ordered 500 of his fellow-creatures to be drawn out and instantly shot!—and this too the next morning after a carnage which exceeded all that this tiger had ever before witnessed. If Jaffa had been ever so little out of the way, or if it had been besieged long enough to allow the poor people to get away from it, or if they had been found in it after a lapse of time which ought to have carried them beyond it, something, though, God knows, but little, might be said in defence of Bonaparte; but as the fact is stated by himself, the bloody perfidy is clear, and the whole of Bonaparte's conduct is proved, by his own confession, to have been detestably and infamously base.

'We have now done with the "Letters from St. Helena!"—We have felt it on this occasion necessary to enter into minute, and often, we fear, tedious details, because Mr. Warden's pretences and falsehoods, if not detected on the spot and at the moment when the means of detection happen to be at hand, might hereafter tend to deceive other writers, and poison the sources of history.'

ART. 3. *The Official Reports of the Canal Commissioners of the State of New-York, and the Acts of the Legislature respecting Navigable Communications between the Great Western and Northern Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean; with perspicuous maps and profiles.* Published at the request of the Board of Commissioners. T. & W. Mercein, New-York.

WE have read, with interest, these able documents on a most important subject; and have derived much information and satisfaction from the perusal. To facilitate the commercial intercourse between the different sections of this extensive empire, has long been a favourite object with her most enlightened statesmen. It was with extreme regret that we saw the very liberal appropriations of the last Congress, towards a fund for internal improvements, unexpectedly defeated by the *veto* of the President. The public attention has, however, been roused by the discussion, and, from the spirit generally evinced, we are inclined to believe that, if there were real grounds for Madison's scruples, the constitutional obstacle to the measure can easily be removed.

There are, nevertheless, men, whose opinions we respect on most questions, who avow themselves hostile to the whole plan of improvement in internal navigation by artificial communications. The opponents of this system endeavour to assimilate it to the *mania* for manufactures, which has so lately pervaded our country. So far, however, from any analogy existing between them, no two projects were ever more opposite.

But before we proceed to demonstrate this, let us guard against a misapprehension, to which silence might render us liable on another point, by distinctly declaring our belief that, on the whole, the community are gainers from the recent exertions to introduce new branches of manufactures among us; though experience has proved those efforts to have been, in many instances, premature, and individuals

have undoubtedly suffered from their failure. Various useful works are still in successful operation, and the importation of many articles of indispensable necessity is entirely superseded. In finer fabrics, and inventions of luxury, we care not how long it be before we can enter into competition with foreigners. The state of society, which could alone enable us to do it with advantage, is, we hope, remote. The direct tendency of the scheme, of which we confess ourselves the advocates, is to remove it.

The only impediment to the prosecution of manufactures in this country, is the high price of labour. The prime cause of this enhancement of labour is the cheapness of land. This arises from the immense disproportion between the quantity of arable land in the country, and the number of hands to till it;—whatever, then, brings more land into market has the effect of raising wages. Turnpikes and canals which facilitate intercourse, and, as it were, abridge distances, accomplish the one, and must produce the other. The surest way, then, to retard the introduction of manufactures, is by holding out more alluring prospects to agriculture, by opening new avenues to enterprise, and new vents to the products of industry;—and the surest way of effecting these desirable objects is by encouraging turnpikes and canals;—which is what we proposed to show.

Another objection which is urged, and which is, particularly, insisted upon in reference to the projected plan for improving the inland navigation of this state, is its enormous expense. A sufficient answer to this might be found in the report of the committee of the legislature, who estimate the annual expense of transportation of commodities to and from Oneida and the counties west of it, at more than three times the annual interest of the cost of the contemplated canal. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that whatever amount it require, the whole sum will be expended within the state. Thus the greater the disbursement the greater the spring that will be given to business by it; and the reaction will, in a great degree, restore the *momentum* which produced it.

But it is the narrowness of our views that makes us consider this undertaking so vast. Let us familiarise ourselves a little with the works of this description which have been constructed in Europe, and we shall lose much of our awe in approaching the calculations of the commissioners. We will say nothing of the immense canals of France, nor of the stupendous inland navigation of Russia,—in Great Britain alone there are more than two hundred of these artificial rivers, completed and in use; and nearly a hundred more in progress, or projected. They are from 5 to 100 miles in length, and have cost from 30,000 to 10,000,000 of dollars. Most of them have proved profitable concerns, and the stock of many has appreciated more than 100 per cent. As an evidence of the spirit in which these enterprises have been carried on, in England, and of the manner in which those who have embarked in them have been rewarded, a brief account of one of the earliest experiments of this kind may not be uninteresting, and will serve to calm some of our apprehensions. We copy the following from Ree's Cyclopedia.

'*Bridgwater's Canal.*—The general direction of the principal line of this canal is nearly N. E. (and not a great way from its eastern end, a main branch goes off in a N. W. direction;) the length is 40 miles in the counties of Chester and Lancaster. It begins in the tide-way; above which the whole of it is elevated 82 feet at low water, except about 600 yards, which the locks occupy to gain this ascent.

'The commencement of this canal is in the estuary of the *Mersey* river at Runcorn-gap, and one of its terminations in the *Rochdale* canal at Castle

Field in the town of Manchester, the other (or Worsley branch) is at Pennington near the town of Leigh, the junction of these branches being at Longford bridge; near Manchester there is a communication with the Mersey and Irwell navigation, and Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal, by means of Medlock brook. Under the town of Manchester are arched branches of the canal of considerable length, from one of which coals are hoisted up by a coal-gin, through a shaft out of the boats below, into a large coal-yard or store-house in the main street, at which place the duke and his successors, are by the first act bound to supply the inhabitants of Manchester at all times with coals at only 4d. per cwt. of 140lb. a circumstance which must have had a great effect on the growing population of this immense town within the last 40 years. At Worsley is a short cut to Worsley mills, and another to the entrance basin of the famous under-ground works or tunnels, of 48 miles or more in length in different branches and levels, for the navigation of coal-boats; some of which are as much as 60 yards below the canal, and others 35 1-2 yards above the canal; these last, to which the boats ascend by means of an *inclined plane*, that we have already described, extended to the veins of coal that are working at a great depth under Walkden Moor. Most of these tunnels are hewn out of the solid rock; from the lower one, the coals in boxes are hoisted up out of the boats, as they are in Manchester town mentioned above, and the whole of the lower works are prevented from filling with water, by large pumps worked by the hydraulic machine, which we have already mentioned in this article, and the water is thereby always kept at the proper height for navigation on the lower canal.

'The rise of 82 feet in the first 600 yards from the Mersey, by 10 locks, is the only deviation from one level on this canal, (except in the Worsley coal-mines above mentioned:) and this length of level water is further increased, by 18 miles on the Trent and Mersey canal which connects therewith, making in all 70 miles of level. The width of the canal at top is 52 feet on the average, and depth 5 feet; the boats that navigate between Worsley mines and Manchester are only 4 1-2 feet wide, the others are 50 ton boats or upwards; there are also numerous boats for passengers; large warehouses have been built for goods, at the Castle Field in Manchester adjoining the canal.

'On this canal are three principal aqueduct bridges over the *Irwell* at Barton, where it is navigable, and over the Mersey and Bollin rivers, besides several smaller ones, and many road-aqueducts. There are also several large embankments; one over Stretford meadows, is 900 yards long, 17 feet high, and 112 feet wide at the base; that at Barton bridge is 200 yards long, and 40 feet high; at Bollington is also a stupendous embankment.

'The illustrious *duke of Bridgewater*, justly styled *the father of British Inland Navigation*, died greatly lamented in March, 1803, and left this immense concern, (which cost at first 22,000*l.* it was said, and probably in the whole twice that sum, as the tunnelling, at Worsley alone has been estimated at 166,960*l.*) to *earl Gower*, the present proprietor, whose second son is to inherit it; the net profits are said now to be from 50 to 80,000*l.* annually.

'The price of land-carriage for goods between Manchester and Liverpool was on the passing of the Duke's third act, 40*s.* per ton, and by the navigation on the *Mersey and Irwell*, 12*s.* per ton; but his Grace limited his price to 6*s.* per ton; yet, such has been the increasing trade of these two places, that it was in 1794 seriously maintained, and made the ground of another proposed navigable communication, by a junction of the *Manchester, Bolton, and Bury*, and the *Leeds and Liverpool* canals, that both the Duke's canal and the river

navigation were inadequate to carry the trade between Manchester and Liverpool, and that the most frequent and ruinous delays were experienced by the merchants.'

We will proceed, without further remark, to give an abstract of the Report before us. After recounting the steps they had taken preparatory to entering upon their official duties, the commissioners, Messrs. Clinton, Van Rensselaer, Ellicott, Holley, and Young, taking up first, the canal from Erie to the Hudson, proceed to state,—

'The dimensions of the western or Erie canal and locks, ought, in the opinion of the commissioners, to be as follows, viz. width on the surface, forty feet, at the bottom, twenty-eight feet, and depth of water four feet; the length of a lock, ninety feet, and its width, twelve feet, in the clear. Vessels carrying one hundred tons, may navigate a canal of this size: and all the lumber produced in the country, and required for market, may be transported upon it.

'From their own examination, the commissioners determined that it would be expedient to connect the west end of the great canal with the waters of Lake Erie, through the mouth of Buffalo creek. In adopting this determination, they were influenced by the following considerations. It is important to have, at that end, a safe harbour, capable, without much expense, of sufficient enlargement for the accommodation of all boats and vessels, that a very extensive trade may hereafter require to enter and exchange their lading there. The waters of Lake Erie are higher, at the mouth of the Buffalo, than they are at Bird island, or any point further down the Niagara; and every inch gained in elevation will produce a large saving in the expense of excavation, throughout the Lake Erie level.

'That section of the route which extends from Buffalo to the east line of the Holland purchase, and lying south of the mountain ridge, as before described, was explored by William Peacock, Esq. as engineer, under the superintendence of Joseph Ellicott, Esq. one of the commissioners, who had been previously requested, by a vote of the board, to afford such superintendence.'

The route of the canal from Buffalo, is along the margin of the Niagara river to Tonnewanta creek, a distance of 16 miles. It is then proposed by erecting a dam, to raise the waters of this creek to the level of Lake Erie, 4 feet $\frac{45}{100}$, and to form a towing path on the bank, which will easily admit of it; by which means the bed of the creek might be used for a distance of 17 miles. The ordinary objections to the use of natural streams as a part of canal navigation, are said not to be applicable to the Tonnewanta. From the point where the canal leaves the Tonnewanta, to the summit level between Lake Erie and the Genesee river, is 12 miles. In this distance the rise is nearly 75 feet, which it is proposed to divide equally between 10 locks. This summit level extends 17 miles: from the end of the canal, at Buffalo, to the east end of the summit level west of the Genesee river, is sixty-two miles.

'In his report relating to this section, Mr. Ellicott observes, that in the preceding estimates of expense little has been left to conjecture. The aggregate amount of these estimates is $379,528. To which he adds; for grubbing and clearing; for conducting Bigelow's and Spring creeks into the summit level, near its east end; and for pay of engineers and officers to superintend the execution of the work, $70,477

making the entire expense of these sixty-two miles $450,000

'It will be observed, that if the canal takes the direction here indicated, it will be raised seventy-four feet, and eighty hundreths above the level of Lake Erie; in which case recourse must be had to other reservoirs for its supply of water. Common prudence demands, that upon this subject every doubt should be removed, before this route is definitively adopted. Mr. Ellicott has had the sources of this supply gauged

with great care, during the driest part of the last season, which has been more remarkable for severe drought than any ever before experienced in that part of the State.

'Independently of waters deemed sufficient to repair the waste occasioned by evaporation and soakage, these sources consist of ten streams naturally flowing, or capable of being conducted into the summit level. When these streams were guaged, they afforded in the aggregate, 253,435 cubic feet of water per hour, which would fill six hundred and seventy-three locks every day, and provide for the passage of 1,200,000 tons during eight months, in boats of thirty tons burden. Besides, the raising of one of the canal banks to the necessary height for a towing path, on the summit level, would produce the flooding of more than a thousand acres of land, which has a reservoir, together with the hourly discharge of the streams above mentioned, would be abundantly sufficient for all the wants of this level.

'From the east end of this level, down the valley of Black creek, and along the west banks of the Genesee river, to the point where the route explored north of the mountain ridge passes that river, the face of the country has not been scientifically examined. It is well known however to present no serious impediments to the construction of a canal; and its facilities are thought to be such, that if the difficulties occurring on the summit level do not prevent, the canal should certainly take this direction. The length of this unexamined section would be about thirty miles; and it would require locks for a fall of one hundred and thirty-nine feet and eighty hundreths. The expense of these locks might be estimated at

$150,000

and all other expenses of this distance at $6,000 per mile, $180,000

making the entire cost from Lake Erie to the Genesee river, in this direction, $750,000'

The northern route, commencing at a point 11 miles up the Tonnewanta, and which has its confluence with the other at Rochester, on the falls of the Genesee river, was assigned to James Geddes, Esq. as engineer, who extended his survey as far east as the Seneca river.

'Pursuing this route, the canal never rises above the Lake Erie level. It would, therefore, derive its waters, until it descends to the Genesee level, and as much further as may be necessary, from that never failing reservoir.

'From the place of its commencement, at the distance of five miles and sixty-four chains, this route reaches the brow of the mountain ridge.

'As the excavation of the canal, through this, constitutes one of the most serious difficulties presented on the whole route, great pains have been taken to avoid all impracticable data of calculation relating to it, and, at the same time, to give to the work such dimensions and construction as may be required, with the greatest attainable economy.'

The calculations are then given with great precision. The length of the deep cutting necessary to perforate the ridge, and preserve the Lake Erie level is 4 miles and 70 chains; the greatest depth of the excavation is 25 feet. Here the Lake Erie level terminates, and the line of the canal descends 65 feet, to the level of the Genesee river. Our limits will not allow us to follow the description of the course on this route, which is minutely detailed. It appears, however, that numerous bridges, and some aqueducts and embankments, will concur to swell the expense. The comparative cost of the northern and southern routes to their intersection, is computed as follows:—

'The distance from Buffalo to the point eleven miles up the Tonnewanta creek, is 27 miles. From that point, to the Genesee river, on the north

route, 72 miles 10 1-2 chains. The distance in that direction is 99 miles 10 1-2 chains.

'The distance in the direction south of the ridge is supposed to be 92 miles. The whole expense, from Buffalo to the point, eleven miles up the Tonnewanta, including a proportionate part of the allowances for grubbing, superintendence, &c. as estimated on Mr. Peacock's section, is $205,877. The whole expense, from that to the Genesee river, as estimated on Mr. Geddes's section, is as follows: Whole expense of excavation, for 6 miles and 42 chains, $101,271

Total amount of extras, thence to Genesee R. 224,378

Expense of each mile, after all extras are calculated, for 65 miles 48 1-2 chains, at $2250, (for which allowance, see a subsequent part of the Report,) 147,611

On this sum $773,260

Add for contingencies, 5 per cent. 38,663

For superintendence, draining and fencing, at the rate of $1000 per mile for 72 miles and 10 1-2 chains. 73,125

The total amount is $883,048

Which, added to the expense from Tonnewanta to Buffalo, above stated, 205,877

Makes the aggregate cost of the canal from Buffalo to the Genesee river, on the north route, $1,089,925

On the south route, this cost is estimated at 780,000

Leaving a balance of expense in favour of the south route, by these estimates of $309,925'

We shall not pretend to pursue the path of the canal to the Seneca river. The Report says of it,—

'The route of the canal, as explored, pursues one level for 69 miles and 51 1-2 chains, and another for 20 miles and 40 chains. So uniformly is the declivity to the north, that from the foot of the mountain ridge, to the entrance of Mud creek valley, a distance of more than 90 miles, no stream crosses the canal except in that direction, and there is not a single mile in which the north bank of the canal will not be the lowest.

'On this section, which is in general very free from porous earth, there are, including embankments, 8 1-2 miles, in parts of which, puddling may be required.—Little experience, in relation to the expense of the operation, has been afforded in this country; but it is presumed, from that little, that the whole expense of puddling in these 8 1-2 miles will not exceed $50,000

Total of the foregoing items is $1,347,581

Add for contingencies, 5 per cent. 67,379

Add also for engineers, superintendence, fencing, and draining, at the rate of $1,000 per mile, 136,025

The entire expense of this section is $1,550,985

'The Seneca river, at low water, is 194 feet lower than Lake Erie; and to provide for this descent, 25 locks besides the two guard locks at Genesee river, are located upon the canal line. The lift of some of these locks is small, owing to the unusual evenness of the country. At places where there are embankments and deep cuttings, of which the dimensions are not particularly stated, the calculations have been such as give a width of water, in the surface of the canal, never less than 27 feet. From the end of this section, eastward, to Rome, there is a rise, in the line of the canal, of 48 1-2 feet; thence the line descends to the Hudson.

'The middle section of the canal extends from Rome to the Seneca river, and is about 77 miles in length.

It was surveyed and laid out by Benjamin Wright, Esq. who acted as the engineer.

'The exuberant supply of water for the canal, in this section, must be at once perceived from an inspection of the topographical map. At its commencement, the waters of the Mohawk river will be used, and they can be increased to any extent, by introducing a feeder from Fish creek. Independently of numerous small brooks, the canal can derive as much water as can be desired from the Oneida, the Cowaslon, the Canassaraga, the Chitteningo, the Black, the Limestone, the Butternut, the Onondago, the Ninemile, the Skaneateles, the Bread, the Cold spring, the Owasco, and the Crane creeks; some of which are the outlets of lakes, and others originate from perennial springs in high lands, and will never be affected by the clearing of the country.

'The adaptation of the grounds of this section, for a canal, is peculiar and extraordinary. After proceeding two miles and fourteen chains, it will be necessary to descend 6 feet; after which, the line of the canal proceeds 41 1-2 miles on one level. A descent of 19 feet then takes place, from the font of which another level extends 30 miles. For the remainder of the distance to the Seneca river, there are three departures from the level—one of 8, one of 9, and one of 6 1-2 feet. Thus the whole extent of this section, occupying 77 miles, will require but 6 locks.

'In many places inexhaustible beds of gypsum exist, which can, by means of this canal, be conveyed cheaper to the great agricultural counties of the State, than it can be procured by importation. And nothing is more easy than by a short lateral canal of 1 1-2 miles in length, to form a communication between Salina and the great canal, thus furnishing fuel to the works, and salt to the whole country. A level has been carried from that of the canal, at the foot of the two locks near Onondago creek, which would require no greater depth of excavation than 4 feet, in any place, and no embankment, culvert, or lock.

'The whole of this section passes through earth of such a texture, or so situated, as to be deemed secure from leakage. Puddling will, therefore, be requisite only for some of the high embankments, estimated at $10,000

The aggregate amount of all preceding items is 739,225

Add five per cent. for contingencies, 36,961

For engineers, superintendence, and expenses connected therewith, at $1,000 per mile, 77,000

The total amount of estimates for the middle section is $853,186

'The five per cent. for contingencies is borrowed from the European mode of forming estimates; and the charge of $1,000 per mile for engineers, superintendence, &c. is too liberal.

'The eastern section of the canal extends from Rome to the Hudson river; and Charles C. Broadhead, Esq. was employed as engineer, to act upon that part of it which lies between Rome and Schoharie creek. He has accordingly levelled over and explored the route, within these limits.

'The details of the line explored by Mr. Broadhead terminate on the west side of the Schoharie creek, 71 miles and 27 chains from Rome. In the course of this distance, the line of the canal falls precisely 132.85 feet. To accommodate this fall, 16 locks are placed, at various distances, pointed out on the map, where the ground is favourable, and the materials for making them easily to be obtained.

'The quantity of water which may be introduced into the canal, on this section, is such as to leave no solicitude on that subject. And no calculation of the expense of feeders from the Mohawk is made, because, at several places where dams and walls are to be

erected against that river, its waters may be admitted into the canal, without additional expense.

'There are required on the route between Rome and Schoharie creek, 45 bridges.

'The aggregate of all expenses on this section, is $1,090,603

'It may here be remarked, as a feature of the country traversed by this canal, not less favourable than the evenness of its surface, that, from three miles above the Little Falls of the Mohawk, westward for 240 miles, the route will not require the excavation of a single yard of any kind of rock.

'Mr. Broadhead's level approaches the Schoharie creek on its west side, at an elevation of about 22 feet above its surface. There are two modes of crossing this creek, either of which might be adopted. A dam may be made across the creek at A, (on Mr. Broadhead's map,) which shall raise the water 10 feet, when the canal may be let down by a lock, into the pond, which this dam will create, and a floating bridge may be stretched across it for a towing path. But it is believed, from the examinations and levels heretofore made between this creek and the Hudson river, that it would be the better mode to cross the creek on an aqueduct bridge, in order to keep up the line of level, with a view of passing the more easily two slaty ridges, four or five miles below Schunectady, near Alexander's mills. Should this plan be adopted, the bed of the creek, which is about 400 feet wide, should be increased to a width of 700 feet, so as to give the water an unobstructed passage under the aqueduct. This aqueduct may be composed of wood, supported by two abutments and sixteen piers of stone, each of which piers would occupy about 10 feet of the width of the stream.

'The commissioners have not been able to procure a level and survey to be made from Schoharie creek to the Hudson. They had in their employ, four engineers on other parts of the line of the western canal, and one on the northern, neither of whom had time to level and survey that part of the line above mentioned; nor could they find a sixth engineer, who would undertake to finish the Mohawk route. But although they are prevented from submitting to the Legislature a report of this part of the line, with all that minuteness of detail which is exhibited in relation to other parts, yet they possess information which, for all general purposes, is equally satisfactory. This part of the line was formerly examined by Mr. Weston, an English engineer, and pronounced to be practicable without a very serious expense. It has also been heretofore twice levelled and surveyed by Mr. Benjamin Wright, in various ways, with the same result. The commissioners, therefore, confidently state, that the navigation may be continued from the Schoharie creek to the Hudson, by a canal along the valley of the Mohawk.

'This route, from Schoharie creek to the city of Albany, will comprehend a distance of 42 miles. It is proposed to give the canal on this route a fall of one inch in a mile. The whole descent in this route will be 286 feet.

'The expense, by a liberal calculation, may be estimated at $1,106,037

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

From Lake Erie to a point 11 miles up the Tonnewanta,	$205,377
Tonnewanta, to the Seneca river,	1,550,935
Seneca river to Rome,	853,186
Rome to the Schoharie creek,	1,090,603
Schoharie creek to Albany,	1,106,037
Add for general expenses,	75,000
In the aggregate,	$4,831,738

'But if the route south of the mountain ridge, in the country west of the Genesee river, is adopted, in preference to the

northern route, then deducting $309,925

The aggregate of expense will be $4,571,813

OF DISTANCES.

	Miles.	Chains.
From Lake Erie to the point up the Tonnewanta,	27	
Tonnewanta to Seneca river,	186	21/2
Seneca river to Rome,	77	
Rome to Schoharie creek,	71	27
Schoharie creek to Albany,	42	
The aggregate distance is	353	291/2

OF RISE AND FALL.

From Lake Erie to Seneca river, a fall of	194 ft.	by 25 locks.
Seneca river to Rome, a rise of	43.50	6
Rome to Schoharie creek, a fall of	132.35	16
Schoharie creek to Albany, a fall of	186	80
The aggregate of rise and fall, in feet is	661.35	by 77 locks.

'Lake Erie is 564.35 feet higher than the Hudson, and 145 1-2 feet higher than Rome.

'The average expense, per mile, of this canal, according to the foregoing estimates, taking the north route beyond the Genesee river, is a little more than $13,800'

The above is a mere outline of the results at which the commissioners arrived, by processes of calculation which we have no room to exhibit.

In regard to the canal from Lake Champlain to the Hudson, the Report of the commissioners commences with observing, that

'The advantages which will result from the connexion of Lake Erie with the navigable waters of the Hudson by means of a canal, have been so frequently elucidated, and are indeed so obvious to every one who possesses a correct geographical knowledge of the west, that it has been deemed unnecessary to enumerate them. But presuming that the benefits to be derived from a similar communication with Lake Champlain, are not fully understood or duly appreciated, the commissioners ask the indulgence of briefly pointing out a few of the most prominent of these benefits.

'That part of this State which is contiguous to Lakes George and Champlain, abounds in wood, timber, masts, spars, and lumber of all kinds, which, transported by the Northern Canal, would find a profitable sale along the Hudson and in the city of New-York, instead of being driven, as much of those articles have heretofore been, to a precarious market, by a long and hazardous navigation to Quebec.

'Some idea may be formed of the immense quantity of lumber which would be conveyed on the contemplated canal, from the following statement, made on the best authority, and which embraces only that small section of the northern part of this State, from whence the transportation is carried on to the city of New-York, or to intermediate markets.

'Within that tract of country, embracing the borders of Lake George, and the timber land north and west of the great falls in Luzerne, there are annually made, and transported to the south, two millions of boards and plank: one million feet of square timber, consisting of oak, white and yellow pine, besides dock logs, scantling, and other timber to a great amount.

'A considerable portion of the northern part of this State is rough and mountainous, and, in a great measure, unfit for agricultural improvements. These broken tracts are covered with native forests, which, by the contemplated canal, would furnish vast supplies of wood and lumber for many years; and thus the great and increasing population which occupies the margin of the Hudson, would be supplied with boards, plank, timber,

fencing materials, and even fuel, with less expense, than from any other quarter; while, at the same time, the lands to the north, considerable tracts of which belong to the people of this State, would be greatly increased in value.

'The mountains in the vicinity of Lakes George and Champlain produce a variety of minerals; among which are found, in inexhaustible quantities, the richest of iron ores. Several forges are in operation in the counties of Washington, Warren, Essex, and Clinton, the number of which may be indefinitely increased: and the iron which they produce is very little, if at all, inferior in quality to the best iron manufactured in the United States: nor can it be doubted that, after the completion of the contemplated canals, the middle and western part of this State would be furnished with this necessary article, on more advantageous terms than it can at present be procured.

'The inhabitants of a large tract of country on both sides of Lake Champlain, embracing a considerable portion of the state of Vermont, would find, by the northern canal, a permanent market in the city of New-York, or at intermediate places, for their pot and pearl ashes, and also for their surplus agricultural productions, from whence they would also be cheaply supplied with all the necessary articles of foreign growth.

'The iron of the northern part of this State, which at present is unwrought in the mine, and the fine marble of Vermont, which now lies useless in the quarry, would be converted to useful and ornamental purposes in the west in exchange for salt and gypsum; and thus the large sums which are annually sent abroad for the purchase of iron, of salt, and of gypsum, would be retained among our citizens, and added to the permanent wealth of the State.

'In short, the connexion of Lake Champlain with the Hudson, by means of a canal, would greatly enhance the value of the northern lands; it would save vast sums in the price of transportation; it would open new and increasing sources of wealth; it would divert from the province of Lower Canada, and turn to the south, the profits of the trade of Lake Champlain; and, by imparting activity and enterprize to agricultural, commercial, and mechanical pursuits, it would add to our industry and resources, and thereby augment the substantial wealth and prosperity of the state.'

The route of this canal will be seen from the recapitulation of expenses, which is all we can venture to extract in relation to it.

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

From Whitehall to the Hudson,	$250,000
Dam, side cut, and other works at Fort Miller falls,	50,000
Do. at Saratoga falls,	35,000
To Stillwater including dam &c.	50,000
From Stillwater to Waterford including lockage,	436,000
Add for contingencies, engineers, and superintendence,	50,000
Total,	$871,000

'Whether the canal from Lake Champlain enters the Hudson at Fort Edward creek or at Moses' kiln, is not very material in the estimate of expense; and the commissioners wish to be explicitely understood, that they consider this question as still open, and as one which will require mature deliberation. It is ascertained that both routes are equally practicable.'

An Act of the Legislature, passed on the 15th of April last, authorizes the immediate commencement of both these canals, under the direction of the commissioners;—the operations, on that towards Lake Erie, to be commenced by opening communications by canals and locks between the Mohawk and Seneca rivers. The Act pledges certain funds to the completion of these objects, empowers the

commissioners to borrow money on the credit thereof, and to impose and levy assessments on lands and real estate lying along the rout of the canal; taxes steam boat passengers; and lays an excise upon the salt manufactured in the county of Onondaga; and appropriates the proceeds of these duties to the fund, &c. &c.

The commissioners have, in consequence, issued proposals for a loan of $200,000, and announced their intention of proceeding with the works during the ensuing summer. They have also solicited donations towards these objects, from those who are more immediately interested in their execution. These appeals to individual liberality, have not been in vain. Among the donations received and acknowledged, is one of 5000 acres of land in Steuben county, from John Greig, Esq. of Canandaigua, and one of 100,632 acres, in the county of Cataraugus, from the Holland Land Company.

Such is the information we have gleaned from the valuable documents contained in this publication, which we recommend to the attentive investigation of those who doubt the practicability, or profit, of the projected improvements. We will add one fact more, collected from the same source, which will tend to corroborate the faith of the wavering. The Middlesex canal, the most extensive artificial navigation in this country, which has so long disappointed the hopes of the sanguine, and which has been quoted by the timid as an example to deter from similar undertakings, is about to repay the perseverance of those who have adhered to its fortunes. The income from this canal in 1808, was $7,000, in 1809, $9,000, in 1810, $14,000, in 1811, $17,000,—in 1815, $25,000, and in 1816, exceeded $30,000. Should its receipts, continue to increase in the same ratio, for a few years, it will become a very lucrative stock. But no comparison can exist between the Middlesex canal, and either of those about to be constructed in this State. The canal from Erie to the Hudson will be the thorough-fare of a Continent. The countries bordering on that inland sea, and the waters which flow into it, would amply sustain more than ten times the present population of the Union; and the very section which the canal traverses in this State, is, intrinsically, more valuable than all New England, exclusive of the District of Maine.* We should speak with less confidence on this subject, did we not speak from personal observation. The people of America are but beginning to comprehend the capabilities of their situation, and to understand the extent of their resources.

So obvious, however, is the utility of these canals, that one of them was agitated by the British government whilst we were colonies, and Canada was in the possession of the French. Let us mete out to Great Britain the same policy, that she would have measured to France. *Fas est ab hoste doceri.*

E.

* So little is generally known of this fine and flourishing territory, (the District of Maine,) that we think it necessary to admonish the reader, that we speak *seriously.*

ART. 4. *Irish Melodies, Gospel Melodies, and other Songs.* By Thomas Moore. 12mo. pp. 185. Philadelphia, Published by Harrison Hall.

THERE is a natural affinity between music and poetry. In their infancy they were inseparable; but as in many other alliances, a strife for mastery, has weakened powers, irresistible in their combination. At first, poetry was content to admit music as an accompaniment, but the latter, not satisfied with this condescension, began, at length, to look upon poetry

as an appendage. Such contradictory pretensions, necessarily, produced disunion; and for some centuries they have rarely met. Advances have, however, gradually been making, of late years, towards a reconciliation. Among those who have contributed to bring about a 'consummation so devoutly to be wished,' no one is so eminently entitled to our gratitude as Burns. He has adapted with such exquisite felicity his varied strains to the characteristic airs of his country, as to make the 'sound an echo to the sense.' When, in his despondent mood, he 'strikes the deep sorrows of his lyre,' a chord, in every breast, vibrates in unison. There is that pathos in his tenderness, which fancy ascribes to the tones of melancholy herself, when she 'pours through the mellow horn, her pensive soul.' He knows equally, how to dispel the sadness he has created, when he addresses himself to the 'brisk awakening viol.'

Moore has adopted the hint from Burns, and applyed his plan to Ireland. He is, however, inferior, in every natural endowment, to his prototype. His gaiety wants heart, and his grief the 'natural touch.' To this general remark there are, nevertheless, conspicuous exceptions. Moore's first introduction to the public, was in a volume of licentious poems; which he had yet the grace to publish under a feigned name,—unhappily, the only evidence of his modesty we can collect from them. His next appearance, as we remember, was in the capacity of translator of Anacreon. In his version, or rather paraphrase, of this prince of amatory bards, he has caught all the poetry, and quite too much of the philosophy of the original. He has since published, at intervals, the pieces which compose this collection. One character pervades all his compositions, of whatever class, and indeed constitutes their essence, we allude to their voluptuousness, as well of style as of sentiment. It is this baneful coalition which renders them so dangerous. Stripped of his witcheries of manner, the wantonness of his love would seem gross, and the dissoluteness of his conviviality become disgusting. Aware of this, he has availed himself of the suggestion of his own beautiful simile, and wreathed his shaft, like the sword of Harmodius, with myrtles.

But his ambition has not been satisfied with conferring an adventitious dignity upon the lowest themes,—he has aspired to degrade the most exalted. He has attempted to mimic the timbrel of Miriam, with the tinkling of the 'harp of Tara.' A sarcastic critic has remarked upon the singular convenience of this *mélange*, in enabling 'such of our young ladies as are charmed with these edifying strains, after melting 'in amorous ditties all a summer's day,' to cool their fancies with a sacred song or two, fresh from the versatile muse of this disciple of David and Anacreon:'

But, however qualified

'To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the tangles of Næara's hair,

our poet cannot rise to 'the height of this great argument.' He woos a God of ineffable perfections, in the same meritricious numbers with which he might hope to win an earthly fair. There is as broad a line of distinction between sacred and amatory poetry, as there is between devotion and lust; and however, or by whomsoever, it may have been transgressed, it can never be effaced. Yet there seems a strange disposition in the 'metre-ballad-mongers' of the day, to intrench upon Sternhold and Hopkins, and Tate and Brady. We are willing to hail this as an evidence of an increasing relish among them for the poetry of the Bible; and sincerely hope they may at last contract a fondness for its religion. But when we meet with such theology as is contained in 'Little' Moore's 'Gospel Melodies,' 'Childe'

Byron's 'Hebrew Melodies,' and 'Baby' Coleridge's 'Lay Sermons,' we cannot forbear exclaiming,—

Non *tali auxilio*, nec defensoribus istis,
Tempus eget.——

To compensate for the length of our remarks, and for the severity of our strictures, we shall now make some selections from the volume before us, calculated rather to gratify the reader, than to verify our previous positions.

The following song is exempt from every blemish, and is one of the most beautiful and *naïf* in the language.

I.

'Go where Glory waits thee,
But while Fame elates thee,
Oh! still remember me.
When the praise thou meetest
To thine ear is sweetest,
Oh! then remember me.
Other arms may press thee,
Other friends caress thee,
All the joys that bless thee,
Sweeter far may be:
But when friends are nearest,
And when joys are dearest,
Oh! then remember me.

II.

When, at eve, thou rovest,
By the star thou lovest.
Oh! then remember me.
Think, when home returning,
Bright we've seen it burning,
Oh! thus remember me.
Oft as summer closes,
When thine eye reposes
On its lingering roses,
Once so lov'd by thee,
Think of her who wove them,
Her who made thee love them,
Oh! then remember me.

III.

When, around thee dying
Autumn leaves are lying,
Oh! then remember me.
And, at night, when gazing,
On the gay hearth blazing,
Oh! still remember me.
Then should music stealing
All the soul of feeling,
To thy heart appealing,
Draw one tear from thee:
Then let mem'ry bring thee,
Strains I us'd to sing thee,
Oh! then remember me.'

The 'Meeting of the Waters,' exhibits a picture of tranquil retirement, and shady comfort, which it is impossible to read without coveting.

I.

'There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet,
As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet;
Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart,
Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart.

II.

Yet it was not that nature had shed o'er the scene
Her purest of crystal and freshest of green;
'Twas not the soft magic of streamlet or hill,
Oh! no,—it was something more exquisite still.

III.

'Twas that friends, the belov'd of my bosom, were near,
Who made each dear scene of enchantment more dear,
And who felt how the best charms of nature improve,
When we see them reflected from looks that we love.

IV.

Sweet vale of Ovoca! how calm could I rest
In thy bosom of shade with the friends I love best,
Where the storms which we feel in this cold world should cease,
And our hearts, like thy waters, be mingled in peace!

The little song called 'Eveleen's Bower,' is not only chaste in its style, and delicate in its allusions and imagery, but moral and religious in its purpose.

I.

Oh weep for the hour,
When to Eveleen's bower,
The Lord of the valley with false vows came;
The moon hid her light,
From the heavens that night,
And wept behind her clouds o'er the maiden's shame.
The clouds past soon
From the chaste cold moon,
And heaven smil'd again with her vestal flame;
But none shall see the day
When the clouds shall pass away,
Which that dark hour left upon Eveleen's fame.

II.

The white snow lay
On the narrow path-way,
Where the Lord of the valley cross'd over the moor;

And many a deep print
On the white snow's tint,
Show'd the track of his footsteps to Eveleen's door.
The next sun's ray
Soon melted away
Ev'ry trace on the path where the false Lord came;
But there's a light above
Which alone can remove
That stain upon the snow of fair Eveleen's fame.

It would be unfair, not to hear the poet's apology for the apparently frivolous waste of his time and talents. We shall leave the reader to judge of the validity of his defence.

I.

Oh! blame not the bard if he fly to the bow'rs
Where pleasure lies, carelessly smiling at fame;
He was born for much more, and in happier hours,
His soul might have burn'd with a holier flame,
The string, that now languishes loose on the lyre,
Might have bent a proud bow to the warrior's dart;
And the lip, which now breathes but the song of desire,
Might have pour'd the full tide of the patriot's heart!

II.

But alas! for his country—her pride is gone by,
And that spirit is broken which never would bend;
O'er the ruin her children in secret must sigh,
For 'tis treason to love her, and death to defend.
Unpriz'd are her sons, till they've learn'd to betray;
Undistinguish'd they live, if they shame not their sires,
And the torch that would light them through dignity's way,
Must be caught from the pile where their country expires!

III.

Then blame not the bard, if, in pleasure's soft dream,
He would try to forget what he never can heal;
Oh! give but a hope—let a vista but gleam
Through the gloom of his country, and mark how he'll feel!
That instant, his heart at her shrine would lay down
Every passion it nurs'd, every bliss it ador'd.
While the myrtle, now idly entwin'd with his crown,
Like the wreath of Harmodius, should cover his sword.

IV.

But, though glory be gone, and though hope fade away,
Thy name, loved Erin! shall live in his songs!
Not ev'n in the hour, when his heart is most gay,
Will he lose the remembrance of thee and thy wrongs!
The stranger shall hear thy lament on his plains,
The sigh of thy harp shall be sent o'er the deep,
Till thy masters themselves, as they rivet thy chains,
Shall pause at the song of their captive, and weep!

He whose griefs have, at any time, been soothed by the 'soul-subduing' accents of female kindness, will feel the pulses of his heart quickened by the kindred glow of these wonderfully expressive stanzas.

I.

No not more welcome the fairy numbers
Of music fall on the sleeper's ear,
When, half-awaking from fearful slumbers,
He thinks the full choir of heav'n is near,
Than came that voice, when, all forsaken,
This heart long had sleeping lain,
Nor thought its cold pulse would ever waken
To such benign, blessed sounds again.

II.

Sweet voice of comfort! 'twas like the stealing
Of summer wind thro' some wreathed shell;
Each secret winding, each inmost feeling
Of all my soul echo'd to its spell!
'Twas whisper'd balm—'twas sunshine spoken!
I'd live years of grief and pain
To have my long sleep of sorrow broken
By such benign, blessed sounds again!

An application, which we need not point out, has been made of the following song, in which there breathes an air of 'sober sadness,' that might well suit the reality.

I.

When first I met thee, warm and young,
There shone such truth about thee,
And on thy lip such promise hung,
I did not dare to doubt thee.

I saw thee change, yet still relied,
Still clung with hope the fonder,
And thought, though false to all beside,
From me thou could'st not wander.
But go, deceiver! go,
The heart whose hopes could make it
Trust one so false, so low,
Deserves that thou should'st break it!

II.

When every tongue thy follies nam'd,
I fled th' unwelcome story;
Or found, in even faults they blam'd,
Some gleams of future glory.
I still was true, when nearer friends
Conspir'd to wrong, to slight thee;
The heart, that now thy falsehood rends,
Would then have bled to right thee.
But go, deceiver! go,—
Some day, perhaps, thou'lt waken
From pleasure's dream, to know
The grief of hearts forsaken.

III.

Even now, though youth its bloom has shed,
No lights of age adorn thee;
The few, who lov'd thee once, have fled,
And they who flatter scorn thee.
Thy midnight cup is pledg'd to slaves,
No genial ties enwreath it,
The smiling there, like light on graves,
Has rank, cold hearts beneath it!
Go—go—though worlds were thine,
I would not now surrender
One taintless tear of mine
For all thy guilty splendour!

IV.

And days may come, thou false one! yet,
When even those ties shall sever;
When thou wilt call, with vain regret,
On her thou'st lost for ever;
On her who, in thy fortune's fall,
With smiles had still receiv'd thee,
And gladly died to prove thee all
Her fancy first believ'd thee.
Go—go—'tis vain to curse,
'Tis weakness to upbraid thee;
Hate cannot wish thee worse
Than guilt and shame have made thee.

The length of our preceding extracts, leave us room for but few of what Mr. Moore is pleased to term his 'Gospel Melodies.' We cannot but fancy that there is full as much fond regret, as 'godly sorrow,' in the following 'melody' entitled 'Penitence.'

Go, let me weep! there's bliss in tears,
When he who sheds them, inly feels
Some lingering stain of early years
Effac'd by every drop that steals.
The fruitless showers of worldly wo
Fall dark to earth and never rise:
While tears that from repentance flow,
In bright exhalement reach the skies.
Go, let me weep! there's bliss in tears,
When he who sheds them, inly feels
Some lingering stain of early years
Effac'd by every drop that steals.

Leave me to sigh o'er hours that flew,
More idly than the summer's wind,
And, while they pass'd, a fragrance threw,
But left no trace of sweets behind.—
The warmest sigh that pleasure heaves
Is cold, is faint to those that swell
The heart, where pure repentance grieves
O'er hours of pleasure lov'd too well!
Leave me to sigh o'er hours that flew,
More idly than the summer's wind,
And, while they pass'd, a fragrance threw,
But left no trace of sweets behind.

There is, in our apprehension, more of poetry, than of good taste, or reverence, in the following address to the Deity.

I.

Thou art, oh God! the life and light
Of all this wond'rous world we see;
Its glow, by day, its smile by night,
Are but reflections caught from thee.
Where'er we turn thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are Thine.

II.

When day with farewell beam, delays
Among the opening clouds of even,
And we can almost think we gaze
Thro' golden vistas into heaven;
Those hues that make the Sun's decline
So soft, so radiant, Lord! are Thine.

III.

When night, with wings of starry gloom,
O'ershadows all the earth and skies,
Like some dark, beauteous bird, whose plume
Is sparkling with unnumber'd eyes;—
That sacred gloom, those fires divine,
So grand, so countless, Lord! are Thine.

IV.

When youthful spring around us breathes,
Thy spirit warms her fragrant sigh;
And ev'ry flower the summer wreathes
Is born beneath thy kindled eye.
Where'er we turn, thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are Thine.

We have now selected from this publication, not, indeed all that we admire, but what we deem most decidedly excellent in it. We have not paused to comment—probably our readers would not have listened to us if we had—we wisely said every thing we intended to say in the way of criticism, before we commenced with the extracts; well

knowing it was our best chance of commanding attention. What we have omitted is, generally, very far below what we have copied, and fully justifies our preliminary remarks. Did we delight in finding fault, we might have shown sufficient occasion for so doing. But it is pleasanter to applaud than to censure; and besides, we prefer disseminating what we approve, to circulating what we condemn. E.

Art. 5. *The Village; a Poem. With an Appendix.* 12mo. pp. 180. Edward Little & Co. Portland. 1816.

THIS book, which is about equally divided between the Poem and the Appendix, appears to be the production of a young man of extensive reading; and in the dedication, which is to the *people*, is offered to the world with a laudable and republican modesty.

The intentions of the author are undoubtedly good, and, making a fair allowance for that crudeness in the thoughts, which so universally marks juvenile compositions, together with the exception of occasionally a little fanaticism of feeling, the general correctness of his principles does credit to the endowments of his mind, while the warmth of his heart, and the generosity of his sentiments, are befitting his time of life, and worthy the liberality of his education. But though we regard the author with esteem, and think he is a kind of man with whom we should be happy to cultivate a personal acquaintance, yet we cannot perceive, from the present specimen of his talents, that he is much of a poet. His knowledge of history appears, indeed, to be extensive, and will doubtless be of great service to him in the career of his profession, which he gives us to understand is the law—but something more is necessary to constitute a poet than mere memory, though well replenished with facts, or sensibility to the miseries which men have suffered from the prevalence of error and abuse of power, however quick and indignant that sensibility may be. His reading has clearly assisted him in forming correct views of the general principles by which society should be regulated, and expanded his sympathies, more than it has quickened his invention, or enriched his imagination; and he is obviously deficient in that transforming quality which characterizes genuine poetical talent, to which all the other faculties of the true poet serve as purveyors—and by which, every thing stored in the memory, or submitted to the observation, is at once, as by the touch of Midas, converted into gold.

It may have been a useful exercise to the author to try his hand at versification in some of his leisure hours, for the sake of enlarging his vocabulary, but it was unadvised to print. The putting into rhyme of a few unimportant facts and common-place remarks, could not profit the community, as it teaches them nothing, and is injurious to the interests of literature, because it burdens patronage, and abridges the just reward of genuine merit.

The secret, however, of this publication is, we suspect, a feeling which the author of 'The Village' shares in common with his countrymen. This feeling is an incorrigible and nettlesome impatience at remaining in obscurity; and there is no trait more conspicuous in the American character. All, in all ranks, are discontented in a state of pupilage, and anxious to be quit of parental control, to see their indentures expire, to obtain their diplomas, and to come of age. The youth of the present day, and especially of our own country, seem to think it incompatible with their dignity, to wait for the time appointed by nature and good taste for assuming the *toga virilis*; and if they cannot quicken the pinions of time, and hasten the happy period

when they may claim a legal equality with men, they endeavour to find a remedy for the juvenility of their years, in the premature *mannishness* of their manners, and come forward with an air of consequence, as if age and experience had given them a right to assume, when in sober truth, their ignorance requires the laborious exertions of some faithful instructor, and their impertinence deserves the rod. This disposition of our countrymen, though nearly allied to that spirit of enterprise for which they are so honourably distinguished, is, we conceive, peculiarly detrimental to the character of our literature, and has, unhappily, been fostered by the numerous literary institutions, on a small scale, with which the land is overrun. The idea of a liberal education seems to be confined to the acquisition of a *diploma*, and one college can confer this as well as another. Thus, by the multiplication of ill-endowed seminaries, the funds destined to the nourishment of learning are disipated, and multitudes of half-educated candidates for public confidence and honour, are annually turned forth to crowd the professions, to their own discredit and the injury of the community, when, with half the expense actually bestowed upon their education, they might fit themselves to become truly useful and respectable, by assisting to develope the physical resources of their country, and by increasing the numbers and elevating the character of those middle classes of society, which constitute the bone and muscle of the state.

The scope of these remarks we are inclined to think will not apply to the author of 'The Village' in his professional character, but we think they do apply to him as a candidate for the honours of poetry; and to the consideration of his work we will now return.

The qualifications for writing poetry, in which the author of 'The Village' appears to be most particularly deficient, are richness of fancy and a quick discriminative and accurate perception of the appearances of material nature. In proof of his deficiency in the first mentioned qualification, we would refer to the work generally, and the indifference, not to say wearisomeness, which we felt before we finished the perusal of it. In proof of his deficiency in the other qualification, we would refer the reader to the first page of the poem. The poem commences with a prospect of the White Hills of New Hampshire, in the vicinity of which it was written, and after saying that they look as if all the world had been heaped there in confusion by the rushing currents of the deluge, in the course of which stale conceit, he incorrectly makes 'as if' respond to 'such' and 'so,' and uses the imperfect tense after it, when he ought to use the pluperfect, he goes on to speak of a thunder storm that 'convolved' upon the mountains, and which, with the help of a pretty strong wind, contrived to make considerable noise, and do a good deal of damage among the trees. Notwithstanding the notable effects of this storm, however, we must object to it as not drawn from nature. A thunder storm which could discharge from its cloudy batteries such quantities of electric fluid as to make the tops of the White Hills tremble, would rarely exhibit so much nimbleness and gayety of evolution as is ascribed to the one under consideration; which, except that it is rather more blustering, resembles a copious April shower. As a specimen of the tameness of his fancy, and the crudeness of his thoughts, we shall now introduce the author's compendious system of cosmogony, conveyed in the way of question and answer, the most approved method, now-a-days, of teaching all the sciences.

The first question is, how came the White Hills, and all unevennesses on the earth's surface to exist? and the next is, why was not the earth smooth and even? Though the author has

once told us that they look as if they owed their origin to the flood, yet he seems to think that rather a pleasant conjecture than a well-established theory, and proceeds to detail his system in the words following, viz.

'Not so allow'd the all controling laws,
Impos'd on matter by the great First Cause.
Ere silent Time outspread his downy wings,
Ere all this beauteous harmony of things.
Creation's shapeless frame lay floating o'er
The mighty void, a sea without a shore.
Jehovah's awful fiat thunder'd round,
Confusion fled, all Nature felt the sound:
Ethereal fires pour'd forth their solar blaze,
And Heaven's vast concave gleam'd with steller rays:
To concrete masses scatter'd atoms hurl'd
Combin'd the craggy wonders of the world,
Form'd the vast heights which now around me rise,
Yon Hills sublime, which greet the sailor's eyes,
As, far from home, he seeks his native land,
And longs to moor against the well known strand:
Whilst hope elates or apprehension chills,
As clouds they seem or look like distant hills,
'Till, as the buoyant vessel onward rides,
He marks with surer view their whitening sides.'

The author then goes on in a trotting kind of style, which always indicates a considerable share of self-complacency, and is very well calculated for a long journey, to give the history of the Indians who once dwelt in that part of the country, and after telling us that the warriors of 'Pequawkett,' ('Phœbus, what a name!') got their living by hunting and trapping; and *methinking* that he was present at an aboriginal battle, and could *see* the *hurtling* of the arrows in the air, and after anathematizing all the native tribes for their ferocity, concludes this part of the poem with the vision of a Sachem rising from the grave, who sings a tolerable song, to we know not what tune, and is followed by the author himself with some of the best lines in the book. Contrasting the silence in which the savage tribes passed from the earth, and the stillness in which they rest, with the never dying fame of those nations which were distinguished for the cultivation of letters and the arts, and of which nothing but their memory remains, he says—

'Not such the end of proud Palmyra's name,
Not such the downfall of the Grecian fame;
Remnants of Art their monuments arise,
By Genius thus inscrib'd; "Here Greatness lies."
The solemn dirge the mournful Muses raise,
And weeping Science swells the hymn of praise.
When falls the hero or expires the sage,
His death is Fame, his mourners are the Age,
His life's his eulogy, and History rears
A splendid cenotaph to future years:
But for the thousands who inglorious die,
'Tis only private sorrow breathes a sigh.
Thus when the seat of Trojan greatness fell,
All Asia echoed the funereal knell,
And still in verse the brilliant honours flame,
Which beam'd around her early orb of fame;
But where these Tribes in barbarous rudeness dwelt,
Not one regret has Art or Science felt,
Though melting Pity kindly saw and wept,
As prey'd Decay or swifter Ruin swept.
Around their graves has desolation scowl'd,
And prowling wolves the doleful requiem howl'd,
The shroud of darkness mantled all the wild,
And Nature mourn'd her rough, untutor'd child:
But busy Art has wav'd her fairy wand,
And Culture touch'd the fields with magic hand:
The household Gods protect the social fire,
And Architecture rears the frequent spire:
Luxuriant harvests wave around the mead,
And flocks and herds in verdant pastures feed.'

Soon we come to the description of a passionate little river called Saco, and relating what havoc it makes among the saw-logs, and spar-timbers and rail-fences, &c. particularly in the spring of the year when its choler rises highest, he gives us a lesson upon lumbering and clearing, in the course of which he notices the impartiality of the axes in that part of the country, which cut down not only the pine trees, but the beeches, and birches and hemlocks. He claims immunity, however, for the maple on account of its *sap*, and pronounces it worthy of greater homage than the vine, or the myrtle, or the olive, and threatens to

trample on the *laurel*, provided he can obtain a *maple chaplet*. As, however, we have not room to be minute on the whole work, we will pass on to the consideration of the Village in its present civilized condition. And here the author has exhibited himself to most advantage. When he comes among civilized people, he pays his respects *first*, as is meet, to the ladies. In treating this part of the subject, he makes some very judicious remarks on the character most proper for women to sustain, and after a passing compliment to his fair towns-women, calling them household deities, he manifests a very correct judgment in the description he gives of a good wife; and then throws together, with some discrimination, those qualities which constitute a bad wife, and mar all the enjoyments of home.

He next reviews the profession of the law, in the course of which he draws two portraits, one of a cunning, selfish, hard-hearted, designing lawyer, and the other of a stupid, ignorant and corrupt justice of the peace, the vindictive tyrant of the neighbourhood, and which, if they be not executed in the first style, are yet very correct likenesses. He takes a survey also of the clergy and the faculty, and in what he says in connexion with the former, he seems to have felt more roused and energetic than in any part of the poem. After a succinct account of the extravagance and tyranny of the Romish superstition, he introduces Martin Luther in the following animated lines.

'Kind Heaven relenting look'd on human grief,
And pitying sent, in Luther's form, relief.
By virtue led, his mind with wisdom fraught,
"Good will to man and peace on earth" he taught,
Reason delighted, on his accents hung;
His warning voice through groaning nations rung;
Resplendent Truth, flash'd through the awful gloom,
And Freedom rose majestic from the tomb.'

In a strain of good sense and good feeling, he speaks to the following effect on the style of preaching most calculated to benefit society, and purify the heart.

'Ye holy Pastors, wherefore then contend?
Your creeds to spread and dogmas to defend?
Are ye not all commission'd from above,
Heralds of peace and ministers of love?
One God ye worship and one Saviour trust,
And all alike are children of the dust.
The faithless hearer, listening as you preach,
And wondering at the mysteries you teach,
Is train'd to doubt, and thence advancing fast,
Becomes a perfect infidel at last.
Why to vain tenets strive recruits to win,
Rather than save immortal souls from sin?
See, while ye waste in vain disputes your time,
How the vast earth is overrun by Crime.
Arm'd in his cause, or following in his train,
To spread his conquests and confirm his reign,
Behold what hosts acknowledge his command,
What myriad victims fall beneath his hand.
Skill'd in the art the grand campaign to plan,
See Dissipation lead the powerful van,
War, like the Indian, by deceit and stealth,
And sap the works of innocence and health,
Then ope an easy and a certain way,
Through which Diseases rush to seize their prey.

We have thus endeavoured to give about equal portions of the better and the poorer parts of the poem before us, and shall only remark, further, that there is, throughout, evidence of considerable facility in composing, though it appears like the facility of a mind of moderate powers employed on easy subjects, and not that resistless movement which characterizes genius when excited to put forth its strength.

Art. 6. TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

CIRCULAR.

INQUIRIES being frequently made, by persons resident at a distance, relative to the course of studies, and requisites for graduation, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of New-York, as also concerning other matters interesting to the Students who resort to this School of Medicine, the Trustees of the College, with a view of removing the inconvenience of answering so many individual applications, and of gratifying those whom it may concern, have ordered the present Circular to be published for general information.

The College opens, annually, on the first Monday in November, and the several courses begin, successively, that week, after the Introductory Lectures of the respective Professors. The Session closes the last day of February.

LECTURES IN THE FORENOON.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Hosack, from nine to ten o'clock, *daily.*

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Dr. Mott, from ten to eleven, *daily.*

Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, by Dr. Post, from eleven to twelve. *daily.*

The Clinical Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Hamersley, and attendance at the New-York Hospital, from twelve to one, *daily.*

LECTURES IN THE AFTERNOON.

Natural History, including Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology, by Dr. Mitchill, from one to two, *daily.*

Chemistry and Materia Medica, by Dr. M'Neven, from five to six, *daily.*

Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Hosack, from four to five, on Mondays and Thursdays.

Clinical Lectures, by Dr. Hamersley, from four to five, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Institutes of Medicine, by Dr. Francis, from four to five, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Legal Medicine, by Dr. Stringham, from seven to eight, on Mondays and Thursdays.

GRADUATION.

It is expected that a candidate for graduation shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

On or before the first day of February, the candidate shall make known his name and intention to one of the Professors, by whom he will be informed of the time and place of examination. This first examination is by the board of Professors only: it is private and confidential

A second examination is held before the board of Trustees, to whom, on this occasion, an appeal lies, and before whom there is offered an opportunity of redress, if a candidate thinks himself in any wise aggrieved.

The names of those who have been approved by the Trustees are forwarded to the Regents of the University, who return an equal number of Diplomas, under the signature of the Chancellor. They are afterwards signed by the Professors.

By the 20th of March, the candidate shall deliver to one of the Professors a Dissertation on some Medical Subject. He is publicly examined on the same, in the College Hall, the first Monday in April, and may publish, with the approbation of one of the Professors, either in the English, French, or Latin Languages. The Degrees are conferred by the President, the next day, at a public Commencement.

From the provision thus made, it will be seen, that the various Courses of Lectures, delivered in the College, are so arranged, as to constitute a complete system of Medical Education. The Board of Trustees, however, think it incumbent on them to state, that it has been their unremitted endeavour to increase, as far as practicable, the means of instruction, and to render the advantages enjoyed by the College, at least equal to those of any other similar establishment in the United States. The Anatomical Museum, of large extent, has been augmented by some rare and valuable preparations, and very important additions have been made to the Chemical Apparatus and Laboratory. The Cabinet of Natural History has also been greatly enriched by numerous specimens, native and foreign; and in the illustrations of the Geology and Mineralogy of the American States, is peculiarly rich.

It is proper further to state, that although the most liberal and extensive system of Medical and Philosophical instruction has thus been provided the expense of education to the candidate for Medical honours is not increased beyond that of any other College in the Union; as the courses are not made indispensably necessary for graduation, and the student is at liberty to attend any course or courses he may think expedient: the Professors insist upon the attainments of the candidate, and not upon the number of courses nor the number of years he may have attended at the University.—The Trustees believe their plan of education satisfactory, and they indulge the hope that nothing will be wanting to fulfil the just expectations and liberal views of their patrons, the Honourable the Legislature, and the Regents of the University of New-York.

By order,

SAMUEL BARD, M. D. President.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. Registrar.

N. B. The Student of Medicine has abundant opportunities of prosecuting private dissections, under the immediate direction of the Professors of Anatomy and Surgery, as

the College enjoys the peculiar advantage of being able to procure subjects from the State Prison, under the sanction of an act of the Legislature.

City of New-York, Jan. 28th, 1817.

Annual Medical Commencement in the University of New-York.—Agreeable to a resolution of the honourable the regents of the University of the state of New-York, the annual commencement, for the purpose of conferring the degree of doctor of medicine, in the college of physicians and surgeons of this city, was held on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1817. The exercises took place in the hall of the college, and were honoured with the presence of a numerous and respectable audience, besides the trustees, professors, and other officers of the institution. The degree of doctor of Medicine was granted to the following forty gentlemen, who had been students of the University, had undergone the several examinations required by its laws, and publicly defended their respective inaugural dissertations. After the candidates were vested with their academic honours, the venerable and learned president, Samuel Bard, M. D. L. L. D. delivered an interesting address to the graduates.

Nathaniel Allen, A. B. of Connecticut, on the vis medicatrix naturæ.

John B. Beck, A. M. of Schenectady, N. Y. on infanticide.

Lewis D. Bevier, A. B. of New-York, on hydrophobia.

Thomas W. Blatchford, of New-York, on feigned diseases.

Isaac Motte Campbell, A. M. of South-Carolina, on amputation.

John Colvill, junr. of New-York, on phthisis pulmonalis.

Alexander Chisholm, of South-Carolina, on tetanus.

John Julius Conturier, of South-Carolina, on pneumonia typhodes.

William N. Clarkson, of South-Carolina, on arthritis.

Samuel P. Dunbar, of New-York, on urinary calculi.

Nicoll H. Dering, of New-York, on hydrocephalus internus.

Charles Doughty, of South-Carolina, on fungus hemodotes.

Henry M. Dueachet, of South-Carolina, on the action of poisons.

Harvey Elliot, A. M. of Connecticut, on the asclepias tuberosa of Linnæus.

Benjamin Rodolphus Greenland, of South-Carolina, on the medical properties of the prenanthes virgata.

James A. Gray, of Virginia, on cynanche trachealis.

Thomas J. Gibbons, of New-York, on hemorrhage.

Stephen Hasbrouck, A. B. of New-York, on insensible perspiration.

James L. Hannah, of St. Martins, West-Indies, on digestion.

John Hill, A. B. of North-Carolina, on angina pectoris.

Jesse Hamor, of Pennsylvania, on dysentery.

Ezekiel Hall, of North-Carolina, on hydrothorax.

Asa Hillyer, junr. A. M. of New-Jersey, on the passions.

Ellis C. Harlan, of Pennsylvania, on cephalitis.

Cornelius P. Heermans, of Ontario county, N. Y. on the medical topography of Ontario county.

John J. Ingersoll, A. B. of Connecticut, on animal heat.

Reuben King, of Massachusetts, on hereditary predisposition to disease.

Roderick Murchison, of South-Carolina, on the absorbent system.

J. B. Ricord Madiana, of France, on insanity.

William L. Mitchell, of New-York, on concussion of the brain.

Michael O'Brian, of South-Carolina, on the anterior operation for cataract.

James Roane, of Tennessee, on pneumonia typhodes, as it appeared in Nashville.

Stephen C. Roe, of New-York, on ammonia.

Zabina Smith, of Massachusetts, on the chemical effects of light.

James Seaman, of New-York, on ergot.

Abraham Van Gelder, of New-York, on the nature and constitution of the atmosphere.

James S. Watkins, A. B. of New-York, on the agency of electricity and galvanism.

Egerton L. Winthrop, A. B. of New-York, on indigestion, and its influence on certain diseases.

Thomas Waties, junr. A. M. of South-Carolina, on the operation of cold.

W. Williamson, A. M. of New-York, on stone in the bladder.

The degree of doctor of medicine was also conferred on John D. Jaques, of New-York, a trustee of the college.

MEDICAL SOCIETY
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Agreeable to Statute, this Society met at the Capitol in the city of Albany on the 4th day of February last.

The annual address was delivered by the President, Joseph White, M. D. being an ingenious discourse on the subject of White Swellings of the Joints; which has been published at the request of the Society. The Society then proceeded to the Election of Officers for the present year—when the following gentlemen were chosen; John Stearns, M. D. *President*, Henry Mitchill, M. D. *Vice President*, James Low, M. D. *Secretary*, Charles D. Townsend, M. D. *Treasurer*,

Drs. Theoderick R. Beck, James Low, Charles D. Townsend, David Hosack and William Patrick, junior, *Censors*. Drs. David Hosack, John Miller, Stephen Reynolds, Samuel L. Mitchill, Amasa Trowbridge, Joshua Lee, and Joseph Gilbert—*Committee of Correspondence.*

After disposing of the various subjects which came under their consideration, the Society adjourned on the 6th.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Sitting of May 6th.

Dr. Mitchill communicated, with some specimens of Zoology, &c. contributed by Capt. Edmund Fanning of this city, the following observations, which, on account of their importance, we have copied *verbatim* from the journal of the sitting. "But, in addition to these articles, Capt. Fanning has given us more information concerning that enormous inhabitant of the ocean, which appears to surpass in magnitude, all the living creatures belonging to the terraqueous globe."

"On a former occasion I endeavoured to collect and state the evidence which New-York afforded concerning such huge productions of nature. It then appeared from the testimony of seven independent and respectable witnesses, that the existence of creatures larger than whales, and different from whales, could not be doubted. By comparing this mass of intelligence with that collected, from all sources within his reach, by Dennis Montfort, in his elaborate history of Molluscas, I was led to believe this prodigious animal was the *sepia octopus*, or eight armed cuttle fish. These particulars were arranged in the form of a Memoir, and printed in the 16th vol. of the Medical Repository, page 396—406.

"Afterwards, the declarations of other persons, unexceptionable in point of credibility and character, were taken. They corroborated the former conclusion, by a further mass of powerful evidence. All these matters were recorded in the before-mentioned work, vol. 17. p. 386—390.

"After all this, as it to make assurance as certain as possible, Capt. Fanning has entered on the Journal of the ship Volunteer, commanded by him, bound to the South Seas, that being in about the Latitude of 36° south, on the Atlantic Ocean, sailing towards *Terry del Fuego*, he saw one of these monsters of the deep. It was in the month of August, when the ocean was calm, and the vessel proceeding at the rate of four miles the hour. During the brightness of a fair day, while the captain and officers were taking their food below, the boatswain alarmed them by stating that he descried a rock at some distance a-head of the ship. They all proceeded to the deck, and soon satisfied themselves that the supposed rock was a moving body, and that its impulse was spontaneous or originating within itself, and not derived from currents of water or air. Being now convinced it was an animal, they discovered his course to be directly across the ships direction. They continued straight forward with the expectation of passing ahead of him. But his progress was such that there was a necessity of running foul of him, or of keeping away to go behind him. The ship was first kept away to clear him, and immediately after passing his wake, brought round a little to reconnoitre him. He was mostly under water; but a part apparently of the size of a ship's boat upside-down was above the waves. His visible magnitude was estimated at one hundred and ten feet, or more, from side to side. This surface was uneven, as if covered with moss, weeds, and barnacles or shells. He paid no regard whatever to the ship, and the billows rolled over him as over a shoal or rock. It was supposed that his eyes were discovered, as also, something like fins or a tail in action. But no determinate judgment of his bulk, figure, or manner of swimming could be formed, partly by reason of his vastness, and partly because of his concealment under water. On the whole, the crew were glad to leave him unmolested; and some of the seamen, for several days, retained the terror of the impression so strongly that they were constantly on the watch for *krakens*, and feared that they might all be lost, by encountering such an enormous creature in the night."

Dr. Mitchell also stated that, in consequence of a request from Professor Bigelow of the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts, he had noted the flowering of the following trees, shrubs and plants in this city and its vicinity, this season, which are arranged in their chronological order.

April 11th. Red maple, dandelion, and common elm.—13th. Currant and gooseberry; yellow narcissus or daffodil; dogs-tooth-violet, (erythronium lanceolatum.) 16th.—Marsh marygold, (caltha palestris.) 19th. Wood anemone, (A nemorosa,) and claytonia virginica. 20th. White narcissus. 21st. Peach tree flowered; 25th. in full bloom.—25th. Cherry tree flowered; May 2, in full bloom. 26. blood-root plant, (sang canad.) June-berry or hilberry, (Pyr. botryapium.) May 1. Apple tree dwarf, (Pyr. malus paradisiaca.) Plum tree. May 2. Pear tree, (P. com.) 4. Apple tree orchard common. 5. Lilac, (syring. vulg.) dwarf almond.

Dr. Mitchill made some remarks on a specimen of *Lumachella* marble, which he deposited in the cabinet of the Society, being a slab large enough for a hearth, received from Roger Strong, Esq. of this city, who had obtained it from the quarry in the town of Coeymans, in the county of Albany. It is filled with the calcareous remains of Molluscas. Traces of six kinds of shells and creatures

are clearly discernible. Most of them are of species extinct, or not now known to exist. The learned Doctor enumerates the following among the varieties that may be made out; *Belemnites, Encrinites, Terebratulas, Pectinites, a Cardium* exhibited in various fractures, and a spherical flesh-coloured body, which he conjectures to be an *Actinia*.

The *Lumachella* of Coeyman's, were it not for its flinty ingredients, would be nearly equal to the Italian Lumachella.

CIRCULAR.

New-York Institution, April 8th, 1817.

SIR—By request of the Mineralogical committee of the New-York Historical Society, I have the honour to forward to you a notice of their intention to form a collection of the minerals and fossils of the United States. The object of this undertaking being of great public utility, they trust that it will meet with general encouragement. Allow me, Sir, in their behalf, to request of you such donations of minerals and petrefactions of the United States as you may have it in your power to procure for us, and such information as yourself or friends may possess of the mineralogy of any part of the United States.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE GIBBS, *Chairman*.

CIRCULAR.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGY AND GEOLOGY.

New-York Institution, March 11, 1817.

SIR—In behalf of the New-York Historical Society, I beg leave to solicit your assistance toward the formation of a Zoological Museum. For the purpose of becoming more extensively acquainted with the animal creation, a plan has been digested for collecting specimens and productions from the different tribes. These it is intended to preserve and arrange in an apartment allotted for their reception. The document annexed to this letter, contains some of the leading subjects of inquiry. Every fact and article relative to this exalted department of Natural History will be thankfully accepted and duly estimated. I beg you to accept the assurance of my good will and respect.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, *Chairman*.

CIRCULAR.

New-York Institution, April 8, 1817.

SIR—It was one of the original objects in the establishment of the Historical Society of New-York, to attend not only to the *civil* and *ecclesiastical*, but also to the *natural* history of our state and country.

At a late meeting of this Institution, committees were selected from its members for the cultivation of the several departments of *Zoology* and *Geology, Botany* and *Vegetable Physiology*, and *Mineralogy*.

By the committee to whom has been intrusted more particularly the cultivation of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, I am directed to solicit your co-operation in promoting and carrying into effect the designs of this institution.

As it is our intention to assemble, as far as may be practicable, all the various *Trees, Shrubs, graminious* and *herbaceous* plants of our country, whether they are cultivated for their alimentary qualities, their medicinal virtues, or their use in the arts, or are distinguished for other important or remarkable qualities, your contributions, by sending us the living plant, or the seeds, roots, cuttings, layers, offsets, or other means of cultivating or propagating it, will be particularly acceptable, and will be duly and gratefully acknowledged by the Historical Society; at the same time that we can now confidently assure you, they will be cultivated with great care, at the Botanic Garden, the state establishment, in the vicinity of this city.

We also request the favour of you, to accompany such communications by a description of the more prominent characters of the plant, and of the several uses to which it is applied.

A specimen of the dried plant, prepared in the manner pointed out in the subjoined directions, to be placed in the Herbarium of the Society, will also be acceptable.

Another object of the Society is to collect specimens of the various *woods*, which are employed in any of the arts of life, or which in any way administer to the benefit of man; should it be in your power to contribute to the cabinet, you will oblige the Society by sending specimens of a size that will admit of a block being formed of about 6 inches in length, and 4 in width, with an account of the purposes to which such woods are severally applied. Specimens of these dimensions, if carefully selected, will show the texture and character of the wood.

The various *Barks* and *Roots* which are in like manner made use of in diet, medicine, or in the various arts and manufactures, will be an acceptable addition to the collection now forming in this Institution.

Preparations illustrative of the *internal structure* and economy of the vegetable body and of the diseases to which plants are liable, more especially those which frequently fall under the notice of the farmer or the horticulturist, will be gratefully received, and will claim the particular attention of this Society.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your humble servant,
DAVID HOSACK, *Chairman*.

DIRECTIONS

To be observed in Collecting and Preserving Plants.

I. As the flower and the leaf are the parts of a plant from which the Botanical charac-

ters are most frequently derived, the specimen to be taken, should possess both the flower and the leaves in their perfect state. But where the root, the radical leaves, the seeds, the seed vessel, or other parts of the plant, exhibit any striking peculiarities, or possess any remarkable properties, these organs should also be carefully preserved.

II. In collecting a specimen of an herbaceous or gramineous plant, care must be taken to cut it close to the ground, that the leaves near the root, which are the most perfect, and oftentimes furnish the specific characters of the plant, may be preserved.

III. In collecting a specimen of a tree or shrub, it is, in general, only necessary to cut a portion of one of the branches containing the flowers and some of the most perfect leaves.

IV. They should be gathered upon a dry day; for if collected when wet, they usually turn black in drying.

V. They are to be carefully placed between the leaves of a large book, or between sheets of blossom or blotting paper, or common wrapping paper. The quantity of paper to be interposed between the different plants is to be determined by their structure and the quantity of moisture they may contain.

VI. When they are thus carefully arranged for drying, their several parts properly spread out, yet retaining their most natural position, they are to be put under a moderate degree of pressure, either by means of the machine usually employed for this purpose, with screws to increase or diminish the pressure, or in any other manner that may be most convenient: observing, however, to regulate the degree of pressure by the structure and succulency of the plant

VII. The paper in which they are placed must be renewed every 24 or 36 hours, until they are perfectly dried. In removing them from one book to another, care must be taken that the flowers be not injured, and that they be not long exposed to the air, as they are apt to become shrivelled. This process should be performed in a dry apartment, where the sun has some access and the air is frequently changed.

VIII. When they are thus perfectly dried, they are to be placed, each species by itself, in a large book for the purpose, until they are removed to the systematic place assigned them in the cabinet.

There have been many other methods employed in drying plants, but after various trials, the process now described has been found the least troublesome and the most successful. D. H.

Published by order of the Historical Society. JOHN PINTARD,
Recording Secretary.

New-York Institution, April 8, 1817.

The above Circulars were prepared by the Committees whose Reports were published in our last number, and should have accompanied those valuable memoirs.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

SITTING OF MAY 8, 1817.

Dr. Mitchill, one of the Vice-Presidents, read a memoir on the fossil remains of organized beings, more especially of animals, in the region around New-York. He traced them through their various situations and forms in transition, in secondary and alluvial tracts of country.

All Long-Island, the southern part of Staten-Island, and the superior and recent strata of New-York Island, all abound in those relicks. The county of Monmouth in New-Jersey is replete with these monuments of ancient existences; and so indeed is Burlington, and generally speaking the whole district south of the Raritan river; abundance of them has been discovered in Dutchess, Orange, Rockland, Ulster, Columbia and Albany counties, and in short almost all the way northward to Montreal, and westward to Michillimakinac.

The author enumerated particularly the reasons he had to believe that an American Elephant once existed different from the trans-atlantic species. He supposed there had been a Rhinoceros different from the animals now living. He argued conclusively that there had been a Taurian animal somewhere between an Iguena and a crocodile, and exactly resembling the famous reptile of Maestricht. Of all these he possessed teeth or bones, found near Shrewsbury and Middletown. The Mammoth or Mastodon was proved to have existed near Newburgh, and at Nyack, 40 miles from this city; bones of other land animals had been dug by himself from a layer of earth covered by a thickness of 8 feet of sand stone and 4 of arable soil.

Oysters, Clams, and Scallops existed in various places, in their proper shapes. Pectinites, Terebratulas, Encrinites, Ammonites, Baculites, Cardiums, and Anomias, were frequent in the soil and in the rocks. Nor were Belamnites, Spirulas, and Gryphæas, at all uncommon. Madapores, Tubipores, and other productions of the great class of Polypes, were often met with in a petrified state.

Dr. M. considered that about twenty species of the creatures whose remains he had described, were extinct, or at least not now known to be inhabitants of this world. He believed New-York to be as memorable a region for such deposites as any on the globe, and encouraged further researches, as he had only ploughed a few furrows in this fertile and productive field.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

This association was organized in February, 1817, for the express purpose of cultivating Natural History.

The officers are,

Hon. Samuel L. Mitchill, F. R. S. E. *President.*
Caspar Wistar Eddy, M. D. } *Vice Presi-*
Rev. F. C. Schæffer, } *dents.*
John Le Conte, Esq. *Corresponding Sec.*
John B. Beck, M. D. *Recording Sec.*
Benjamin P. Kissam, M. D. *Treasurer.*
Messrs. John Torrey, }
D'Iurco Knevels, } *Curators.*
Ezekial R. Baudouine, A. B. }

The following are extracts from the minutes of their proceedings.

Sitting of April 9th, 1817.

'It having been resolved, that the members of the Lyceum be encouraged to direct their attention to special objects, in the great field of Natural Science, the following arrangement and distribution were made: each of the members named, in addition to his general studies and pursuits, to attend in a particular manner, to the branches or departments confided to him.

Ichthyology, or fishes,
Plaxology, or Crustaceous animals } *to the*
Apalology, or Mollusca, } *Presdt.*
Geology, or the earth,
Botany, to C. W. Eddy, V. P.
Mineralogy to F. C. Schæffer, V. P.
Mastodology, or Mammalia, } to John
Erpetology, or reptiles, } Le Conte,
Glossology, or nomenclature, } Esq.
Helmintology, or worms,
Polypoligy, or Polyps, } to C. S.
Atmology, or meteorology, } Rafines-
Hydrology, or waters, } que.
Taxodomy, or classification,
Ornithology, or birds, to B. P. Kissam, M D.
Zootomy, or comparative anatomy, to James Clements, Esq.
Oryctology, or fossils, to P. S. Townsend, M. D.
Entomology, or insects, to Mr. John Torrey,
Conchology, or shells, to D'Iurco Knevels.

'Mr. Rafinesque read a memoir on a fossil and undescribed species of *Tubipore*, which he called T. *striatula*, found near Glens Falls, a cataract of the river Hudson; and presented a specimen of the same for the cabinet: also a description of ten species of insects belonging to the genus *aphis* which had not been described by any former Naturalists; and all of which destructive creatures are found in the United States.

'Dr. Mitchill related, that Mr. B. Taylor, who had carried from New-York to England, several individuals of that noble quadruped the white rump deer, (Cervus Wapiti,) had arrived with them, safe; and that he had learned from Mr. Tillock's Philosophical Magazine, the animals were now exhibiting at the King's Mews, near London, and were acknowledged, as he had told Mr. T. before his departure, to be unknown to the great Zoologists of Europe.

April 16th.

'Mr. Rafinesque exhibited a species of *Nereis*, an oceanic worm, not heretofore described, and which propagates by offsetts or germs; and also a species of *Gordius* or hair worm, of fresh water, different from the species hitherto known. They had both been discovered by Mr. E. R. Baudouine, in the vicinity of this city.

'Mr. Rafinesque delivered a learned and instructive lecture on the classification and nomenclature of natural beings; as an introduction to his future exercises on the subjects assigned to him.

April 21st.

'A fine specimen of the *Colymbus glacialis* or great speckled Loon, from Long-Island Sound which had been purchased by Mr. Baudouine, was exhibited by Mr. Clements, in behalf of the committee, elegantly prepared.

'P. S. Townsend, M. D. read a memoir on the stellar crystalization of snow, grounded on some very beautiful phenomena of this kind, which he witnessed and examined during, March, 1817, and illustrated the same, by drawings from nature.

May 5th.

'A written communication was received from the President, who was unable to attend the sitting of this day, recommending the adoption of measures for obtaining a complete catalogue of the vegetables growing spontaneously within thirty miles of New-York:

'Whereupon it was resolved,

'That Caspar Wistar Eddy, M. D. and Messrs. John Torrey and D'Iurco Knevels, be a committee for preparing a Flora of the region in and around New-York city, and that they report the same to the Lyceum, with all convenient speed.

'Dr. Eddy likewise read the lecture on Botany, introductory to his future exercises on that subject.

'Messrs. Schæffer and Townsend, laid on the table, specimens of curious petrifactions, from Coriaers Hook, contained in a mass of indurated clay, lying about thirty feet below the surface of the alluvial soil, thereabout. These gentlemen promised a further communication on this subject, at a future meeting.

'Baron Charles H. Smith, favoured the society with his presence, as an honorary member, and laid the contents of his Port Folio before the Lyceum. These consisted of beautiful drawings in Zoology, executed with his characteristic accuracy; and among other delineations, were those of the *Big-horn sheep.* (Ovis ammon.) the *Fork-horned antelope*, (antilope bifurcata,) the *Grisly Bear*, (Ursus sevus,) the *Prairie dog*, (a species of arctomys or marmot,) the *American bison* (Bos bison Americanus,) and several other most interesting figures of our native quadrupeds.

May 12th.

'Dr. Mitchill laid before the Lyceum, an account of captain Dunham's voyage to the Isthmus of Darien, and a number of the adjacent islands on the Atlantic side, and presented from that navigator, a number of plants procured from the natives, and reputed to be medicinal; also a piece of American copal, dug out of the earth near the trees which produce it, and sometimes carried, unchanged, to the sea, by the floods; and likewise roots of edders, or *arum esculentum*, used in the tropical regions for human food, they being of a quality between yams and potatoes.

'Dr. P. S. Townsend read the lecture for the day, which consisted chiefly of a translation he had made from professor Haüy's memoir on the Tourmalines of the United States, published in Paris. His just and spirited version was accompanied with the manuscript copy of this mineralogical tract, as it had been transmitted from the very distinguished author to the president of the Lyceum.'

May 19th.

'Mr. Pierce presented a sample of native Magnesia, found by himself, among the rocks of Hoboken. This interesting mineral is a carbonate. It is besides volute, light, friable, and rough; looking like the artificial carbonated magnesia of the shops. Though it comes from the same place which affords the foliated, and flakey article, already so well described in the American mineralogical Journal, it is clearly a different species. The mass of surrounding rock is telgstein, olivine, serpentine, and the analogous forms, and the veins which mostly contain asbestos, and the magnesia already described, are now found to furnish this new product.

'The Rev. Mr. Schæffer also presented a specimen of the same kind, in which the loose and powdered magnesia, was distributed in cavities irregularly through the beds of the rock, having the appearance of partial decomposition.

'Jacob Dyckman, M. D. read a memoir on a human body lately disinterred in one of the cemeteries, and found to be converted to a mass of fat or adipocere. The paper was accompanied with pieces of the muscular parts, which had undergone this singular change. The author gave the particular history of the present case, and took an extensive survey of similar alterations in the human subject generally.

'Mr. Schæffer, as lecturer on mineralogy, read an address introductory to the course of lectures which he intends to deliver before the Lyceum.

'Dr. Mitchill exhibited an herbarium, containing specimens of two plants growing in the United States, collected by James Mac Bride, M. D. of Charleston, (S. C.), by which, and in a letter accompanying the same, it is satisfactorily shown that the Gentiana saponica of Linnæus, and the Gentiana Catesbœi of Walter, are in reality different species, although considered the same by Mr. Purth, in his Flora of North America, and other writers. The distinctions both in description and in fact, were very plain.

'Dr. M. offered the sketch of the botany of South-Carolina and Georgia, by Stephen Elliot, Esq. as far as the same was published. Great satisfaction was expressed on finding this elaborate and classical work had proceeded almost as far as the second order of the fifth class.

'Benjamin R. Kissam, M. D. produced a branch of a tree, cut by Richard K. Hoffman, Esq surgeon of the United States' Navy, near the lake of Avernus in Italy. The sight of this specimen, derived from a spot so famous in ancient story, naturally brings to mind the verses of Virgil, in the sixth book of the Æneid, where the whole scenery is described with poetical elegance.

——————Latet arbore opaca
Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus,
Junoni infernæ dictus sacer, &c.
E. Æn. lib. vi. v. 136. et seq.'

Art. 7. LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. CHARLES PHILLIPS is preparing for the press, Speeches delivered by him at the bar, and on various public occasions in England and Ireland, in an 8vo. volume.

Miss Edgeworth has in the press, a volume of comic dramas.

An *Edinburgh Monthly Magazine*, was announced to appear on the 1st of April.

Mr. Burchell, who has for several years been engaged in exploring that part of the African Continent bordering on the Cape of Good Hope, has lately returned to England; and has brought with him a numerous collection of undescribed and rare quadrupeds, among which are a male and a female Cameleopardalis; 540 birds; about 2500 insects; an herbarium of about 40,000 subjects, and numerous geological and mineralogical specimens.

The libraries, and cabinets of coins, and medals, viz. of the late Thomas Hollis and Thomas Brand Hollis, have been advertised to be sold at auction in London.

The Journal of the late Cap. Tuckey's unsuccessful voyage of discovery in the Interior of Africa to explore the route of the Zaire or Congo, with a survey of that river beyond the cataract, is in the press.

The new poem on which Mr. Thomas Moore has been some time engaged, is an oriental romance, entitled Halla Rookh. It will soon appear.

Mr. R. Davenport has published some curious particulars relative to boiling tar. Some know, and many probably have heard without believing, while to others it will be quite new to hear that a man can dip his hand into boiling tar without suffering. Mr. D. thrust his finger into tar heated to 230°, and made two or three oscillations of six or eight inches, which occupied between two and three seconds of time. The heat did not rise to any painful degree, though it adhered to the skin like any other fluid of similar viscidity.

The Mammoth, Elephant, and Hippopotamus, formerly natives of England.—In late observations which have been published by Mr. Parkinson on the strata and fossil remains in the neighbourhood of London, we perceive that the bones belonging to each of these animals have been discovered. A tooth of the Mammoth was found on the beach of Harwich, which was presented to the Geological Society by Dr. Menish. It possessed, in its softer parts, the colour and appearance of the Essex mineralized bones so distinctly, as to leave no doubts of its having been embodied in the stratum of that country.

Mr. William Trimmer, of Kew, found beneath a bank of sandy gravel, about six feet thick, the bones of both the Elephant and the Hippopotamus.

FRANCE.

Messrs. Magendie et Pelletier, have presented a Memoir to the Academy of Sciences, communicating a discovery which they have made of a mode of separating the sensative principle of the bark of the ipecacuanha from that which imparts it odour and ascerbity. They term this first principle, *hemetine*.

The first volume of a Military History of the Revolution, from 1792 to 1816, in 6 vols. 8vo. is announced.

It is said that *Madame de* STAEL, has sold her *Memoires sur M. Necker*, to a company of French, English and German publishers, for one hundred thousand francs! The *Cid* brought its author one hundred crowns!!

Amours secretes de Napoleon Bonaparte, et de sa famille, par M. le Baron de B.***, was published in Paris in March last.

The new novel, of *Les Batteuses*, by Madame de GENLIS, is the most popular production of the day.

GERMANY.

Professor Saatfield, of Gottingen, is engaged upon a Universal History since the commencement of the French revolution. The first part, in the nature of an introduction, comprehending a historical survey of the three last centuries, is already published.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

The following letter has been addressed to the several Registers of the Land Offices of the United States, by Josiah Meigs, Esq. Commissioner of the Land Office. An attentive observance of its suggestions and recommendations cannot fail of affording important results. Besides, the exact information which may, by this means, be furnished in regard to the temperature of different sections of the United States at this moment, and the data which may be collected for the solution of interesting questions of natural history, the foundation is laid for the compilation of a meteorological digest, which, in process of time, will exhibit facts conclusive on a point of no little interest, and one on which philosophers are very much at variance,—we mean the melioration or deterioration of the climates of our country.

CIRCULAR,

To the Registers of the Land Offices of the United States.

SIR,

You will receive, with this, several forms of a *Meteorological Register*, to which I beg leave to request your attention.

The United States have already established twenty Land Offices, viz; At Detroit, in *Michigan*; at Wooster, Steubenville, Marietta, Zanisville, Chilicothe, and Cincinnati in *Ohio*; at Jeffersonville and Vincennes, in *Indiana*; at Kaskaskia, Shawneetown, and Edwardsville in *Illinois*; at Saint Louis in *Missouri*; at New-Orleans, Oppelousas, and north of Red River, in *Louisiana*; at Huntsville, Washington, St Stephen's, and in the territory lately acquired from the Creeks, in the Mississippi Territory.

These Offices are dispersed over a space of about thirteen degrees of latitude, and *ten* of longitude.

The three columns for *temperature*, *winds* and *weather*, are ruled for *three daily* observations of each, viz: in the *morning*, at 2 *P. M.* and in the *evening*. The column entitled *Miscellaneous Observations*, is intended to comprehend a variety of objects, among which are the following, viz: 1. The time of the unfolding of the leaves of plants. 2. The time of flowering. 3. The migration of Birds, whether from the North or South, particularly of *Swallows*. 4. The migration of *fishes*, whether to or from the *Ocean*, or other places, and the time of their deposition of spawn. 5. The *hybernation* of other animals, the time of their going into winter quarters, and of their re-appearance in the spring. 6. The phenomena of unusual *rains* and *inundations*. 7. The phenomena of unusually severe droughts. The history of Locusts, and other insects in unusual numbers. 8. Remarkable effects of *Lightning*. 9. Snow-storms, hail-storms, hurricanes, and tornadoes—their cause, extent, and duration. 10. All facts concerning Earthquakes and subterranean changes. 11. Concerning epi-

demic and epizootic distempers. 12. The fall of stones or other bodies from the atmosphere. METEORS, their direction, apparent velocity, &c.—and, *particularly*, the interval between their apparent explosion and the hearing of the report. 13. Discoveries relative to the antiquities of the country.

A notice of every, or all, of the above articles will be highly acceptable. I wish you to transmit your observations monthly, with your monthly *official* returns. Whatever information may be thus obtained will be *public property*.

My only object being the increase of *our physical* knowledge of our own country, I flatter myself you will not think my request unreasonable.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Historical Society are fitting up a suit of Rooms, in the New-York Institution, for their Mineralogical, Zoological and Botanical collections. We understand a catalogue of the valuable articles they comprise will be published, when the arrangement is completed. A cabinet of coins and medals is, also, forming under the auspices of this Society. J. G. Bogart, Esq. is Chairman of the Committee who have this in charge.—Many very ancient and valuable specimens have already been obtained, and it is confidently hoped, that the treasures of this kind in the hands of the curious, will be liberally contributed to an Institution sufficiently interested in their preservation.

Proposals have been issued for publishing, by Subscription, the late President DWIGHT'S SYSTEM OF DIVINITY, contained in a series of Discourses.

J. HORWITZ, M. D. is about publishing a Western Tour performed in the years 1815—16, through the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Illinois and Missouri Territories, with remarks statistical, topographical, botanical, mineralogical, medical, &c.

WELLS & LILLY, of Boston, are engaged in publishing a uniform edition of the whole of the Latin Classics. The complete works of CICERO have already appeared from their press, in 20 vols. in an elegant style of typography,—the text carefully collated with the best editions. The execution of this laudable undertaking thus far, fully answers the high expectations which had been formed from Mr. Well's general literary attainments and his critical acquaintance with the Latin language. His edition of Grotius de Veritate was a sufficient evidence of his qualifications for this task.

Subscriptions to the above publication are received by Van Winkle and Wiley, and Kirk and Mercein, in New-York.

JAMES EASTBURN and Co. of New-York, have recently made a very valuable importation of rare standard works in Theology, Biblical Criticism and Philosophy, and of rare and ancient editions of the Classics,—many of these would form important additions to the libraries of learned societies; and are, in fact, such as we have seldom met with elsewhere.

A. T. GOODRICH and Co. have published a catalogue of the publications recently imported by them, in which we recognise some of the most splendid modern editions of standard works, especially in English Literature, and most of the popular productions of the day.

E.

ART. 8. REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE principal prize in painting was allotted to Mr. ELTON, for his copy from Rembrandt; the second to Mr. CARRUTHERS, for his copy from Titian.

The prize in the *Life Academy*, for a drawing, was obtained by Mr. LESLIE,—that in the *Antique Academy*, by Mr. SHEPPERTON,—In *Sculpture*, by Mr. BEHNES,—In *Architecture*, by Mr. DONALDSON.

The Phigalian Marbles, (so called from being discovered in the vicinity of Phigalia, in the Poloponnesus,) now exhibiting in the BRITISH MUSEUM, were purchased for that Institution for 15,000*l* and the price increased by the unfavourable state of exchange to 19,000*l*—a cost much above their value. They are decidedly inferior to the Elgin collection.

ITALY.

The celebrated sculptor CANOVA has been created Marquis of Ischia, by the Pope. He has, with great liberality, disposed of the 3000 crowns allowed him by his Holiness, in charities, for the benefit of decayed artists, &c.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Our distinguished countryman, Col. John Trumbull, is preparing his grand paintings for the decoration of the capitol, towards the purchase of which Congress have liberally appropriated 32,000 dols. When these pieces shall be completed and displayed in the halls of our legislative assemblies, we are confident, they will exhibit, alike, an evidence of native genius and national munificence.

The American Academy of the Fine Arts (New-York) have purchased a collection of original paintings of Col. Trumbull, for 13,000 dollars.

Second Exhibition of the American Academy of the Fine Arts.

We shall endeavour, as far as our humble

means will enable us, to give a view of the second Exhibition of the American Academy of the Fine Arts, with an opinion on the merits of the pictures, taking the order of the Catalogue.

Fully impressed with the belief that the purer pleasures of which our nature is susceptible, are all heightened and refined by a knowledge of the Fine Arts, and that the cultivation of a taste for them, is a barrier against the ignoble and degrading propensities which beset us, we recommend to the public generally, and to the public authorities of our country, that they use every means in their power to encourage that attention to the art of Design which begins to show itself in our country, and to support the efforts of those individuals who have made the laudable attempt to raise the minds of their fellow-citizens, by a study of the beauties of nature.

No. 1. *Portrait of a Gentleman.*—ROMNEY.

The first picture which presents itself is a fine specimen of portrait painting by Romney, at one time the rival of Sir Joshua Reynolds. This head, painted about fifty years ago, is a study for colouring and effect, and though there is not that magic sweetness which pervades some of the portraits of G. Stewart, yet, with perfect simplicity, all seems to have been done which the subject required.

No. 2. *Portrait of Snellinks.* VAN DYKE.

It is very seldom that we can see, on this side of the Atlantic, a picture by Sir Anthony Van Dyke. This is an undoubted original. Snellinks was himself a painter and a friend of Van Dyke's. There is an etching in this city by Van Dyke himself, of this head, but the person is continued to a half length, and the hands are very differently disposed of. The hands in the picture under consideration, do not appear to be of the same artist as the head. This invaluable head is much injured; apparently from bad varnish. It is in blisters, and the colour begins to peel off.

No. 3. *The Virgin and St. Jerome.*—Copied from CORREGIO's celebrated picture, by our celebrated countryman WEST, when a youth, studying in Italy.

The original of this picture is considered as one of the most perfect in the world. It is unrivalled for the charms of grace, colouring and just disposition of light and shadow. Antonio Allegri, called Corregio from the place of his birth, composed it in 1253 for Briseis, the widow of Ottaviano Bergonzi, a Parmesan gentleman. Briseis presented it to the monastery of St. Anthony of Parma. In 1749, the king of Portugal offered the monastery 100,000 livres, French, for the picture, and the bargain was likely to be concluded, when the magistrates of Parma, considering that the loss would be irreparable to their city, applied to the infant Don Phillip, who by an arbitrary decree, removed it to the Cathedral. In 1756, in consequence of a complaint made to the Infant, by an artist who had been refused the privilege of copying this great work, the prince sent his guard to remove it to his own palace, and next year, having founded an academy, he deposited it with the academicians. Parma possessed this treasure until the French conquests removed it to Paris. We presume that the conquest of France has removed it to Italy. Mr West made more than one copy of this picture, which is, in the original, of sufficient dimensions to give the figures as large as life; he has in his house at Newman-street, London, a more perfect copy than the one under consideration.

No. 4. *Portraits of a Lady and Child.* WATSON.

A picture of merit. The child is peculiarly beautiful.

No. 5. *A ship at sea, in a Gale of Wind.* MORSE.

The young gentleman who composed this picture, is the son of the Rev. Jedediah Morse, the geographer. Mr. Morse has recently returned from England, where he has studied his art. This picture is striking in its effect, and boldly conceived and executed. The sky is beautiful; perhaps the water is too blue.

No. 6. *Portrait of a Gentleman.* RAEBURN.

Mr. Raeburn is an English R. A. though a Scotchman, and resident in Edinburgh. He is sometimes called the Scotch Reynolds, but from this specimen, we should not think him deserving the title, unless Scotland is very barren of portrait painters, and the title is conferred by comparison.

No. 7. *Cattle Piece.*

No. 8. *Cattle passing over a bridge.*

No. 9. *The Virgin and Child.* CORREGIO.

Here is a picture professing to be an original, by the great Antonio Allegri; parts of it are so fine as to incline us to admit the claim; particularly the angel, in the upper part of the composition,

No. 10. *A loaded Horse, and Cattle.*

An admirable picture, master unknown to us.

No. 11. *Cattle and Figures.*

No 12. *Landscape and Sheep.* OMEGANK.

This is one of the most precious pictures of the exhibition. The finish is exquisite, yet the touch is free. The colouring is the warm tints of nature. The drawing is faultless, and the aerial perspective enchanting. The eye proceeds with unceasing delight, from the sheep and herbage of the foreground, to the cow, the goat, the sheep, and the shepherd, of the middle distance; and rests, with unabating pleasure on the water, the trees, and the sky. Hours must be spent

in viewing this little picture, or a just estimate of its value cannot be formed.

No. 13. *Rural scene by fire-light.*
A pleasing picture.

No. 14. *The young bird.* Copied after Burnett, by KREMMEL.
Burnet has succeeded in imitating the manner of Wilkie, and the expressions of nature. We have seen a print, engraved by Burnet himself from his painting.

No. 15. *Inside of a Gothic Cathedral.* PETER NEEF.
The museum of France possesses several of the pictures of this celebrated master, the subjects similar to this, but no one superior to the painting under consideration. It is an inestimable treasure for any collection, and will delight the connoisseur, while it surprises the common observer. The effect both of linear and aerial perspective, are here perfect. The figures are equally beautiful. It was not unusual for Teniers to paint the figures for Neef. This eminent artist was born at Anvelsin 1570.

No. 16. *The jews' harp.* Copy after Wilkie, by KREMMEL.
A very beautiful companion to Burnet's young bird.

No. 17. *Cottage scene by candle-light.*
A striking picture.

No. 18. *Sheep.* OMEGANK.
So says the catalogue. The difference between this and No. 12, is too apparent to need particular notice: yet it is a beautiful picture. W.

[To be continued.]

Phillip Trajetta, Esq. is preparing for the press, Solos, Duettos, Terzettos, and Chorusus, sung at the sacred exercises of the Conservatorio, some of which are to have an Italian translation of the English words to which they are set.

In preparation, an Introduction to Singing, by Uri K. Hill, in which a parallel between the prevalent *solmization* of this country and the Italian *solfeggi*, will be exemplified so as to render the superiority of the Italian system easily understood by those who have learnt to sing in the common way.

E.

ART. 9. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

LORD Teignmouth, President of the Society, has received letters from Prince Alexander Galitzin, President of the Russian Bible Society, gratefully acknowledging the donation of 2000l. from the British Bible Society, towards printing the Bible in the Lettish, Esthonian, and Turkish languages.

Mr. Pinkerton has already discovered some of the books of the Holy Scriptures in manuscript, in the Turkish language, written with Greek characters. Auxiliary Societies are extensively forming under the patronage of the Parent Society at St. Petersburg.

Count Rosenblad, President of the Swedish Bible Society, in their behalf, has gratefully acknowledged the receipt of 500l. from the British Bible Society.

His Lordship has also received, from the Crown Prince of Denmark, a very flattering expression of the interest he personally feels in the welfare of the Society, and of his thanks for the present of some editions of the Holy Scriptures printed under its auspices.

SPAIN.

According to a work upon the property of the Clergy and Monks of Spain, which was published by a Deputy of the Cortes, their annual revenues amount to no less than 50 millions of dollars.

It is said Ferdinand has prohibited the use of Torture in the Inquisition.

SWITZERLAND.

The Society of Evangelical missions of Basle have commenced the publication of a paper, which is to serve as a history of foreign missions, and of the diffusion of the Bible. The Inspector Blumhart has the direction of it. The first number contains a statement of the population of the four quarters of the globe, divided into the four great religious classes:

Christians - - - - - -	175 millions
Jews - - - - - - - -	9
Mahommedans. - - - -	160
Pagans - - - - - - -	656

ITALY.

It has been suggested that his Holiness the Pope is willing to make considerable spiritual concessions, for the sake of improving the temporal condition of the Roman Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland. It is not known whether he will be able to effect his object.

TURKEY.

In one small province in the Grand Seignior's dominions, there are more than 120,000 Roman Catholics: in Constantinople there are at least 80,000.

JEWS.

The following estimate of the numbers of the Jews in the towns and countries of Europe and Asia, where they are most numerous, is collected from the documents lately published.

In six districts of Poland, 20,000, in Germany, 200,000, in Konigsburgh and Dentziel, in Prussia, 1,600, in Hungary, 75,500, Gal-

licia, 80,000, in Constantinople, 80 or 90,000, in Salonica, 12,000, in Aleppo, 5,000, Rome, 1000, Leghorn, 15,000, Bohemia, 46,000, Moravia, 27,000.

WEST INDIES.

Hayti.—A Sunday school has been established at Cape Henry, by a Mr. Gulliver, under the patronage of his Majesty.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

American Bible Society.

The first Anniversary meeting of the American Bible Society was held at Washington-Hall, in the City of New-York, on Thursday the 8th of May. General Matthew Clarkson, the Senior Vice-President, present, presided. Letters were received apologizing for non-attendance, from the Hon. Elias Boudinot, the venerable President of the Society, from the Hon. John Jay, His Excellency Governor Smith, of Connecticut, Judge Washington, of the Supreme Court of the United States Judge Tillghman, of Pennsylvania, Judge Thompson of New-York, and the Vice President of the United States, the Hon. Daniel D. Tompkins. The first annual report of the Society was read by the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Romeyn. We have no room for an outline of this interesting paper, which was ordered to be printed. It presents on the whole a very encouraging picture of the progress and prospects of the Institution.—The Managers acknowledge, among other liberal aids, a donation of five hundred pounds sterling from the British and Foreign Bible Society, together with their various translations of the Bible, and the offer of the loan of their stereotype plates.

Some very interesting and eloquent addresses were delivered on this occasion; and a very salutary impression was produced on the minds of a numerous and respectable auditory, by the exercises and performances of the day.

The following societies have become auxiliaries to the American Bible Society; viz. The Hampden, B. S. (Mass.) The Lynchburg, B. S. (Va.) The Auxiliary Female Bible Society of the County of St. Lawrence, (N. Y.) The Seneca County B. S. (N. Y.) The B. S. of Cumberland County, (Pa.) The Bible Society of Berkely County, (Va.) The Female Bible Society of Geneva, (N. Y.) The whole number of Societies Auxiliary to this Institution is *ninety-five*.

A Society has been organized in the State of New Hampshire, under the name of the Rockingham Charitable Society, for the purpose of educating Candidates for the Ministry, instructing heathen youth, and supporting foreign and domestic missions. Its first meeting was held in the beginning of May, at Exeter.

The first annual report of the N. Y. Female Union Society for the promotion of Sabbath Schools, affords gratifying evidence of their attention to the improvement of the condition of the poor, as well in the economy of life as the concerns of religion.

From the annual report of the Female Association of the City of New-York, it appears that the number of Scholars admitted during the year was 249, and 108 were discharged. There are at present under the care of the Association 368.

The N. Y. Female Auxiliary Bible Society held its Anniversary meeting on the 25th of April. It appears from the statement of the Treasurer that the receipts for the last year amounted to $1591. The Society has paid over to the American Bible Society, $1350.

The Auxiliary Female Bible Society in the County of St. Lawrence, N. Y. has published an address to the inhabitants of that County.

From the Report of the Committee of the Synod of Geneva, N. Y. it appears there is an increased attention to religion in that vicinity.

Three Sunday Schools have been simultaneously established in Richmond, (Va.) by the Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians.

A Sunday school has been lately established at North Hampton, (Mass.) with about 100 pupils.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America assembled in the City of New-York on the 21st of May. It is said to have been more generally attended than any other convocation, of the same denomination, in this country. A sermon was preached before them at Trinity Church, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, of the Eastern diocess. E.

ART 10. POETRY.

SONNET.

Oh hide thy beams, thou radiant source of light,
Pour not on me the dazzling flood of day;
Dart not thy splendours on my wilder'd sight,
Nor mock my misery with thy envious ray.

My early hopes were, as thy dawning, bright,
My youthful visions, as thy colours, gay;
The winged hours that wafted new delight,
On noiseless pinions sped unheard away.

No lingering moment mark'd time's rapid flight,
Nor caution watch'd the storm that ambush'd lay,
Till o'er my head it burst with furious sway,
Shrouded the smiling scene in sudden night;
Dash'd from my lips the tasted cup of bliss,
And whelmed me in despair's profound abyss.
E.

IMITATION OF HORACE.

10th Ode, Book 2d.

Embark'd on Life's tempestuous stream,
Though smooth its surface now may seem,
Beware the storms that lower;
Adown the current gently glide,
Nor rashly tempt the turbid tide,
Nor hug the shelving shore.

Let calm contentment gild your lot,
Nor palace crave, nor court the cot,

But seek the golden mean:
That haunted is by pallid fear,
And this beset with sordid care,
True peace is found between.

Nor yet let faithless fortune's smile
Your generous breast too soon beguile,
Nor dread her fickle frowns,—
The power that wakes the whirlwind's rage,
Its idle wrath can quick assuage,
And kindle genial suns.

Alternate seasons rule the year,
Alternate flowers and fruits appear,
E'en oceans ebb and flow;
Apollo, oft, the listening muse,
In tuneful numbers, fondly woos,
Nor always bends the bow.

'Mong treacherous shoals by tempests driven,
With pious trust in righteous heaven,
Still boldly tack and wear;
But when before the breeze you sail,
Your canvass spread to catch the gale,
Of breakers, then, take care!
E.

ANSWER TO E's CHARADE.

'Tis *Grace* that heightens beauty's charms,
Breathes o'er her form a chastened air,
That, kindling love, desire disarms,
And girdling guards the peerless fair.

But oh, that spirit of the dove,
Which swept the monarch minstrel's strings,
Is *Grace*, which cometh from above,
With healing in its balmy wings.
ELLA.

ART. 11. THESPIAN REGISTER.

Monday Evening, April 21.

Belle Stratagem.—Tekeli.

We enjoyed a rich treat in the performances of this evening. The *Belle Stratagem* is legitimate comedy; such as we should be glad to see reinstated in possession of the stage. The managers are mistaken if they think that *melo dramas*, and horsemanship, and rope-dancing, have more charms for a New-York audience than real, old-fashioned, racy humour. If they would oftener bring up the genuine comedy of better days, we believe there is still taste enough extant to relish its wit, though not wit enough left to imitate its style.

The play was admirably supported. Mr. Simpson's *Doricourt* was very spirited;—Mr. Robertson was true to *Sir George Touchwood*; and *Flutter* lost none of his levity or *nonchalence* in the hands of Mr. Hilson. Mr. Carpender played unusually well in *Saville*, as did Mr. Darley in *Courtall*. Mr. Barnes was excellent in *Hardy*, and even Mr. Anderson *unbent* in Villiers.

Miss Johnson's *Letitia Hardy* was superior to any performance of hers we have yet witnessed. In her affected rusticity she was irresistibly ludicrous. The other female parts were extremely well sustained. In short we have not often seen a more *unique* representation than was given of this piece. The only thing we regretted was the tedious interlocutions among the *dramatis personæ*, after the *denouement* of the plot; these should be omitted.

Wednesday Evening, April 23.

To Marry or Not to Marry.—My Grandmother.

We were very well pleased on the whole, this evening. Mr. Pritchard's *Sir Oliver Mortland* was coldly correct. Mr. Simpson's *Willoughby* was truly diverting. Mr. Robertson did very well in *Lavensforth*, where the incident of the scene happened to justify his tragic tone; but there were occasions when his dignified drawl became absolute burlesque.

Miss Johnson was fascinating in *Hester*. It is a character remarkably adapted to her. Mrs. Baldwin in the Maiden *Miss Mortland*, showed her usual discernment.

The amusing afterpiece of *My Grandmother*, gave to Miss Johnson, as the heroine, a scope to her vivacity. Mr. Hilson's *Dickey Gossip* was no unimportant character. He was, deservedly, *encored* in his song. We like to see an audience occasionally give some indication of the relish with which they take what is set before them. It is a pity that they do not sometimes give more audible intimations of their dissatisfaction. The glorious privilege of *hissing* should never be resigned by an enlightened auditory, and this testimony of disapprobation should be extended to the scene and sentiment where they deserve it, as well as to the acting. We wish we could hear it oftener exercised in the New-York theatre. A decided expression of public opinion always produces salutary effects.

Friday Evening, April 25.

Castle Spectre.—The Weathercock.

This absurd play is one of *Monk Ghost* Lewis's extravagant conceits. The introduction of a sheeted spectre, though bad enough in all conscience, is not, however, the most disgusting feature in the piece. The impertinences of Father Philip are tedious and provoking, beyond measure; and the German sentimentality of Hassan and his African comrades, is equally preposterous and detestable. In England, where they have little intercourse with blacks, such stuff may pass for genuine; but it will not go down in this country. We know too well their moral and intellectual character, to recognize any resemblance, either in the language or the principles imputed to them in this drama. We do not think so well of them in one respect, nor so ill in another, as Mr. Lewis appears to do. Indeed, there seems to be a general ignorance in Great Britain of the real character of negroes. We have no objection to the Prince Regent's closetting Prince Saunders, if he have a mind to it;—on the contrary we shall rejoice, should any benefit accrue to his oppress-

ed brethren, from the zeal and eloquence of this sable preacher; we honour the spirit with which their violated rights have been vindicated by Mr Wilberforce and other parliamentary champions, but we cannot consent that a popular novelist[a] should woo a British maid to the arms of an Ethiop, or if we are not permitted to interfere on such an occasion, we at least, will not allow, without the expression of our indignation, a British Reviewer[b] to treat that natural repugnance with which every correct mind revolts even from social contact with this loathsome race, as a *prejudice* peculiar to Americans, and a taint contracted from the contemplation of slavery.

But, to return from a digression into which we were, in a manner, forced;—Miss Johnson satisfied us in *Angela* that she is not less qualified to execute the high wrought scenes of tragedy, than to sport in playful *badinage*.

Erelinda was played by her mother, Mrs. Johnson; and we are persuaded that there are not two other performers in this country, who could have given such wonderful interest to their mysterious interview. Mr. Simpson, as *Osmond*, showed a discrimination which he does not often exercise, and powers which we hardly thought he possessed. Mr. Robertson made a most dismal *Reginald*. He considerably retarded the progress of the play by his measured pauses and unmeaning emphasis. His lingering utterance strongly reminded one of poor 'Dominie Sampson's' *prodigious*.

In the afterpiece, Miss Johnson was in her element in *Lauretta*, and received the enthusiastic applauses of the audience. Mr. Simpson played *Ircham Fickle* moderately well. We should like to see Mr Hilson attempt this part. Mr Baldwin's *Briefwit* was extremely well done.

The house was crowded this evening, the entertainments being for the benefit of Miss Johnson.

Saturday Evening, April 26.

Who wants a Guinea?—The Woodman's Hut

This is a very indifferent play, but was well acted to a thin house. Notwithstanding the poverty of the plot, there are some amusing characters in the piece. Mr Hilson, in *Solomon Gundy* Mr Simpson, in *Sir Larry Mc Murrough*, Mr. Barnes, in *Andrew Bang* and Mr Baldwin, in *Jonathan Oldskirts*, played with great truth and spirit.

Mrs. Baldwin's *Mrs Glastonbury* was very fine.

We have had occasion once before to notice Mrs Barnes's *Amelia*, in 'The Woodman's Hut.' It is as far as acting is concerned, entitled to applause but her voice[c]—it absolutely grieved us, this evening; now we are told that Mrs. Barnes's tones are naturally melodious,—she certainly has musical powers; what then can induce her to adopt such an unfortunate inflexion on the stage. We beg and beseech of her, for we honour her talents, and acknowledge her beauty, not to disfigure all her charms by so unpardonable a blemish.

As we happen to have leisure now, we will note some of those false pronunciations, which we have observed at different times, in the different performers,—they are not all attributable to all, but we shall leave it to the parties concerned to appropriate them. Been should be pronounced *bin*, not *bean*,—possess, *possess*, not *po sess*, topic, *topic*, not *to-pic*; rather, should not be called *rarther*, nor *after*, *arfter*, nor parents, *parents*, nor leap, *lep*, &c. Some of them need to be reminded that when *u* is under the *accent*, the *d* or *t* preceding never coalesces with it;—we should not then hear *tshutor*, *enjure juke*, *jupe*, &c. Mr. Hilson has a very improper way of pronouncing *drove*, and *bosom*. Miss Johnson is inaccurate in her pronunciation of *oblige*, *any* and *many*.

We shall say no more on this subject, in this number: but shall note, minutely, in future numbers, every violation of orthoepy, as very many fashionable people adopt the pronuncintion of the stage. How little our performers are to be trusted on this point, may be estimated from the fact, that Mr. Simpson is the only one in the whole corps that we have heard speak the word *possess*, correctly.

Monday Evening, April 28.

Blue Devils.—Broken Sword.—Sprigs of Laurel.

The *Broken Sword*, is a new *melo-drama*, by Dimond. It is very much superior to the generality of productions of this kind. The plot is interesting and well managed,—the musical accompaniments are enlivening, and there are some tolerable songs interspersed—the scenery is rich and imposing. The following is the outline of the story, as sketched by the Editor of the Evening Post.

'The scene is laid in Italy, and in the Pyrenean mountains. The rising of the curtain discovers Estevan in the habit of a galley-slave, seeking shelter from his pursuers, and having passed four days without food. It appears that he had escaped from the galleys, to which he had been sentenced for life, on a false accusation of having murdered count Lumeda, to whom he had been valet. The second scene shows several domestics in a chateau, preparing to celebrate an anniversary, and during this scene the tale is related, in detail, of the murder and robbery of the count in the mountains, by some villain unknown, and the escape of Myrtillo, his son, who was with him; and who was struck dumb by terror. A letter is received

[a] See Miss Edgeworth's Belinda.

[b] See the Review of Silliman's Travels in the Quarterly Review, for Nov. 1816.

by the Baron, introducing to his hospitality a count Rigolio, as being an accomplished and honourable man. A festival here is introduced, in which is seen a monument, surmounted by the bust of Luneda, with songs and dances, &c. Claudio, a relative, and Rigolio, his friend, now appear. The name of Myrtillo, who was supposed lost, is accidentally heard by Rigolio, and having learnt he was still living, he manifests extreme purturbation, and at the sight of Luneda's bust, becomes shocked, and sinks paralized with his emotions. On his recovery, he is alarmed by being informed that Myrtillo was struck dumb at the time of his father's murder, but that medical men had predicted that on some violent revulsion of nature, his speech would be restored. Myrtillo appears at a distance, and Rigolio having cast a glance towards him, shudders with horror, and contrives to escape, just in time to avoid his eyes. This concludes the first act.

'The 2d act discovers Rigolio descending the crags of the mountains, and repeating to himself that six years before he had assassinated the count, but, that his son, who was with him, glided from his grasp, and escaped; that he had hoped all was safe, and that the fatal secret remained undiscovered; but, should he meet the boy all would be lost; concluding, therefore, that he could only trust to flight, he had accordingly had recourse to it, but had got lost among the precipices. As he is searching for a guide, he meets Estevan, and both are struck with terror; Estevan supposing he was discovered as a galley-slave, and Rigolio as a murderer. However, both recover their speech, when Estevan informs him he had been accused of murder and condemned to slavery, and requests Rigolio to take him with him to France. The latter then proposes to him to return to the chateau, assures him, that there he will be protected, and engages to write a letter to his friend Claudio for such purpose; but gives him one, enjoining that he should be secured as the murderer of count Luneda, promising that to-morrow he will appear and elucidate every thing. Estevan, overcome with surprise, is about to be dragged to prison, when the boy Myrtillo appears, and declares his innocence. A thunder-storm comes on, and the baron, with his servants, go in search of Claudio, in the mountains, whither he had gone to procure the officers of the police. Scene 3. discovers a foot bridge across a torrent. Myrtillo snatches a torch and darts up the path. Estevan at a distance behind, when Rigolio suddenly appears, and, with his sword, strikes the torch from Myrtillo's hand, seizes him on the bridge, and thrusts him into the torrent; Estevan plunges after him, and succeeds in saving him. He then becomes the accuser of Rigolio, who, thinking the boy destroyed, returns to the castle. He informs us that Myrtillo had traced with a pencil the circumstance that he had been struck in the dark by some one with a sword, that broke in giving the blow, and that the broken piece had been found, and would, if it matched with the other part, discover the assassin. Rigolio, drawing to stab Estevan for his bold accusation, discovers *The Broken Sword*, and at that moment, Myrtillo suddenly is restored to his speech, and accuses his father's murderer to his face, who sinks down convulsed, under Myrtillo's grasp, and the curtain falls.'

The piece was sustained by nearly the whole strength of the company, and was received by the audience with decided approbation. Mr. Simpson's personation of *Estevan* was impressive throughout. His trepidation on his first appearance, his dismay at his rencontre with *Rigolio* in the wood, his speechless despair in discovering his treachery, in decoying him to the castle to be apprehended as the murderer of *Luneda*, and his intoxicating joy at the unexpected vindication of his innocence by the recognition of *Myrtillo*, appeared, all of them, to be the emotions of nature. His habiliments corresponded well with his wretched condition; except that there was rather too much glitter in his polished steel buttons. He did not discover that voracity at the sight of food, which we should have imagined 'three days ravening with the wolves' would have excited. Indeed, he seemed quite to have forgotten his situation.

Mr. Hilson adapted himself remarkably well to the hearty, blunt, and honest character of *Capt. Zavior*. Mr. Pritchard played *Rigolio* with judgment, and with more animation than he usually exhibits. We have seldom seen Mr. Barnes play better than in *Pablo*. Mrs. Barnes in *Myrtillo*, was irresistibly charming. Her appearance was lovely, her action easy, appropriate and eloquent.

Wednesday Evening, April 30.

What's Next.—Broken Sword.—Children in the Wood.

The prelude, which is the only one of the above pieces, which we have not already noticed, is not entitled to particular remark.

Friday Evening, May 2.

Frederick the Great.—Broken Sword.

The opera of *Frederick the Great*, is a mere jumble of incidents and characters. We know, that the court of Prussia, if not in Frederick's time, at least in his father's, was excessively gross in its manners. In that respect, the author has been faithful in his representation. But we question, nevertheless, the merit of his picture. It has no more of life in it, than the painting of a rail fence

has of landscape. The day is gone by when *eods*, and *egads*, and *hang-mes*, and *curse-mes*, and *damn-mes*, *devil-take-mes*, passed current for wit. Yet such are all the *bon mots* of these facetious courtiers. We could not but remark, that Mrs. Barnes appeared more at home, in the dress of an officer, than in the proper apparel of her sex. She discovered more ease and grace, in the assumed garb, and her voice was much more *natural* in it.

Saturday Evening, May 3.

The Robbers.—Ninth Statue.

We have already expressed our opinion of this German tragedy. As a proof of the good taste of the public, we were glad to see so thin a house.

Monday Evening, May 5.

Wild Oats.—Broken Sword.

The principal humour of this humorous comedy of O'Keefe's, consists in the ridiculous light in which it exhibits one of the most inoffensive religious sects in the world; we mean the *Quakers*. There are in this people, such traits of sterling worth, that we easily forget on acquaintance, the ungainliness of their exterior; and it is with extreme regret that we see the peculiarity of their manners held up to derision. We are far from thinking that their formality and their precision prove their piety, but they are not inconsistent with it. We are not ignorant, that an eloquent poet and divine, has pronounced 'solemnity a coon for a sot,' but we do not consider laughter, however it may grow out of the sentiment of superiority, (for so the philosophers will have it,) any evidence of the fact. It is generally true, that

> 'One fool lolls his tongue out, at another,
> 'And shakes his empty noddle at his brother.'

Mr. Robertson in *Sim*, showed a comic turn, that agreeably surprised us. We would recommend it to him to cultivate his talents in that line. We have before noticed, with pleasure, his ease and pungency in genteel comedy. Mr. Simpson in *Rover*, and Mr. Darley in *Harry*, were so rapid and indistinct in their enunciation, that they were rarely intelligible. This is a general fault with both these performers; and is not peculiar to them. Mrs. Darley was modest, unaffected, and engaging, in *Lady Amaranth*

Wednesday Evening, May 7.

Virgin of the Sun.—Sleep Walker.

This play is much inferior to *Pizarro*. Indeed, we thought it mighty dull. The only scenes, the interest of which dwells in our remembrance, is that in which *Rolla* discovers the preference of *Cora* for *Alonzo*, and generously sanctions their affiance;—and that in which he interposes to their rescue from the death to which they were doomed, at the hazard of his own life. The first was impressively performed by Mr. Simpson as *Rolla*, Mr. Pritchard as *Alonzo*, and Mrs. Barnes as *Cora*—in the last, Mr. Simpson gave effect to *Rolla's* eloquent appeal to the soldiery, and Mrs. Barnes did justice to *Cora's* patriotism and pathos.

Friday Evening, May 9.

Exit by Mistake.—Woodman's Hut.

This is a new Comedy, which has little besides novelty to recommend it. There is either a terrible dearth of new dramatic productions of merit, on the other side of the water, or a want of due discrimination in the managers on this side. The plot of this piece is as flimsy and improbable as could have been conveniently constructed. Mr. *Roland*, who had been many years in India, where he had amassed a large fortune, which he had carefully remitted to his early crony *Jack Straw*, having accomplished at last, his objects abroad, sets out on his return to England. A report, however, of his death, had preceded him, and reached the ears of his correspondent and friend *Jack*, who, as executor to his will, immediately informs, by letter, Mr. *Restless Absent*, nephew to *Roland*, of his Uncle's decease. This hair-brained youth, 'incontinently' hurries to touch his windfall; and by chance, becomes the *compagnon de voyage*, in the stage coach, of Mr. *Roland*, who, in the mean time, had safely landed, and, little expecting death, was preparing to take into possession the means he had accumulated, whereon to live. *Jack Straw* had, however, by some means, discovered his mistake, and heard of the approach of *Roland*, he accordingly hastens, with all expedition, to the Hotel 'of the human race,' (as it would seem from its pretensions,) and very *naturally* mistakes a young, dashing, American actor, by the name of *Rattle Trap*, for his old friend, and bosom companion. On this unaccountable deception, of which *Rattle Trap* is entirely innocent, hinges the whole interest of the piece. This comical incident, so ingeniously contrived, is awkwardly kept up by a kind of *cross-reading* in the conversations of the different parties afterwards, till when, the proper period for an *eclaircissement* arrives, in the fifth act, the mystery is cleared up. The stale conceit of setting two people to talking upon two different subjects in such an equivocal manner as to be liable to such interpretation as each is prepared to give, is resorted to, by way of seasoning, if not in every scene, at least in every act. As for character, it is *caricatured* throughout. *Roland* is made a ninny; *Rattle Trap* a brainless adventurer; *Jack Straw's* humour lies in his horse-laugh; *Crockery* is a blubbering booby; *Pigeon* is a crow, and *Prattle* a magpie.

Yet slight as is the fabric of this fable, and extravagant as are the persons introduced in it, we derived a good deal of amusement from the performance. The piece was

brought out with the whole force of the corps. Mr. Barnes in *Roland*, surpassed the standard of his playing. In his interview with *Mrs. Matcher*, and exposition of his grievances to *Jack Straw*, whom he takes for 'counsel, learned in the law,' he very naturally worked himself up to a fine pitch of indignation. Mr. Jones was unnecessarily boisterous in *Jack Straw*; and *Crockery's* lugubrious whine, made even Mr. Hilson tedious. Mr. Simpson's *Restless Absent*, was all that the name indicates. Mr. Robertson in *Norton*, justified our opinion of his peculiar fitness for the character of a walking gentleman. We know that this is, professionally, ruled low, but it requires a *tact*, that very few actors possess. Mr. Baldwin in *Pigeon*, was quite natty.

Saturday Evening, May 10.

Abælino — Review, or the Wags of Windsor.

This is an American translation from a German drama. It always draws an audience, though few can define its attractions. As there is neither nature in the character, nor probability in the plot, we must ascribe its interest, for interest it does possess, principally to the surprise kept up by the extravagance of its incident. Mr. Robertson played the double part of *Abælino* and *Flodoardo*; and in our opinion, was most successful in the last. His love scene with *Rosamunda*, was well conducted; though there is 'something too much' of it. His introduction of himself to the conspirators, as *Abælino*, and deportment towards them, were admirably managed. Mr. Pritchard's *Parozzi*, was decently done. Mr. Baldwin was unjust to *Memmo*, in degrading him into a mere baboon; and Mr Thomas made a most unghostly *Cardinal Grimaldi*, though constantly rolling his eyes up—to the gallery. Mrs. Darley was touching in *Rosamunda*, and Miss Dellinger hopeful in *Idvella*. The *Wags of Windsor* is a favourite farce. Mr. Hilson in *Caleb Quotum*, topped his part. Mr. Jones in *Deputy Bull*, and Mr. Baldwin in *John Lump*, contributed to our mirth; and a Mr. Robinson made a favourable *debut*, on the New-York boards in *Looney M'Twoller*. The *brogue* appears in him, for all the world, like his mother tongue! We have never seen Miss Dellinger appear to greater advantage than in *Phœbe*. Her performances this evening have really encouraged us in regard to her; we actually heard several words in her song.

The audience exercised their sovereignty, by *encoring* twice in the course of the afterpiece, and our ears were once regaled by a general *hiss*, though we regretted the occasion of it.

Monday Evening, May 12.

Exit by Mistake.—Broken Sword.

Wednesday Evening, May 14.

A Cure for the Heart Ache.—The Watch Word, or Quito Gate.

This capital comedy is well named. We know few authors, who have understood stage effect better than Morton: and this is an admirable instance of his art in the structure of his dramas. Indeed more innocent, hearty merriment, could hardly be comprised in the same compass. It is, at once, perfectly moral, and exquisitely comic. Nor did it lose its zest in the representation. The scene in which *old Rapid* and his son are detected in the fact of patching a coat, by *Vortex* and his daughter, is one of the best imagined possible, and was done in the best manner imaginable. Simpson as *young Rapid*. Barnes as *old Rapid*, and Hilson as *Frank Oatland*, carried all before them. Mr. Jones as *Vortex*, and Mrs. Baldwin as *Miss Vortex*, entered into the spirit of their parts; whilst Mrs. Darley in the gentle *Jesse Oatland*, gave all its romance and rusticity to the piece. The new melo-drama, which was got up this evening, is a paltry affair. It is a sort of Comedy of Errors, without any of its humour. It is a series of grave *etourderies*, leading to the most solemn consequences. We shall not perplex ourselves, nor puzzle our readers, by attempting to unravel the entanglements of a plot, which has no other interest than its intricacy, and whose most important incidents are founded on such stupid mistakes, as stifle all sympathy.

Friday Evening, May 16.

Stranger.—Watch Word, or Quito Gate.

This interesting Drama of Kotzebue's was well acted. Mr. Simpson's personation of the *Stranger* was unequal. In the scene in which he unexpectedly met his early friend the Baron, he did not repel his solicitations to renew his intercourse with the world, with that calm determination which would have suited the dark complexion of his fate, but rebuffed him with a petulance that diminished the 'dignity of distress.' He played admirably, however, in the closing scene. Mrs. Barnes's *Mrs. Haller* was a first rate performance. There was a propriety and a temperateness throughout her deportment, that evinced the sincerity of her penitence, and pleaded successfully for the forgiveness of a crime, to which pardon could on no other condition be extended—and which is even then extorted. Nothing could be more affecting than her interview with her wronged, yet doting husband. Her self-condemnation and abasement were finely contrasted with his burning sense of shame. The struggle between his affection and his notions of honour was well maintained; and when, at last, he suffered himself to be subdued by the superadded feelings of a parent, we, at least, extenuated his weakness.

Saturday Evening, May 17.

The Rival Queens.—Don Juan.

This is one of poor *mad* Nat. Lee's Tragedies. There are marks of genius in it; but its language, generally, verges so closely upon bombast, that, with the least admixture of rant, it becomes absolute fustain. We looked in, during the representation—and looked out again.

Monday Evening, May 19.

Folly as it Flies.—Broken Sword.

This is one of Reynold's best Comedies, and we were not a little surprised to see it announced as for the first time in 14 years! It was not ill done, but we could not feel much pleased with the cast of a piece of this character, in which Mr. Hilson was omitted. We are not in the green room secrets, but must presume, that in reviving a play which had been suffered to lie dormant for so many years, there could have been no difficulty, on the score of those petty jealousies which so often perplex the manager and disappoint the public, in disposing of the strength of the company to the best possible advantage.—This certainly was not done in the present instance.

Mr. Pritchard's *Sir Herbert Melmoth* was decorous. Mr. Robertson's *Leonard* would have been more interesting had his demeanour been more modest, and his manner less precise, less constrained, and less laborious. Mr. Simpson in *Tom Tick*, was as is usual with him in such parts, too *flustered*. Mr. Barnes's *Peter Post-Obit* was comical enough—but was just what any thing else would have been in his hands. He has no great variety in his action, and little nicety of discrimination. He has a *knack* at raising a laugh, and is content to practice the same trick as long as it will answer the same end. We would inspire him, if we could, with a better ambition. We rate his powers higher than he appears to do. He has an unpleasant habit of dwelling on the letter r, in certain connexions which we point out, in the hope that he will correct it. In his pronunciation right becomes *erright*, strange, *stre-ange*, &c. Mr. Jones failed in Dr *Infallible*, and Mr. Baldwin's *Shenkin* was shabby. Mrs. Barnes as *Lady Melmoth* was more fascinating in her simple garb than in her fashionable habiliments. We allude not merely to the accession of interest derived from misfortune.—She was truer to nature in the fair penitent, than in the fine lady. There was a stateliness and a parade in her vivacity, that took from its effect.

Wednesday Evening, May 21.

School for Scandal.—Killing no Murder.

As long as true wit shall be relished, this inimitable Comedy will keep possession of the stage. It is not much to the credit of New-York taste that it was played to a thinner house than we had noticed for a week before. There is no ribaldry in the wit of Sheridan, nor does his humour consist in the *travesty* of characters. Is it possible that habitual contemplation of sign-post daubing can so blunt the perceptions, as to destroy all relish for the touches of a master? An imputation rests upon the public, which must be done away before we can have the face to urge it, again, upon the managers to bring up the good old stock plays. We fear we have counted too much on the co-operation of the auditors.—One, and only one objection lies against this play. It may lead to inferences unfriendly to morality—although it contains nothing positively immoral. Now, we neither expect nor require dramatists to write sermons—we will allow them to indulge in every innocent levity—all we exact is that they do not become accessary to evil. We are afraid this Comedy is easily rendered so. The hero of the piece is *Charles Surface*, an inconsiderate spendthrift, who has nothing to recommend him but a kind of constitutional generosity, and a frankness that proceeds principally from an audacity that disdains disguise. His brother, *Joseph Surface*, is, on the contrary, introduced as a man of sentiment, a paragon of virtue—but proves, in the sequel, to be a hollow-hearted hypocrite, who is deaf to the solicitations of charity, and base enough to attempt to violate the honour of his dearest friend, in the person of his wife.—Even *Lady Teazle's* escape from the snares of her wily seducer is apparently, at least as attributable to anger at the discovery of his attachment to *Maria*, as to a returning sense of duty, though properly ascribed to the last. It is, indeed, very possible for such things to have happened as are here described. There may have been, perchance, 'in the tide of time,' a young man like *Charles Surface*, who was 'nobody's enemy but his own'—*Joseph Surfaces* are, certainly, not so rare as black swans,—and the blood may, perhaps, have regurgitated to hearts as tender as *Lady Teazle's*, without the affusion of disappointment.

Having said so much of the play, we must speak very generally of the performance. Mr. Hilson's *Sir Peter Teazle* was in high perfection; except that his glee, at the idea of exposing the 'little French milliner,' betrayed him into a very silly and undignified sort of *snicker*. Mr. Jones's *Sir Oliver Surface* was unsatisfactory—Mr. Pritchard's *Joseph Surface* was worse. This gentleman presumes too much on his favour with the audience. They know better what is due to themselves, than to put up with his reiterated negligences in the study of his parts. *Charles Surface* was well personated by Mr. Simpson. It is a character that comes

entirely within his compass of acting. We were content with Mr. Darley's *Moses*. Mrs. Darley's *Lady Teazle* was vastly beyond our expectations. Her manner was simple, but polished—her gayety was lively, artless, exhilarating, and lady-like: her anger natural and pretty; her shame and repentance conspicuous, unaffected, and sincere.

Mr. Hilson's *Apollo Belvi*, in the afterpiece, was capital.

Mr. Barnes, in the dashing character of young *Buskin*, croaked in the cracked voice of fourscore.

Friday Evening, May 23.

The Africans.—A Day after the Wedding.—Mr. H.

We do not admire the first of these pieces. Had it not been for the enlivening influence of *Henry Augustus Mug*, in the person of his worthy representative, Mr. Hilson, we should have thought it a *bore*. We have a multitude of dislikes to the Africans. It is unnatural, laboured, and distressing in itself; and it derives no relief from the phizzes of its black and yellow heroes and heroines.

The interlude is an amusing little affair enough, and was well hit off. Mr. Simpson was at home in *Col. Freelove*, and Mrs. Darley was delightfully provoking in *Lady Elizabeth*. She spoiled a good deal of her passion, however, by an unnecessary concern for the adjustment of the shreds and fragments she had scattered about the floor. The principle is a commendable one, but the action was misplaced in her. We wish the managers would cause a little more attention to be paid to clearing off the litter from the stage, between the acts. If a heroine drop a letter in an agony, or if a lover tear up a *billet-doux* in a paroxysm, there the relics remain with an identity that effectually prevents a change of scene through the piece; or even if a besotted footman drop his jockey in a drunken fit, unless some careful foot kick it behind the arras, it must lie there till the act is over. The afterpiece is a laughable farce. Mr. *Hoggish*, who endeavours to sink the name in the initial, and is, at last, reduced to a dreadful *pickle*, by his indiscretion in *Lowering* himself, is completely *cured* of all his afflictions by being changed into *Bacon*. Mr. Hilson played this whimsical character better than we had ever seen it played. The scene in which he betrays, through the excess of his volubility, his unfortunate secret, was executed with all imaginable sprightliness. Somebody, however, is very much to be blamed for not expunging the indecencies and impertinences with which this piece abounds. It was hardly decorous, in Mr. Hilson, to suffer the full and fashionable house that had honoured him with its countenance, at his benefit, to be put out of countenance and out of temper, by the gross, disgusting, and filthy obscenity, with which the entertainments he had selected were interlarded.

E.

Art. 12. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

London, March 10.

IN consequence of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* and the vigour with which Government has acted, together with the disposition manifested by Parliament to pursue measures of constitutional reform, the riots have ceased, and though some discontented may remain, it is likely to be appeased, and the internal affairs of the nation settled without violence.

March 11.

Army.—Yesterday, one hundred and twenty thousand men were voted, including the army in France and the regiments in India, but the vote was only for 6 months, from the 25th of Dec. last to the 24th of June next, in order that any further arrangements might be made should the committee of finance propose them, and the house agree to them.

March 13.

In a debate in the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh stated the exports of British manufactures had amounted in the last year to 36,700,000. This was the highest return made in any year but that immediately preceding the last, when the value of our exported manufactures had risen to 44,000,000 After such a year a falling off was to be expected. At present he could see no real decline in the demand for British goods: our intercourse with the Continent was five times greater than it was before the war, and instead of feeling any thing like despondency, he could not but look forward to the result with cheering hope.

Number of vessels, with the amount of their tonnage, and the number of men and boys usually employed in navigating the same, which belonged to the several ports of the British empire on the 30th September, 1816; distinguishing Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Plantations in America, and the West Indies.

	Ships.	Tonnage, usually employed.	Men and boys
England	17,442	2,152,968	134,060
Scotland	2,952	263,506	14,775
Ireland	1,178	63,429	5,681
Plantations	3,773	279,643	16,359
Guernsey	65	7,257	494
Jersey	77	7,392	636
Isle of Man	369	9,345	2,315
Total reg.	25,864	2,783,240	178,820

S. 30, 1816.

March 18.

On motion of Lord Holland, grounded on a letter to Sir Hudson Lowe, from Count Montholon, one of Bonaparte's family, the subject of Bonaparte's treatment was gone into by Parliament, and the complaints in relation thereto, from Lord Bathurst's statement, were proved to be unfounded.

Lord Bathurst states, that the original regulations in regard to Bonaparte's correspondence have not been varied—that much pains have been taken to gratify his wishes in furnishing him with books—that a circuit of 8 miles is allowed him for air and exercise; that his table is bountifully supplied; for that in his family, which consists of 10 persons, 19 bottles of wine, besides 3 bottles of porter, are consumed daily—that the eatables are in proportion to the drink—and that, in short, the annual allowance for his support is 12,000l sterling.

Further proceedings on this motion were negatived without a division.

The Island of Tristam de Cunha, to the Southward of St. Helena, has been taken possession of, and stores, &c. sent from the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of forming a garrison similar to that at the Island of Ascension.

A London paper says British manufactures produce 100 per cent. in Mexico. But they must be smuggled. A hat sells for 1000 dollars.

The semi-annual dividend of the bank of England, for April 7, 1817, is fixed at 5 per cent.

Lord Castlereagh has stated it to be the intention of the British Government to observe strict neutrality between Spain and her revolted colonies.

Spain is said to have applied to England for assistance against her revolted subjects, and has been refused.

The amount of tea consumed in England amounted in the year 1814, to 24,640,000lb. The custom-house duty, in the course of that year, upon tea sold for internal consumption amounted,

At 6 per cent. to something about.....250,000l.
And the Excise duty, at 90 pr. ct. to..3,830,000

4,130,000l.

The internal consumption of the last year did not exceed 20,480,000lb of tea—less by above one-sixth than the consumption of 1814; while the revenue collected in 1816 amounted to somewhat less than 3,000,000l.; a decline, during only two short years, of above 4 millions of lbs. or 1-6th in the weight of tea consumed, and of nearly 1,100,000l. or more than a fourth in the ad valorem duties.

April 5.

Extract from the first report of the Select Committee on Finances, printed by order of the House of Commons.

The Committee to which was referred the subject of the *Income and Expenditure* of the United Kingdom for the year ending the 5th of January 1817, and the probable Income and Expenditure for the two succeeding years, have, in the report, proposed the reduction, regulation, or abolition of a list of places, which occupies six pages. The report will probably do much towards an economical reform.

April 7.

A Bill, which has recently received the Royal Assent gives great facility to persons who are desirous of proceeding as settlers to his majesty's provinces in North America, inasmuch as by reducing the Tonnage to be allowed to each individual during the passage, it enables the Masters of vessels, proceeding to these Colonies, to take passengers at a much lower rate than has been hitherto demanded. For the information of those who are desirous of availing themselves of the encouragement which is given by Government to settlers, we subjoin a copy of the reply given to applicants of this description:

Downing-Street, 1817.

"Sir—In reply to the inquiries which you have made with respect to the encouragement which will be given to persons, proceeding as Settlers to Canada, I am directed by Lord Bathurst to acquaint you, that it is not the intention of his Majesty's Government to provide during the present year any mode of conveyance for persons desirous of emigrating to British N. America. But that if such persons can provide for the expense of their own conveyance to Canada, Lord Bathurst will recommend them to the Governor of the province, in order that they may receive, on their arrival, a grant of land proportioned to their means of cultivation, and some assistance in agricultural implements."

Liverpool, April 17.

The appearance of the wheat lands in the principal corn districts, is generally good.—The season for spring corn sowing has been so fine, that the barleys are nearly got in through Norfolk, and the other eastern counties; and if the lands continue to work kindly, as they have done for the last two or three weeks, the oats will be got in seasonably.

Glasgow. April 20.

The shawl trade in Glasgow has improved so much as to enable the Manufacturers to advance their Journeymen's wages 4s. per week.

At most of the north country markets, the price of corn is fallen from 3 to 4s. per quarter.

Dublin. April 25.

The scarcity of provisions has been so great in Ireland, as to attract the attention of Government; but the prospect is, that the coming year will be a year of plenty.

More ground had been ploughed this year within 30 miles of Dublin than had ever been

before within the memory of any living person. The spring had set in three weeks earlier than usual, and an early and plentiful harvest was expected.

Married.] In London, on the 10th of April, at St. James's Church, the Earl of March, eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, to Lady Caroline Paget, oldest daughter of the Marquis of Anglesea.

In England, Mr. *J. Clarke*, formerly woolcomber, fish-monger, walking stationer, copperplate printer, perpetual motion projector, chair bottomer, working mouse machine-maker, and showman—but now, alas! bill distributor and poster, printer's devil! &c. to Mrs. *Sarah Spriggs*, relict of the late Mr. James Spriggs, match-timber and mop-merchant.

Died.] At Edinburgh, in the 37th year of his age, on Tuesday, 25th March, Michael Anderson, printer of the Edinburgh Journal.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur of March 3, announces the re-instatement of Prince Talleyrand in the place of High Chamberlain; and it is stated, that on the preceding day, he had an audience of the king for half an hour.

In the Sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies, on Friday, an objection was urged to a clause of the Budget, which assigns about seventy-five thousand pounds for the relief of Spanish, Portuguese, Egyptian, and other Emigrants. The Minister of the Interior defended the clause, and at the close of his speech there were some touching exhortations to moderation and forgiveness, which drew loud plaudits from all parties. There are, it seems, between four and five hundred Egyptian emigrants at Marseilles.

The Budget finally passed—133 to 88, the amendments having been got rid of by the previous question.

Paris, March 8.

The Dey of Algiers is said to have granted new facilities and great advantages to French commerce.

Funds at Paris, 8th March, 61f. 90c.

The French Marshal Savary, has published a pamphlet. He does not deny the murder of Wright, but throws the blame on Fouche.

The statue of General Moreau is one of the number which are to ornament the bridge of Louis 16th, at Paris.

They have commenced at Lyons the manufacture of Crape, in imitation of that of Canton. The Duchess of Angouleme has had the first piece.

A new law of exchange has been made in France.—Payment or acceptance of European drawn bills on France, must be demanded within six months from date, on pain of forfeiture of claim.

March 11.

The hotel de Brienne has been sold to government for 852,333 francs, by Marie Letitia Ramolino, widow of Charles Bonaparte.

The trial of Marshal Grouchy for high treason and contumacy, was to commence on the 17th or 18th of March. It was whispered in some of the circles at Paris, that a general law of Amnesty was under the contemplation of government.

M. Rioust, who had been prosecuted for writing a work entitled Carnot, has been condemned. He is fined 10,000 francs, and is to be imprisoned for two years.

March 15.

A new pamphlet, entitled La Coalition et La France, was seized yesterday evening. This act of authority took place at the requisition of the King's Attorney-General, who specifies, that he had received a diplomatic notice from the Duc de Richelieu, containing the official complaints of the British and Austrian Ambassadors on the violent attacks directed against their governments in this pamphlet.

The Emperor of Morocco has allowed grain to be exported to France, duty free.

March 17.

The Rhone, the Loire, the Rhine, the Marne, and the Seine have all overflowed their banks.

The Clergyman who refused to give absolution to a young lady, on the eve of her marriage, because her intended husband, *M. Picard*, was a dramatic writer, has been condemned to one month's detention at the Seminary, by the Metropolitan Chapter.

March 24.

It is mentioned in the Italian papers, that the Emperor of Austria has proposed to the King of Sardinia to have a canal cut at common expense, from Alexandria across the Appennines to the fort of Savore. This important work, which will form a communication between the Adriatic and the Gulf of Genes; and which will be of immense advantage to commerce, was projected and proposed in 1808 by the Count of Chabrol, the prefect of the department of Montenotte, and its execution was decreed and even begun.

On the 15th of March, about half past 3 o'clock in the day, several meteoric stones fell in the Cantons of Castelmoron and Monclar, in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, accompanied by violent detonations.

March 30.

A great disturbance has occurred at the Theatre Francaise, at the performance of a tragedy, in which there are many allusions to Bonaparte's present situation. Many persons were wounded. The riot was suppressed by the military, and general arrests were made. The author wishes to remain unknown. The repetition of the play is forbidden.

Louis is restored to health.

April 1.

British transports had arrived at Calais, for the purpose of taking a part of Wellington's army to England; 2500 of these troops were embarked on the 24th March.

There were no less than *nineteen* theatres and other places of exhibition open on the 9th March, in Paris and the suburbs.

Louis the 18th had ordered his palace to be new furnished, in order to give encouragement to the manufacturers in Lyons; and introduced, into numerous places, soup establishments, *a la Rumford*.

It was announced that the last colony to be surrendered to France by the treaty of Paris, (Senegal,) had been delivered up the 26th January.

The French stock continued rising. Five Per Cents were from 61 to 62.

Paris, April 5.

At Boulogne, a loan of 150,000 francs has been opened for the purchase of grain, for the purpose of furnishing bread at a cheaper rate to the working classes.

The slow but steady rise of French stocks is considered as good evidence of the permanency of the existing order of things.—Five per cents are from 63 to 64; a height we believe to which they seldom attained in the best days of Bonaparte.

Died.] In Paris, April 4, Marshal Andrew Massena, Prince of Esling, Duke of Rivoli, Grand Cross of St. Louis, the Legion of Honour, St Stephen, St Hubert, &c. aged 59. He was the second marshal of the French Empire, and his renown, as the "*favourite child of victory*," fills a large page of the French war annals. He was an early and sincere adherent to Louis 18th, and is said to have left fifteen millions of francs. He has left a widow, two sons and a daughter.

M. Amar, formerly of the Convention, and one of the Regicides. He was allowed to remain in France because he had not accepted any office after Bonaparte's return from Elba.

SPAIN.

February 16.

Spain is represented to be in a very unquiet and oppressed condition. Internal communication is very much obstructed, and misery reigns in every part of the country, especially among the troops. The greatest part of the army is in Catalonia, where soldiers and labourers are dying with hunger.

An insurrection has taken place at Valencia, which has cost many lives, and the garrison of that city has been changed on account of the unwillingness it manifested to assist in quelling the disturbances. A new levy or contribution of 10,000 men is about to be made without distinction of classes, and they are intended to replace the old troops whose time is up, and whose fidelity is suspected.

The illustrious Deputy of the late Cortes, Garcia Herreros, lately died in his confinement at the presidio of Alucema, on the coast of Africa. The hardships he experienced during his previous captivity for nearly 2 years in the dungeons of Madrid, had so much debilitated his health and preyed on his constitution, that it was impossible for him long to survive the horrors of a fortress, which, from its insalubrity and want of supplies even of water, is not suitable for the punishment of the very worst malefactor.

The King of Spain has issued a further order for the release of State Prisoners.—Many still remain.

An earthquake was felt at Barcelona on the 18th of March, which was likewise felt at Lerida, at Saragossa, and at Madrid. It was very severe and extensive.

SWITZERLAND.

Emigrations to America from Switzerland, and the southern parts of Germany are numerous—the Swiss government is endeavouring to check them.

Lausanne, March 21.

Intelligence from Altorf, of the 10th of March, mentions, that, by reason of the great quantities of snow and ice, the inhabitants of these mountainous countries are in continual danger. In the Cantons of Glaris, and Uri, the falling of the masses of snow has destroyed a great number of farms, and likewise the pasture ground and cattle. The roof of one church has been forced in.

The news from Tyrol is equally distressing.

A number of successive earthquakes, up to the 14th, have affected the whole chain of the Alps, and caused much terror, as well as injury, by avalanches.

In connexion with the subject of these earthquakes, it is interesting to notice the fact, that the present season throughout Switzerland and Germany, and almost all Europe, has been, and is, remarkably fine; the labours of the farmer having commenced two months earlier this Spring than last. On the subject of the phenomena exhibited in Europe, much speculation has been indulged.

ITALY.

Rome, January 10.

A great quantity of papers relative to the Stuart family and the attempts of the Pretender have been lately seized and sealed by order of Government. The whole quantity weighed 7 tons. They begin with James 2d, and come down to the death of Cardinal York. They embrace every thing, from plots of invasion and correspondence with foreign powers, to the amour of the Pretender, and the domestic details of the Court of Albany. Nearly all the principal families in Scotland and Ireland appear to have been engaged in the Pretender's cause.

The Pope has restored the independence of the little republic of St. Marino.

His Holiness the Pope, though now in his 75th year, is in the full enjoyment of his health and faculties. He has recently concluded the arrangements relating to religion in the kingdom of Brazil; and has demonstrated in it all that wisdom of which he has given so many proofs.

A new census of Rome has been taken, and the number of souls found to be 129,000. Turin contains 86,583 souls.

Naples, Feb. 18.

Charles IV. of Spain is daily expected here; accompanied by his Queen, and the Ex-Prince of Peace.

March 5.

The English have augmented their force in the *Ionian Republic*. The allied Sovereigns have placed this republic under the Protectorship of Great Britain; which to maintain itself, must have a large military force, and execute exact justice.

The population of the islands which compose this republic is estimated as follows:

Corfu,	60,000
Cephalona,	60,000
Zante,	40,000
St. Maura,	20,000
Cerigo,	10,000
Thiaki,	8,000
Paxo,	3,000
Total,	206,000

Messina, March 15.

After several days of cold and severe weather, the north wind ceased yesterday suddenly, and we began to enjoy the mild temperature of spring. At ten minutes before six in the evening, the beauty of the day was disturbed by the violent shock of an earthquake. This phenomenon, which recalls such sad remembrances amongst us, though of short duration, was attended with a most tremendous uproar. The houses in this city, however, have not experienced the least damage.

Rome, March 29.

The Prince Carignan is daily expected in this city. As he is heir to the throne of Sardinia, in the event of the decease of the reigning King and the Prince of Genoa, without male issue, some importance is attached to his visit. It is conjectured that a contract of affiance is on the *tapis* between this Prince and the Princess, daughter of the Queen of Etruria, now resident in this city, who is, at this time, but 7 years old.

Lucien Bonaparte has demanded of the Pope a passport for the United States of America; but it is not known whether it will be granted to him. The other members of the Bonaparte family, who are at Rome, are doing very well. Among the foreigners whom they admit into their Society are a great many British.

Longevity. On the 15th of December a Catholic Priest proceeded on foot to the Cathedral of Adria in Lombardy, and returned thanks for having attained his 110th year, without infirmities or sickness! He was accompanied by an immense concourse of people, and chaunted the Cathedral service in a firm, manly, and dignified voice.

The Ex-Empress, Maria Louisa. This Princess lives in a style of great splendour at Parma, but without ostentation. With the Noblesse of the country she has little society. The greater part of them were ruined in their property by the French Revolution; and the whole body like the rest of their brethren in most parts of Italy, are at the very lowest ebb in point of character and education.

The disposition of the Ex-Empress, Maria Louisa, is extremely mild; her manners unassuming. Her natural reserve, the French mistook for hauteur, of which, in fact, she has not the slightest trait. The few persons whom she admits to her society, are so far from being treated as if they were paying their court to a Princess, that they soon feel themselves easy in their conversation with her. The usual accomplishments of her sex she possesses in more than the usual degree. She plays on the violin, and sings extremely well.

GERMANY.

Ratisbon, February 10.

This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Prince Primate, Charles de Dalberg, Archbishop of Ratisbon, *ci-devant* Grand Duke of Frankfort, died in this city. He was also Co-adjutor of the Elector of Mayence, to whom this territory belonged; and Bishop of Constance. On the dissolution of the Confederation of the Rhine by the battle of Leipsick, and the consequent loss of his Grand Dutchy, he obtained from the Diet of the Empire the principalities of Ratisbon and Aschaffenbourg, with the title of Prince Primate. He was a man of science, and one of the honorary members of the French Institute, with Fox, Jefferson, Weyne, Humboldt, &c.

The Prince of Schwartzenburg is said to have been cured of his *paralysis* by an attack of the *gout*.

Munich, March 11.

The Princess of Wales arrived here from Milan. The Court offered her apartments in the palace, but she declined taking them.—She will probably stay some time here, and then, as she does not return to England, set out on some new expedition. She goes to Court, and is attended in her walks by her ladies, three Turks and several footmen.

She is one of the most singular characters of the age.

Elberfield, March 12.

There have passed through our town within the last fortnight two prisoners of war, returning from Russia. They have stated, that there are still in the remote provinces

of Russia many prisoners, who only want the necessary means to return to their country. One of these soldiers was a Frenchman, the other a native of this town. He had dwelt in a Russian town named Gevserdemensky-Gorod, which seemed to be situated towards the south, but a very great distance from Moscow. In the month of March, 1816, the time of his departure, there were there 300 prisoners, all Germans. The Frenchman had resided, up to July, 1616, in a place named Molanka, which he stated was situated in Siberia. On the 18th of July he had set out from it with a column of 700 prisoners, 23 officers, and nine medical men, under the conduct of a captain; but only 300 arrived on the frontier of Prussia, the rest having perished on the way. About the end of January they arrived at Berlin; the Frenchman set out from that city with 41 Hessians for Cassel. He assures us, that when the column passed the town of Cologna, there were in it 720 other prisoners of war engaged at work on a canal which they were digging near that town, and which they said was to be united with the Black Sea. At Moscow he had seen 1,100 other prisoners, French, Germans, and Neapolitans. According to what he had heard, there were 4000 foreign soldiers at this moment on the march to Germany. The Authorities of Elberfield have prepared a process verbal of the assertions of the two soldiers.—Le Moniteur.

Vienna, March 16.

Prince Antony of Saxony, and the Arch Dutchess Maria Theresa, his consort, sister to the Emperor, are at present on a visit at this Court. The Prince of Bavaria, brother to the Empress, is also here. Preparations are making for the departure of the Arch Dutchess, betrothed to the infant Peter of Portugal, for Brazil.

The actual armed force of Austria is computed at 353,000 men.

Manheim, March 31

A considerable sensation and no little dissatisfaction have been excited, by a note addressed by the Elector of Hesse Cassel to the Diet, in which he refuses to recognize their right of interfering between him and his subjects, some of whom has carried their complaints and reclamations to the Diet. In the case of the Steward Hoffman, the Diet had decreed restitution and indemnity, which the Elector has declined according, as at the instance of the Diet. The members of this assembly have highly resented this indignity, and published an answer to the note of the Landgrave, in which they maintain their right of interposing, on the ground that "Germany had not been delivered, at the price of the blood of her people, from a foreign yoke, and restored to the dominion of legitimate sovereigns, to be made the victim of arbitrary impositions." The Sovereigns have generally avowed their determination to support the authority of the Diet.

Prince Ferdinand of Wurtemburgh, lately married to madamoi-elle de Metternich, is to be appointed Viceroy of the Lombard Venetian Kingdom.

NETHERLANDS.

Brussels, March 1.

Abbe Fœre has been imprisoned at Brussels.

Some disturbances, which the military quelled, have taken place in French Flanders, from the scarcity of provisions.

A new duty is laid on shipping entering and leaving the Scheldt. The inhabitants of Belgium complain of it.

The population of the Netherlands is estimated at 5,226,000.

March 29.

The Prince of Broglio, Bishop of Ghent, has been proceeded against for his presumption in forbidding the Ecclesiastics in his diocess, to grant absolution to such as had sworn fidelity to the King and Constitution.

April 2.

The number of English embarked and embarking at Calais, to return to England, amounts to 6,500, including all the superior officers and Commissaries going home. The horses that go with them are from 1000 to 1200, both of the cavalry and artillery. These troops take with them 30 pieces of artillery, and the necessary ammunition wagons. The British cavalry remaining in France are still to remain in the same cantonments, on the sea-coast of French Flanders.

PRUSSIA.

Brandenburg, Feb. 16.

According to official accounts, symptoms of the plague have appeared in Moldavia, and the Austrian government has suspended communications with that country, and ordered a quarantine of 20 days at Chevnowitz for goods and persons.

Berlin, March 29.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Anhalt-Bembourg, arrived in this city last evening, with the Princess Louisa his daughter, the intended bride of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Prussia.

March 30.

The Prussian Council of State have assembled at the Royal Palace, in this city. Their proceedings were commenced by a communication from his Majesty, accompanied by the ordinance, directing the formation and prescribing the duties of the Council. The Prince de Hardenberg, the President, delivered in the name of the Council, an address of thanks to the King, who terminated the sitting by a speech, expressing his confidence in the wisdom and attachment of the Council. Among the mem-

bers of this are, Prince Blucher, Count Bulow, and Prince de Wittgenstein. The Council was in three days afterwards to proceed to business.

It is expected this Council will form a new constitution for Prussia, and a new system of finance.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, March 26.

A Swedish writer against Bernadotte's becoming King, has been condemned to death, but fled, and is outlawed.

The Swedes possess 5,000 trophies of victories in former times.

The Treaty of Commerce lately concluded between Sweden and the United States of North America, upon principles of reciprocity, is ratified by the King, but will of course not be made public here till after the ratification is received from America.

Upon the invitation of the Russian Court, his Majesty the King of Sweden has acceded to the Holy Alliance.

The conspiracy which had been formed at Stockholm for the purpose of assassinating the Prince Royal and his son, on the 12th March, was communicated to him in an anonymous letter in time to defeat the plot.

The son of Gustavus, who was set aside to make room for Bernadotte, is living at the court of Wirtemburg, the king being his cousin; he is an accomplished young man, about twenty, educated in the Protestant religion. He is besides nephew to the Emperor Alexander.

Count Gyllerstrom, marshal of the court and proprietor of estates in Pomerania, is exiled from the kingdom; he is to leave this capital in three days. There exists here at this moment a fermentation in the public mind, of which it is impossible to foresee the consequences. The government displays great energy. Vigorous measures are spoken of, proper to repress the parties which are showing themselves in the kingdom.

Mr. Collin, Optician of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, has invented an instrument, by means of which, objects at the bottom of the sea may be distinguished, at the depth of sixty fathoms, or three hundred and sixty feet.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, March 8.

The amount of goods imported into this place last year was above 90,000,000 of roubles, and that of goods exported nearly 77 millions and a half. A new Imperial Decree has been issued, respecting travelling from, and to Russia, the object of which is to extend the communication of the subjects with foreign countries.

The Grand Duke of Russia, Nicholas, will arrive at Berlin about the 15th of March, where his marriage with the Princess Charlotte is to be solemnized.

The Emperor has induced the nobility of Courland to give freedom to their peasants.

The Russian Captain Gallownin, three years a prisoner at Japan, is about to publish a narrative.

The bears have appeared in much larger numbers than usual between Irkutsk and Nerischinck, in Siberia, 12 or 1500 leagues from the capital of Russia. They penetrated with fury into the hamlets and remote habitations, the inhabitants of which had for a time much difficulty in repelling their attacks. About Werchne Oudensk, there were 400 of these ferocious animals.

ASIA.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Feb. 15.

M. Von Rosenfield, who had attracted universal attention by the inoculation of the plague, after having happily passed thirty-eight days in the Lazaretto without any accident, was attacked by the disorder on the thirty-ninth day, and on the fortieth fell a victim to his exertions in favour of humanity.

The Turkish Government still resists the importunities of the British Ambassador for it to acknowledge the Independence of the Ionian Republic.

An earthquake has recently done much damage at Jerusalem.

It is said that, after some skirmishing between the Turks and Persians, their differences have been adjusted. It is also asserted that the new Governor of Bagdad has taken possession of the government without bloodshed.

The Grand Seignior is upon the best footing with the Deys of Algiers, of Tunis, and of Tripoli. It is generally supposed that he will avail himself of this circumstance to act with vigour against the rebel Bashaws of Egypt.

Constantinople has been again a prey to the ravages of fire. On the 13th of Feb. 300 houses were burnt; and on the 21st another fire broke out in the same quarter, which destroyed all those which the first conflagration had spared. Whether this terrible visitation was the effect of accident or design is not mentioned.

It is stated, that from Odyssa, last year there were exported, in 1366 ships, goods to the value of 5,406,000 roubles, and only to the amount of 403,660 roubles imported. Among the 846 large ships which arrived, were 407 Russian, 258 English, 101 Austrian, 25 French, 23 Turkish, 15 Swedish, &c.

EAST INDIES.

Calcutta, Dec. 25.

The Javanese, it would appear, are not so well reconciled to their old masters, the Dutch, having again the dominion over them, as to leave the new authorities without apprehensions of serious evils taking place on

the departure of the English. A reinforcement of Dutch troops was expected at Batavia, about the end of November; and it is not improbable, that, until they arrive, the English will not take their leave.

The Rajah of Nepaul has died lately of the small pox. One of his queens, one of his concubines, and five other females, were voluntarily burned on his funeral pile.

A native of Burdwan, 18 years old, born blind, lately received his sight at the hands of Doctor Luxmore, a distinguished operator. When any object was presented to him, after he had acquired his new faculty, he could declare its colour, but none of its other qualities, without subjecting it to the scrutiny of his other faculties, in the use of which he had been experienced.

An expert swimmer and diver has been lately hung at Calcutta, for drowning women, when they were bathing, by swimming under the water and seizing them by the feet, and dragging them under, to rob them of their ornaments, which they always wear while bathing.

AFRICA.

It is understood that the Deys of Tunis and Tripoli have not made any change in their measures towards the Christian powers; that their forces are in the same state as that in which they were at the time of Lord Exmouth's expedition; that as for the Dey of Algiers, he has, in a great measure, repaired the fortifications of that Port; that he already reckons in his marine, eighteen armed brigs, which are daily exercised in his presence in the road.

The troops of the country adore the Dey; they have perfectly acquired the European military tactics, and the Ottoman Porte, with whom the Dey is on the best terms, will probably exert itself to undertake something against the Pasha of Egypt.

AMERICA.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Revolution in Chili. On the 12th February, in the plains of Chacabuco, a division of the royal army, 1,400 strong, was defeated with great loss by the patriot forces under the command of Jose De San Martin: 250 killed, 600, including all officers, taken prisoners, a standard, 1,000 stand of arms, and 2 field pieces, constitute the loss of the royalists, while the patriots lost but 150 men.

After the battle, the royal governor, Marco del Pont, fled: no vessels at Valparaiso to aid his escape, fled to the south, but was soon apprehended. On the 13th February, Brig. Gen. Don Bernardo O'Higgins, who, together with Don Manuel Soler, had distinguished himself in the battle of Chacabuco, was placed, by the people of St. Jago, at the head of the government, with the title of Supreme Director.

VENEZUELA.

Barcelona, after having been taken and held by the patriots, for a few weeks, was retaken by the royalists on the 7th of April.

MEXICO.

The republican cause in this province is represented as likely to succeed. The patriot forces are stated at 15,000 men, well organized and disciplined, and under able leaders occupying the heart of the country.

This section of the country, embracing a population of one million souls, is under the government of a congress. These republicans have taken the United States for their model, and if report be true, that Apodaca, the Governor, who was said to have cut off their last hope, by taking the principal patriot officers into his service, took that step more certainly to effect the independence of Mexico, which he is now supposed to intend, the prospect is, that the second sovereign power in the western hemisphere will be the nearest neighbour to the United States.

The city of Mexico contains 130,000 inhabitants.

BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 18.

Monte Video has surrendered to the Portuguese, but the Spanish forces are laying waste the surrounding country, and concentrating themselves for another contest, in which it is thought probable that they will succeed.

Buenos Ayres stands on the river La Plate, 220 miles from its mouth. The harbour is one of the worst in the world, shallow and unsheltered. The town contains about 50,000 inhabitants. The country is populous, and the soil rich. The price of a good horse is 50 cents, and so up to 20 dollars; of a bullock, 2 dollars to 7; of sheep, in the interior, 6 1-4 cents a head. The country abounds in fruit trees, and vines, but there are few or no forest trees.

PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

Revolution in Brazil. On the 6th March a revolution commenced at Pernambuco, and on the 7th a new provincial Government was established, and every thing restored to tranquillity.

It seems the revolutionists had been maturing their designs for several years, and for their consummation, had fixed on the birth day of one of the Princes of Portugal, when all the military would be under array at the celebration, and which would arrive in June. But the scheme leaking out by accident, about sixty of the principal patriots were proscribed, and Domingos Jose Martius, the most considerable of the whole, was seized and imprisoned. On the 6th, however, as the Adjutant was reading to a regiment on duty, the names of certain others who had been proscribed, he called the name of an officer standing near him, who instantly killed him. The patriots forthwith declared themselves. Martins was liberated by the intre-

pidity of his younger brother, and taking the lead of his associates, the citizens joining with his armed followers, the military force of the government was soon subdued or brought over. The Governor himself, who had fled to Port Broon, was, together with the fort, delivered up by his own soldiery.

The Provisional Government is in the hands of four men, viz. Martins, Montenegro, Araugo, Mendosa, who are represented to be men of capacity and vigour.

The officers of the old government for the most part are retained by the new; with such moderation and unanimity has the revolution been conducted. Despatches have been sent to Great Britain and the United States by the new government, requesting the recognition of its independence, and offering liberal terms of commercial intercourse. The province, or captainship of Pernambuco, extends from Rio Grande south to Rio St. Francisco, about 540 miles, and contains about 3,000,000 of inhabitants. It is the most valuable part of the Brazils, and that from which the prince has derived his richest revenue.

Parahra and Rio Grande have declared themselves independent.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Montreal, April 15.

Statement of imports and exports at the Port of St. Johns, for the quarter ending 5th April, 1817.

IMPORTS.

195 bbls. pot and pearl ashes; 24,448 pounds butter; 10,945 do. cheese; 3,287 do. tallow; 6,400 do. fr. codfish; 300 do. honey; 275 do. poultry; 30 do. flax; 109 bushels nuts; 43 do. oats; 33 do. apples; 22 do. grass seed; 3 bushels flaxseed; 30,900 feet pine boards; 44 feet maple do. 1400 staves; 14 boxes garden seeds; 260 geese; 30 turkies: 7 tons hay; 3 bls. 133 kegs, and 200 jars oysters; 214 head cattle.

EXPORTS.

11,590 lbs. dry codfish; 400 do. flour 1,539 bushels salt; 64 do. wheat; 73 1-2 bls. fish; 487 gallons rum; 45 do. brandy; 33 do. gin.

Kingston, April 19.

A flock of 315 sheep, belonging to captain W. Gill, has been wintered on the Gallos Island, on Lake Ontario, without a single handful of hay, or any covering but the bushes. They were salted regularly twice a week. They subsisted entirely on ground hemlock and moss wood. In the severest weather they retired to the swamps. The sheep are in better order this spring than they were when they were put on the island last fall. This island lies 39 miles from Kingston, and 32 from Sackett's Harbour.

Married.] Mr. Edward Hartley, merchant, to Miss Martha Moore. Mr. J. H. Dorwin, to Miss Isabella Williamson.

Died.] Mr. Joseph Gouvereau. Dame Elisabeth de Chapelle Corne. Rev. Jehosaphat Mountain, D. D. aged 70. Official of Lower Canada, and Rector of Christ Church, Montreal.

Quebec, March 6.

On Sunday afternoon, left town for the Indian country, the Hon Wm. Bacuellor Coltman, and John Fletcher, Esq. with a Proclamation, in the name of the Prince Regent for healing the differences and contentions between the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies.

April 19.

The season is more backward than remembered by some of the oldest inhabitants in the country: the ground is no where visible in any part of the country surrounding Quebec. The ice on the river is apparently as strong as in the month of March, and carrioles and sleighs still pass without danger. From every appearance there is room to apprehend a very backward spring.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The President of the United States is making a tour of the middle and northern states.

Promotions and appointments to fill vacancies in the army of the United States.

Corps of Artillery.—2d. lieut. Wm. Coffie, to be 1st lieut. 20th April, 1817, vice Kincaid, resigned. 3d lieut. John R. Sloo, to be 2d lieut. 20th April, 1817, vice Coffie, promoted. 3d lieut. Henry Griswold, to be 2d lieut. 1st May, 1817, vice Campbell, resigned.

1st regiment of Infantry.—Brevet lt. col. Jas. V. Ball, major of the 6th infantry, to be lt. col. 31st March, 1817, vice Croghan, resigned. Brevet major R. Whartenby, captain of the 7th infantry, to be major, 30th April, 1817, vice Jesup, promoted.

3d regiment of Infantry.—Brevet col. Thomas S. Jesup, major of the 1st infantry, to be lt. col. 30th April, 1817, vice Brearley, promoted.

4th regiment of Infantry.—1st. lieut. Otho W. Callis, to be captain, 12th March, 1817, vice Taylor, resigned. 2d lieut. Richard M. Sands, to be 1st lieut. 12th March, 1817, vice Callis, promoted.

5th regiment of Infantry.—2d lieut. Edmund Kirby, to be 1st lieut. 1st. May, 1817, vice Adams, resigned.

6th regiment of Infantry.—Brevet major, Gad Humphreys, captain, to be major. 31st March, 1817, vice Ball promoted. Brevet capt. Elijah Boardman, 1st lieutenant, to be captain, 31st March, 1817, vice Humphreys, promoted. 2d lt. John Ellison, to be 1st. lieut. 31st March, 1817, vice Boardman, promoted.

7th regiment of Infantry.—Brevet colonel D. Brearley, lieutenant colonel of the 3d infantry, to be colonel, 30th April, 1817, vice M'Donald resigned. 1st lieutenant John H. Malloro, to be captain, 30th April, 1817, vice Whartenby, promoted. 2d lieutenant Richard W. Scott, to be 1st lieutenant. 30th April, 1817, vice Ross resigned 2d lieutenant

Lewis Lewshe, to be 1st lieutenant, 30th April, 1817, vice Goodwyn, resigned.

8th regiment of Infantry.—1st lieutenant Thomas Mountjoy, to be captain, 15th January, 1817, vice M'Keon. 1st lieutenant Robert Houston, to be captain 31st March, 1817, vice Bissell, resigned. 2d lieutenant George Kennerly, to be 1st lieutenant, 15th January, 1817, vice Mountjoy, promoted. 2d lieutenant R. Humphreys, to be 1st lieutenant, 31st March, 1817, vice Houston, promoted.

Rifle Regiment.—Brevet lieut. col. Talbot Chambers, major, to be lieutenant colonel, 8th March, 1817, vice Hamilton resigned. Brevet major Willoughby Morgan, captain, to be major, 8th March, 1817, vice Chambers promoted. 1st lieutenant James S. M'Intosh, to be captain, 8th March, 1817, vice Morgan, promoted. 2d lieutenant Abner Harrison, to be 1st lieutenant, 1st March, 1817, vice Lavel, resigned. 2d lieutenant John Hollingsworth, to be 1st lieutenant, 8th March, 1817, vice M'Intosh, promoted. 2d lieutenant Bennet Riley, to be 1st lieutenant, 31st March, 1817, vice Hellolston, resigned.

Appointments.—Perrin Willis, late captain 2d infantry, to be major, and assistant adjutant general, 3d April, 1817. Elisha L. Allen, to be hospital surgeon's mate, 8th March, 1817. George C. Clitherall, to be hospital surgeon's mate, 8th March, 1817. John Carpenter, to be hospital surgeon's mate, 9th April, 1817. W. J. Clark, to be hospital surgeon's mate, 26th April, 1817. Arthur Nelson, to be surgeon's mate, 5th infantry, April 26th, 1817.

Marine corps of the United States List of officers to the retained corps, under the Act of Congress passed on the third day of March, 1817 entitled "An Act to fix the Peace Establishment of the marine corps" Franklin Wharton, lieutenant colonel commandant.

May 5. Captains.— Anthony Gale, Archibald Henderson, Richard Smith, R. D. Wainright, William Anderson, Samuel Miller, John M. Gamble, Alfred Grayson, William Strong.

First Lieutenants.—F. B. Bellvue, Charles Broom, Lyman Kellogg, Benjamin Richardson, Samuel E. Watson, Francis B. White, Wm. L. Brownlow, William Nicoll, Thomas W. Legge, Charles Lord, W. H. Freeman, Levi Twiggs, Joseph L. Kuhn, John Harris, Henry Olcott, Samuel B. Johnston.

The following eight second lieutenants are promoted first lieutenants, April 18th, 1817.

Thomas A. Linton, James I. Mills, Richard Auchmuty, Park G. Howe, James Edelin, George B. English Christopher Ford, Richard D. Green.

Second Lieutenants.—Edward S. Nowell, Elijah J. Weed, Robert M. Desha, Shubael Butterfield, John S. Page, Thomas G. Chase, Henry E. Dix, Robert Kyman, Aug. A. Nicholson, John A. Duncan, Edward B. Newton, Augustus De Rumford, William Brown.

ART. 13. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

MARRIED.] At Dover, mr John Stockwer, of Boston, to miss Martha Trask. Mr. William Perkins to miss Nancy Read. Mr. John Tapley to miss Lydia Read. At Gilmanton, mr. Peter Folsom 3d, to miss Joanna Smith. At Haverhill, William Jarvis, Esq. late American consul at Lisbon, to miss Ann D. Bartlett. At Hennicker, lieutenant James H. Ballard, of the United States army, to miss Maria Darling. At Portsmouth, Captain John Salter to miss Sarah Tibbetts. Mr. Eben Lord to miss Susan Hickey.

Died.] At Chesterfield, mr. William James, 25. At Concord, Mr. Barnard, 63. At Dover, Mrs. Anna Farrar, 60. At Hampton, mr. Thomas Leavitt, 41. At Hanover, mr. Amos Wardell & London Jerry, Rev James Adams. At Portsmouth, mrs. Mary Sheafe, Mary Morse, 66. Mr. Samuel Lear, 62. Mrs. Charlotte Hardy, 34. Mrs. Abigail Marsh, 92. At Haverhill, Myra Montgomery, 22.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, May 2.

The formation of an oblong Area 250 feet in length and 100 feet broad, leading from Court-street to Brattle Square, which is to be terminated by a magnificent edifice for the accommodation of all the Scientific, Literary and other Societies in this place, is to be immediately commenced. This building will present two splendid fronts—one immediately upon Brattle Square, and the other aspect distant about 250 feet from Court-street. The Athenæum, the Agricultural, Antiquarian, Historical, Linnæan, and Philosophical SOCIETIES will here be supplied with commodious and elegant rooms for the reception of their respective collections.

The estimated amount which will be required to carry this scheme into effect is about 100,000 dolls. which can probably be readily obtained: since it is easy to be demonstrated that, by the execution of the whole plan, a very considerable private profit can be combined with interesting improvements, which, if not now adopted, may be for ever abandoned. We make a very limited calculation when we say, that more than 100 persons in Boston are worth upwards of 100,000 dlls. each; of consequence it requires only a subscription of two months interest upon their capital (or 1000 dolls.) to build the contemplated structure.

It has lately been decided, in the Supreme Court of this State, that the captain of a *registered*, as well as of a *licensed* vessel, bound to

a port in the United States, is not *obliged* to take an *outward* pilot on board.

The cut-worms this spring have done much damage to the grass, in this State. They commence their depredations about 5 o'clock P. M. and cease about 7 in the morning. Their progress is in a right line, and when Their progress is in a right line, and when they meet obstructions, they per-severe till they surmount them or perish. Furrows cut in front of their march have been found, in most cases, an effectual obstacle. They do not touch clover. This insect is in the caterpillar form, and is not the larva of the locust, which resembles the locust itself, and is of a brown colour with a light longitudinal stripe; its head is lighter than its body, and it appears very voracious.

Married.] At Boston, mr. Peleg Sprague to miss Nancy Lovett. Mr. Amos Read to miss Abigail Davidson. Mr. Math. Freeman, jr. merchant of Concord, to miss Charlotte Kettell. Harrison Gray Otis, jr. Esq. to miss Eliza Henderson Boardman. Mr. Stephen Ingalls to miss Mary Wright. Mr. Samuel Mc Kay to miss Catherine Gordon Dexter. Mr. Joshua Crane to miss Lucy Sangar. Mr. John Hammond to miss Elizabeth Fessenden. Mr. Isaac Butterfield to miss Elizabeth A. Burnham. Mr. Pearson Wild, jr. of Braintree, to miss Elizabeth H. Thayer. Mr. Benjamin West, jr. to miss Eliza Ann Jarvis. Mr. Henry Bell to miss Betsey Sanford. Mr. Daniel Safford to miss Sarah Ashton. Captain Reuben Russell, of Nantucket, to miss Phebe Stevens. Mr. Adam Foster to miss Hannah Champney. Mr. Joseph Gragg to miss Susannah Grage. Nantucket, mr. James Baker to mrs. Mary Dunham. Ipswich, mr. Levi Lord to miss Elizabeth Kimball. Mr. Thomas S. Ross to miss Abigail Goodhue. Mr. Thomas Gould to miss Lydia Burnham. Mr. John C. Jewett to miss Judith Martin. Mr Charles Dodge to miss Eliza Grew. South-Reading, Doctor Thaddeus Spaulding to miss Sarah Hart. Charlestown, Samuel Y. Knowell, of Boston, to miss Nancy Calder. Newburyport, mr. Joshua B. Bacon to miss Sarah Ann Perkins. Hingham, mr. Alexander Hitchborn to miss Cinderella Gardner. Mr. Nathaniel Upham to miss Phebe Kimball. Mr. Benjamin C. Frost to miss Lydia Rice. Framingham, mr. Jonathan Hill to mrs. Elizabeth Cole. Mr. Dana Manson to miss Eliza Sanger. Dedham, mr. John W. Child, of Roxbury, to miss Sally Richards. Mr. Janson Harshorn, of Roxbury, to miss Olive Ellis. Natick, Doctor Alexander Thayer to miss Susan Bigelow. Salem, mr. David Becket to miss Elizabeth Townsend. Levi Wallis to miss Mary Bartell. Amherst, mr. John Putnam to miss Sabrina Wiley. Quincy, mr. Jedediah Adams, jr. to miss Preble Brackett. Mr. Thomas Taylor to miss Ann Adams. Portland, Rev. Joseph F. Chamberlin to miss Mary C. Delano. Mr. Nathan Sawyer, of Boston, to miss Harriot Little. Mr. John Lassell to miss Mary Thomas. Mr. Webber Noble to miss Sarah Green. Mr. Richard S. Goodhue to miss Sally Quincy. Randolph, Jonathan Wild to miss Relief Niles. Rochester, Captain John Gurney to miss Dolly Bolles. Fairhaven, mr. Thomas Allen, of Dartmouth, to miss Polly W. Collins. Rehoboth, Deac. Reuben King, to miss Mary Garfield both of Attleborough. Beverly, Captain Samuel Ives to miss Mary Dyson. Mr. Benjamin Elliot to miss Susan Smith. Springfield, T. Dickman, editor, to miss Sarah Brewer. Westminster, Rev. Cyrus Mann to miss Nancy Sweetser. Scituate, mr. Elijah D. Wild, of Hingham, to miss Temperance James. Wilbraham, Rev. David L. Hann to miss Eunice Sexton. Newbury, mr. Robert Griffis to miss Nancy Bartlett. East Hampton, mr. Richard Morgan to miss Roxana Alvord. Granton, mr. Reuben P. Leland to miss Lucretia D Ellis. Mr. Joseph Greenwood to miss Elizabeth U. Warren. Hallowell, (D. M.) mr. Ichabod Nutter to miss Sarah Copeland. Vassalborough, mr. Daniel Marshal to miss Elizabeth Deunett.

Died.] At Boston, mrs. Hannah Gilbert, 34. Miss Clarissa Wells, 19. Mrs. Sarah Gould, 36. Wm. Henry Barnard, 4. Christopher Sheppard, 78. Hannah Hayden, 84. John Homer, 81. Mrs. Abigail Brooks, 84. James E. Guild, 11 months Mrs. Joanna Powers, 60. Elizabeth Dominicque, 3 months. Mrs. Sarah Rainsford, 34. Mr. Zimri Eveleth, 56. John L. Towling. Mr. Henry Spear, 37. Charles L. Simpson, 14 months. Mas Elizabeth Porter, 30. Mrs. Gracy Curtis, 47. Charles Kennedy, 5. At sea, mr. George Gore, of Boston, 33. Mrs. Anna Bartlett, 93. Captain Nathaniel Goodvell, 40. mrs. Anna Kingman, 57. mrs. Ann Southack, 67. mr. Joseph Allen Crocker, 29. mr. Thomas Jones, 92. mr. Jonathan Abrams, 73. mr. John Fisk, 75. mrs. Sarah Phillips, 65. At Barre, mr. James Hamilton, 83. At Bath, Rebecca M. Marsh, 14. mr. John Whittamer, of Bath, at sea. mrs. Priscilla Smith, 45. At Beverly, mrs. Eunice Gould, 14. At Bickford, Captain Lewis Young, 42. At Brickstown, mrs. Susan Parker, 32. Cambridgeport, mr. Noah Butts, 43. At Castine, Captain John Perkins, 70. Charlestown, mr. Thomas Knox, 75. mrs. Joanna Ireland, 35. At Connville, miss Sally Fowler, 23. At Cumberland, Doctor Abel Mason. At Dedham, mr. John Kilbourn, 35. At Dorchester, mr. Samuel Richards, 52. At Falmouth, mrs. Eunice Merril, 34. At Goshen, Captain Thomas Weeks, 82. At Grafton, miss Anna Flagg, 23. At Hallowell, mr Wm. E. Wingate, 26. At Hubbardvard, mr. Ellis C Tyler, 43. At Hingham, Nathaniel G. Smith, Deputy Sheriff. At Harvard, mr. Ellis C Tyler, 43. At Hubbardston, mr. Wm. Britton, 19. At Hingham,

mrs. Lucy Lincoln, 47. At Stockbridge, mr. Wm. Root, 51. At Saco, major gen. Cyrus King, 54, late member of congress. At Salem, mrs. Susan Beckett 94. mr. John Norfolk, 75. mrs. Mary Toppin Pickman, 73. mrs. Eliza Sprague. mr. John Devereux, 63. miss Elsy Devereux, 18. Widow Luscomb, 30. At Pittsfield, mr Daniel Parsons, 44. At Worcester, Captain Joseph Holbrook, 68. mr. Robert B. Brigham, 41. Newbury, mrs. Martha Morse, 33. mrs. Sarah Adams, 28. mr. Joseph Jaques, 90. At Newburyport, Charles Enoch Pike, 17. mr. Jonathan Call, 66. At Milford, mr. Thomas Bowker, 27. At Phillipston, Captain Thacher Rich, 77. At Mendon, mrs. Chloe Southwick. 71. At Suffield, Captain Oliver Parsons, 43. At Nantucket, mr. Jethro Mitchell, 78. At Westport, mr. Benjamin Gifford, 59. At Alfred, mr Jonah Ponah, jr. 23. At Fryburg, mr. Asa Buck. Samuel Buck. At Phillipsburg, mrs. Mary Hill, 40. At Kennebunk, mr. Joseph Hobbs, 74. At Vienna, James Cockran, 50. At Bowdoinham, David Plumer, 23. At Medford, mrs. Ruth Harvington, 40. At Tewksbury, Deac. Ezra Kendall, 97. At Deerfield, Doctor Elihu Ashly, 66. At Howe, Horace Burr, 17, of hydrophobia, occasioned by skinning a fox which had died of that disease many weeks before. At New Bedford. mrs. Catherine Howland. Mr. Joseph Olds, 65. At Milton, mrs. Penelope Rowe, 91. At Rochester, mrs. [Samuel] Savery, 65. At Wareham, Doctor Alex. Mackie, 75. At Westford, Jeremiah Hildreth, Esq. 16. At Wiscasset, miss Harriot Shepherd, 26. At Lunenberg, Nancy F. Putman. At Royalston, mr. David Mead, 92. miss Susan Goddard, 38. At Sterling, mr. Peter Kendall 2d. 30. At Sheffield, Doctor Sylvester Barnard, 59. At Waterville, Captain E. Moore, 65. At Ipswich, mr. Daniel Thurston, 70. At South Berwick, Timothy Cutler, Esq. 82. At Sudbury, mrs. Dolly Wheeler. At Marblehead. Captain Joseph Barker. At Orange, mrs. Rest Lord. 53. At Woolwich, Hon. Nathaniel Thwing, 56. At Portland, mrs. Eunice Starbird, 33. mrs. Mehitabel Johnson, 23. Captain Amos Webber, 34. At Weymouth, mrs. Lydia Reed. At Oxford, mrs. Dolly Harris. mr. Josiah Gleason. mrs. Rebecca Kingsbury. At Natick, mr. Jonathan Dunn, of Boston, 37.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Nathaniel Knight, Rep. is elected Governor of Rhode Island. His opponent was Governor Jones.

Col. Wm. Gibbs is chosen Major. Gen. of Rhode-Island.

Married.] At Newport, Rev. Calvin Hitchcock to miss Eliza Stevens. Mr. Allen Crocker Curtis, Merchant, of Weedham, to miss Lucy Brown, of Boston. At Little Compton, mr. Richard Davenport to miss Rhoda Coe.

Died.] At Providence, mr. Isaac Eveleth, 77 miss Mary Keene Whitney, 16. Seth Amiel Wheaton, of Pro. at Gibralter, midshipman, 19. mr. Stephen W. Eddy. 28. mr. Stephen Thornton, 51. mr. Wm Wirman, 20. mrs. Amy Brown. Capt. W E. Fillinghart, 40 At Bristol, mr. Lemuel Clark, 30. mrs. Abby Davis, 19. At Portsmouth, mr. Edward Hale, 39. At Cumberland, Doct. Abel Mason. At South-Kingston, Gideon Clarke, Esq. 78. At Newport, mr. Jonathan Walke, 90. At Little Compton, mrs. Deborah Manchester, wife of mr. Daniel M. a ed 33; her infant child; her mother, mrs. Hannah Brownell, aged 59; and her grandmother, mrs. Mary Brownell, aged 98.—Thus, in the course of 13 days, did death make a conquest over four generations, all from one house, and all in lineal descent, from the eldest down to the infant.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

A course of Instruction has commenced, at this institution, under the superintendence of the Rev. T. H. Gallaudet and Mr. Laurent Clerc. The domestic concerns of the establishment are managed by the Rev. A. O. Stansbury and lady.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

1. The Asylum will provide for each pupil board, lodging, washing; the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners, and morals; fuel, candles, stationary, and other incidental expenses of the school room; for which, including tuition, there will be an annual charge of two hundred dollars.

2. In case of sickness the necessary extra charges will be made.

3. No pupil will be received for a less term than one year, and no deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacations or absence, except in case of sickness.

4. Payments are always to be made one quarter in advance, for such pupils as reside within the State, and six months in advance for such as reside without it, for the punctual fulfilment of which satisfactory security will be required.

5. Each pupil applying for admission, must not be under nine years of age, of good natural intellect, free from any immoralities of conduct, and from any contagious or infectious disease. A certificate of such qualifications will be required, signed by the clergyman of the place in which the pupil resides, or by two other respectable inhabitants.

By order of the Directors,
MASON F. COGSWELL, }
DANIEL WADSWORTH, }
Hartford, 21st March, 1817.

Jeremiah Day, Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil.

of Yale College, has been elected President of that Institution, vice Timothy Dwight, S. T. P. deceased.

Supreme Court of Fairfield County, Connecticut, John Whitney vs. Lovejoy, Dec. term, 1816.

This was a special action on the case, instituted by Mr. Whitney, a merchant of Boston, vs. Lovejoy, as owner of the stage, in which Whitney was a passenger, which was turned over by the carelessness of the driver, and Mr. W. much injured—Verdict for the plaintiff, 250 dollars damage, and costs of suit. At the same term, was tried a cause, vs. same defendant, in favour of a lady that was run over by the defendant's stage, driven by another of his heedless drivers—Verdict. 500 dollars and costs—The damages and costs in both, amounted to about 1000 dollars.

Married.] At New-Haven, mr. Charles L. Strong to miss Joannette A. Bradlee. At Litchfield, Charles Perkins, Esq. of Norwich, to miss Clarissa Deming. At Waterford, mr. Daniel Ames, of Monteville, to miss Asenath Powers. Mr. Winthrop Hurlbut, of Lyme, to miss Patty Smith. At New London, mr. Samuel Cooley to miss Mary C. Penniman. At Stonington. mr. Rowland Stanton to miss Maria Palmer. mr. Gurdon Trumbull to miss Sarah A. Swan. At Torrington, mr. Wm. Whiting, jr. to miss Almeda Beach. mr. Norman Wilson to miss Laura Kimberly. Mr. Elizur Wolcott to Miss Esther Lewis. mr. Prescot Pond to miss Eliza Palmer.

Died.] At Hartford, mrs. Lucy Steel, aged 85. Eliakim Hitchcock, 74. mr. John Ingham, 52. At Middleton, mr. Phineas Spelman. At Norwalk, mr. Samuel Keeler, 73. At Farrington, Capt. Luke Wadsworth, 58. mr. Asahel Wadsworth, 74. At East Haddam, capt. Jonathan Ormstead, 90. At Torringford, mrs. Esther Gaylor, 63. miss Nancy Gaylord, 27. At New-Haven, Widow Mary Sloan, 69. At Bridgeport, mr. Lewis Morgan, 19. At Wethersfield, mr. Stephen Willard, 76. At Boston, mrs. Chloe Howard, 74. mrs. Martha Colton, relict of the late Rev. George Colton. At Chatham, mr. Ransom, 100 years and 7 months. At Winchester, Nelson Bull, 31.

VERMONT.

Married.] At Burlington, David Stone, Esq. to miss Sarah T. Eaton, of Northampton, Mass.

Died.] At Windsor, William Leverett, Esq. 57. At Orwell, Col. Joseph Mayo, 68; miss Lucy Mayo, 65. At Westminster, Dr. Jonathan Rogers.

The Comptroller has reported to the Senate, that the sum of 538,000 dollars remains to be raised by lotteries, by provisions enacted anterior to the late session, and that more than six years will be required to complete the drawings.

Appointments by the Council of Appointment.

Queens. Effingham Lawrence and Jacob Townsend. Judges: Thomas Powell and Cadwallader Roe, Coroners.

Sixty five thousand dollars were distributed from the school fund of this State, during the last year. The returns of the militia, give an aggregate of 106,000 men, including 97,639 infantry, 6,434 artillery, and 2,008 cavalry. There are 96 news-papers printed in this State—8 daily, 3 semi-weekly, the rest weekly.

Married.] At New-York, Wm. Glover, Esq. of the Island of Tortola, to miss Caroline Matilda Gerard. mr. Joseph Semister, of Manchester, Eng. to miss Truelove Smith, of Dudley. mr. Lancaster S. Burling to miss Cornelia Ann Coventry. mr. Alex. Ogelvie to miss Jane A. Gibson. mr. Ralph Olmstead to miss Mary Jackson. Joshua L. Pell, Esq. to miss Mary A. Ball. mr. Alex. D. Berry to miss Sarah A. Lent. mr. James Murray to miss Margaret Riley. mr. James De Peyster Stagg to miss Ann Zabriskie De Peyster. mr. Michael Lambert to miss Eliza Missing. mr. Hector Kennedy to mrs. Henrietta Troup Clark. mr. Wm. Courey to miss H. Stakes. mr. Wm. Macrea to miss Margaret Robertson. mr. James Jarvis to mrs. Anna Cook. mr. David Matthewson to miss Sarah Carson. Doct. Saml. Floyd to miss Augusta Van Horne. Capt. James N. Brown to mrs. Maria Bowering. mr. John A. Clark to miss Catharine Ann Gale. Lt. Col. Croghan to miss Serena Livingston. mr Nich. Delaplaine to miss Lydia A. Andress. mr. Abraham Van Buskirk to miss Ninette Driskell. mr Ezekiel G. Smith to miss Mary L. Mott. mr. John Penn to miss Elizabeth Welch. mr. Moses Spears to miss Jane Radcliff. mr. Jacob S. Platt to miss Catharine E. Waldron. mr. Geo. L. Bruce to miss Prowitt. Wm. Silliman, Esq. to miss Abigail Delia St. John. mr. Morehouse Gray to mrs. Clarisa Hoyt. mr. Joseph Hoxie to miss Eliza Blossom. At Newtown L. I. mr. David Van Vickle, jr. to miss Dorian F. Mc Donough. At Hempstead, L. I. mr Henry Marvin to miss Sarah Bedell. At Cow-Neck, L. I. mr. Dow. Pitmiss, of Jamaica, to miss Catharine Onderdonk. At Greensburgh, mr. Ezra C. Woodhull to miss Mary Ann Howland. At Auburn, mr. Willings Lothrop to miss Zillah S. Whedin. At Watertown, mr. Alsworth Baker to miss Aris Coffen. At Waterford, mr. Jacob S. Platt to miss Catherine E. Waldron. At Onondaga, mr. Wm. Jones to miss Rebecca Harris. At Geneva, mr. James Whaley to mrs. Eleanor Wood. mr. Asa Smith to miss Esther Throop. At Charleston, mr. Matthias J. Bovee to miss Betsey Bovee. At Greenbush, mr. Gibly Wood to miss Rachel Breed. At Canandaigua, mr. David Ben-

ham to miss Sally Moore; mr. Ezra Darling to miss Lois Moore. At Buffalo, James L. Barton, Esq. to miss Sally M. Horner. Henry Coulson, Esq. late of the Royal Navy, to miss Mary Hatt, of Ancaster, U. C. At Leicester, mr. Alva Risdon to miss Polly Babcock. mr. Samuel Crossman to miss Harriet Roberts. At Caledonia, mr. Nathan Rue to miss Abigail Holloway. Doct. John M. Herrington to miss Holloway. At Cato, mr. John Cooper to miss Amanda Cougharine. At Bath, mr. Anthony Palmouteer to miss Diana Potter. At Painted Post, Capt. John E. Mulholland to miss Olive Millard. At Lowville, mr. William Frazier, lately of British Navy, to miss Mary M. Donald. At Pompey, mr. John Gott to miss Malinda Carr. At Scipio, Don Pedro D. Silva, late from Portugal, to miss Esther Cromwell. At Cayuga, mr. Allurard C. Chamberlain, of Union Springs, to miss Eliza Rathbun. At Newtown, mr. Asa Hibbard to miss Clara Fry, both of Ovid. At New Hartford, mr. Horace Butler to miss Hannah Wilbor. At Bridgehampton, mr. Jesse Topping to miss Mehitable Talmadge. At Southold, mr. Rufus White, of Franklin, to miss Hannah Fanning. At East Hampton, mr. Peleg Rodgers to miss Ruth Mulford. At Sharon, mr. Ellis Johnson to miss Hannah Estey. mr. Lewis Billings to miss Patty Willis. At Thomas, Doct. Saul C. Upson, of Fabius, to miss Julia Ann Jones. At Kingsborough, mr. Phillip Mills to miss Susanna Steel. At Woodstock, mr. George Freeman to miss Eliza Conner.

Died.] In New-York, mr. Francis Winton, aged 54. mrs. Elizabeth Coles, 13. miss Ardred Adain, 21. Capt. Jereme C. Dickerson, 32. mr. Silvian Bnotat, miss Ann Barbara Shrady, 23. mr. John S. Henry, 74. mrs. Eleanor Mc Dowell. James N. Brown, 65 Richard Colles, 52. mr. John C. Webber, 44. mr. James A. Dunlap, 27. mrs. Sarah Potts, of Birmingham. mrs. Maria Ross. mr. Joseph Ogden, 44. John I. Hicks, native of Newport, R. I. 32 mrs. Margaret Wortman. mr. Thomas Jones, 22. mr. Jacob Waistead, 26. mr. Joseph Lawrence, 34. mrs. Ann Read. mrs. Mary Daly, 60, of Cork (Ireland) mrs. Catharine Williams. mr. Samuel Hook, 29. mr. William Webb, 28. mrs. Lavina Wardell, 42. Capt. James Sanford. mrs. Susan Ogden, 27. mrs. Rachel Holley, 90. mr. Jacob Busze. mrs. Elizabeth Skiff, mr. Nathaniel Roe, 34. mr. James Johnson, 40. mrs. Sarah Rykemen, 60. Richard W. Mooney, 27. Col. Benj. North, 68. mrs. Margaret Gorden. Jotham Post, Esq. 46. mrs. Margaret Lewelling. mr. Francis Bayard Winthrop, 64. mrs. Hester Marsh. At Homer, mr. Joseph Watkins, 59. Flatbush, William Livingston, Esq. 64 Kingston. mr. Thomas Houghtaling, 65. Kinderhook, Cornelius Van Schenk, Esq. Capt. Abraham Van Beuren, 80. Athens, mrs. Eleanor Wells, 52. Orville, mrs. Mercy Ketcham, 41. Painted Post, mrs. Honor Rowley. Buffalo, mr. William Wilus. Batavia, mrs. Hannah Steves, 75. Phelps, mr. Elijah Herrick. Auburn, mr. Jeremiah Vanderheyden, 19. Thomas, mr. Henry Goodell, 40. mr. Richard Ogden, 69. mrs. Elizur Kenney. mr. Samuel Peck, 40. mrs. Nathan Salisbury, 73. Manlius, mr. Salathiel Hammond, 57. Canandaigua, mr. John Cooley, junr. 47. Brutus, mrs. Abigail Hall, 81. At Greenbush, Magdalene Van Beuren, 81. At Romulus, mrs. Jane Henion. At Utica, miss Dolly Stafford, 17. mr. G. Christopher Meunheeller. At Watertown, Cyrenus Woodworth, 52. At Broadalbin, Montgomery county, on the 27th April last, Daniel M'Intyre, Esq. aged nearly 84. He was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to this country with his family and a few friends in 1775. In 1776 they commenced the settlement of the town, then a wilderness, where he died.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, May 26.

The Cut Worms and Hessian Fly have appeared in this part of the country, and the corn and wheat have suffered considerably.

Married.] At Newark, mr. Nicholas Delaplaine, to miss Lydia A. Andruss. At Belville, mr. William Rolston to miss Dow. At Ruhway, Anthony Woodward, Esq. to miss Elizabeth Mott.

Died.] At Princeton, mrs. Ann Smith, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Witherspoon.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, April 21.

On Friday afternoon last, in the district court of the United States, Judge Washington presiding, came on the trial of John Hart, one of the high constables of Philadelphia, for having twice stopped the United States' mail stage, for not conforming to the municipal regulations of said city.—1st the western mail stage, for driving at a speed exceeding 6 miles an hour—and 2dly, the eastern mail stage, for not having bells attached to the horses, when carried upon runners. The charge of the Judge, we understand, was in favour of the defendant, who was consequently acquitted by the jury, on Saturday afternoon. This decision may be viewed as settling a very important question in relation to the right of local authorities to enforce obedience to their wholesome regulations, which have been hitherto in some degree slighted, by those who considered they were acting under paramount authority.

An eastern paper mentions, that thirty million feet of boards, besides other lumber passed that borough, on the Susquehannah, during one week in April. These boards

were estimated to be worth 600,000 dollars. The quantity of wheat that has been carried down that river is said to be greater this, than during any former year. A great portion of the productions which are floated to market upon the Susquehanna is from this State.

The legislature of this State, during the last session, made an appropriation of $521,000 for the benefit of public works and internal improvements.

Philadelphia, May 17.

On Thursday, before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in this city, Judge Rush presiding, came on the trial of Lieutenant Uriah P. Levy, for having sent a challenge to the late Peter M. Potter. After an investigation of about two hours, the jury very promptly brought in a verdict of *not guilty*.

Married.] At Philadelphia, John T. Griffith, esq. to miss Harriet Abercrombie. John Bowen, esq. Jam. to miss Martha P. Anthony. Mr. John M. Taber, of Easton, N. J. to miss Mary H. Newkirk. mr. Samuel D. Harvey, to miss Elizabeth Chapman. mr. Robert M'Clenachan, to miss Ann Maria Cloud. mr. John Saville, to miss Eliza Baker. mr. Joel Atkinson, to miss Rebecca Middleton. mr. Nathaniel Potts, to miss Sophia Stokes. mr. John Rogers, to miss Muhlenburgh. John W. Peters, to miss Sarah Livingston Linn. mr. John E. Keen, to miss Mary Ann Stiles. mr. John W. Peters, to miss Sarah L. Linen. mr. Archibald Blair, jr. of Va. to miss Harriet Maria Freeman. At Pennsborough—doctor Asher Davidson, of Jersey-Shore, to miss Rachel Woods.

Died.] At Philadelphia—mr. Frederic Heiss, 78. mr. Joseph Williamson, 75. mr. Edward Shoemaker. mr. Robert Haydock, 68. mr. Thomas Richards. mr. Lewis Carson, 33. mr. Pease Wadman, 78. mr. Reed Williams, 38. mrs. Catharine Rush, 110 years, 11 months. mr. William Thackard, of Eng. mrs Mary Pitcher. Mrs. Aletta Warne. At Sunbury, mr. Samuel Bellus. At Lancaster—honourable Jasper Yeates. At Nippinrose Bottom, mrs. Hannah M'Micken. mrs. Elizabeth Stuart.

DELAWARE.

Died.] In Delaware, James Raymond, esq. aged 70.

MARYLAND.

Died.] At Baltimore—William Van Wyck, esq. aged 69. mrs. H. Barry, wife of the Rev. E. D. Barry. mr. John Stewart, 58. mr. Anthony Kimmel, sen. 72. miss Eliza Shayman, 16. lieut. Thomas W. Magruder, of the United States navy, 27. mrs. Margaret Taylor. miss Ann Smith, 17.

At Waterloo, at the seat of the Hon. Judge Hanson, the Hon. Thomas P. Grosvenor, 38, a distinguished member of Congress, and an eloquent advocate at the bar. Miss Caroline Hanson. In Frederick County, mrs. Elizabeth Howard.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Married.] At Washington—Samuel Anderson, esq. of Hanover county, Va. to miss. Susan Dayton Wheaton. mr. Joseph Alexander Burch, to miss Elizabeth Bell.

Died.] At Georgetown, Arthur Shaaf, esq. of Frederick county, Md. in the 49th year of his age. He had served with reputation in the Legislature and Executive Council of his native State, and had attained a distinguished rank at the bar for his learning and his talents.

VIRGINIA.

The Hessian Fly has done great damage to the wheat in this State and in Maryland. There is a kind of wheat, however, called, in this State, the Lawler wheat, and in Pennsylvania, *Jones' White Wheat*, that will effectually resist the fly. It is advised to sow this wheat thicker than usual, and, *early in the spring*, to plaster in *broad cast*.

In the city of Alexandria there are houses of all descriptions, 1385, including—

Places of Worship,	7
Academy,	1
Lancastrian Schools,	2
Banks,	6
Schools (private)	22
Brewery,	1
Sugar-Houses,	1
Potteries,	2
Brass Foundry,	1
Nail Factories,	2
Morocco Leather Factory,	1
&c. &c.	

Norfolk, May 12.

An epidemic has prevailed for some time past in the town of Manchester, opposite to Richmond, which has carried off, in the space of six weeks, upwards of one hundred and thirty persons, chiefly negroes—a mortality heretofore unexampled in that place, the population of which we believe, does not exceed 500. What renders this visitation the more painful, is, that among the number who have fallen victims, are many of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants.

The Supreme Court of Virginia have decided on a case, in which the Judges tacitly admit, that a man may marry the sister of his deceased wife.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Newbern, March 19.

The Superior Court of Law for this County, commenced on Monday last, his Honour Judge Lowrie presiding. On Thursday, sentence of death was passed upon Benjamin Sparrow and Samuel Sparrow, convicted at the last term on an indictment for stealing, and Friday the 16th of May, appointed for their execution.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Total value of exports from South Caro-

lina, for one year, estimated at $14,500,000.

GEORGIA.

Savannah, May 5.

Population of the City of Savannah, 1st May, 1817, according to the Census taken: whole number of inhabitants, 7624. Whites, 3882; blacks, and persons of colour, 3742; and whole number in may 1810, 5215.

The value of the native products and manufactures of Georgia, shipped in one year, ending September, 1816, coastwise and to foreign ports, amounted to $10,322,880.

The Common Council of Savannah have appropriated $70,000 to change the culture of the lands in the vicinity of the city, thereby to improve its salubrity.

KENTUCKY.

The cotton and wool factory of James Wier and Dr. Patrick, 13 miles from Lexington, Ky. was burnt down on the 27th ult. Loss $40,000.

The cotton bagging factory of Messrs. Barr & Warfield suffered the same fate a few days previous.

It is estimated that 5000 hogsheads of tobacco were lost by the freshet in Kentucky.

TENNESSEE.

Salt.—The Nashville paper states that a Mr. Jenkins, living about 80 miles above Nashville, after boring 60 feet, struck the salt water, which immediately rose within 4 feet of the top of the earth—every 10 bushels of water make one of fine white salt. Twenty bushels are stated to be made in a day. The success of Jenkins has prompted several enterprising capitalists to purchase adjoining land, and begin other diggings. We wish them all success, and flatter ourselves that the day is not distant, when Cumberland river will furnish salt on better terms, than any other branch of the Ohio river.

OHIO.

Steubenville was laid out in 1798; by the census of last February, it contains 2032 inhabitants, 483 houses, 3 churches, a court-house, a market-house, 170 feet long, an extensive woollen factory, a paper-mill, and air foundry, a brewery, flour-mill, cotton factory, nail factory, &c. &c. &c.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent officer, dated Fort Osage, Feb. 28, 1817.

"We have had a pleasant winter, constantly cold and dry for about three months; rain in the winter is very rare in this country—the degrees of cold, vary, from 25 deg. above, to 6 deg. below 0, by Fahrenheit's thermometer.

"The emigration to this country, continues from unparalleled extent. When I arrived here, last March, our nearest white neighbours were 120 miles below us on the river: the distance now, is not half so great, to the verge of a settlement of whites, and I believe, some families have already advanced within 15 or 20 miles of us. As soon as the spring opens, several families will be as high, or higher than this post. Neither are they emigrants of the poorest class, but respectable farmers, and strong handed, bringing with them their stock, teams, money, &c. &c. This is, probably, the easiest unsettled country in the world, to commence farming.—The emigrant has only to locate himself on the verge of a pairie, and he has one half of his land a heavy forest, and the other half a fertile plain, or meadow, covered with a thick sward of fine grass; he has then only to fence in his ground, and put in his crop. The country abounds with *salines*, and salt works, sufficient to supply the inhabitants with good salt; a navigation to almost every man's door, which will give him a market for all his surplus produce, and bring to him all the necessary articles of merchandize. The soil and climate are favourable to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, cotton, tobacco, hemp, flax, and almost all kinds of vegetables which grow in the United States. L.

ART. 14. MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BOOKSELLERS, in any part of the United States, who wish to have their publications noticed in this Catalogue, will please to send copies of them to the Editors, as early as possible.

A Series of Popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the Improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart. by ELIZABETH HAMILTON, author of Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education, Cottagers of Glenburnie, &c. Boston. WELLS & LILLY. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 522.

Very few have thought and written so justly and so well as Mrs. Hamilton. Her writings, also, impress on the mind, with peculiar force, a conviction of the earnest sincerity of the author; that she pursues her inquiries under the single influence of the love of truth, and that she writes to do good. Actuated by such motives, and having directed all her study of books and men, to the elucidation of sound principles of education, her admirable talents and copious knowledge, may well be expected to have achieved important results on this most interesting subject. In the first of the present Essays, she has urged, with much cogency of argument, the importance of a careful investigation and correct understanding of

the nature and faculties of the mind, as necessary to the formation of a judicious system of education; and in the remaining essays, with great accuracy of observation, force of induction, and fulness and pertinency of illustration, she has explained the means by which those faculties may best be developed and improved. In short, few books in the language, display so much correct feeling, and sound practical philosophy as the 'Popular Essays.' L.

The Mother-in-law; or, Memoirs of Madame de Morville: by Maria Ann Burlingham. Now first published. Boston. ABEL BOWEN. 12mo. pp. 190.

The Complete Coiffeur; or, An Essay on the art of adorning Nature, and of creating Artificial Beauty. *(Ornamented with plates.)* By J. B. M. D. LAFOY, Ladies' Hair Dresser. New-York. Stereotyped for the proprietors. 12mo. pp. 83.

We have no information relative to this publication, but what we gathered from the work itself. It is published in English and French, and was evidently written in the latter. The translator has, however, had some friend to furnish him with a few Latin scraps, and an occasional preface to a chapter, that give to his version an air of originality, though it is very much inferior to the original; which is an amusing little volume, evidently written by a man of considerable taste and reading, though his diction is not equal, nor always idiomatic. It contains a variety of songs, set to music, which in the French are very pretty, but have generally suffered in the translation. We would have advised the proprietors before they had it *stereotyped*, to have had the proof revised by some one capable of correcting it. The following falsification of Lucan's celebrated line, is a fair specimen of the accuracy of the learned quotations in the translation,

"Victrise causa deis placuit, sed victa caloni."

The classical reader will instantly recollect the beautiful passage alluded to,

——Quis justius induit arma,
Scire nefas: magno se judice quisque tuetur:
Victrix causa Deis placuit, sed victa Catoni.
E.

Comparative Views of the Controversy between the Calvinists and the Arminians, by WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. Bishop of the Episcopal Church, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. MOSES THOMAS. 8vo. 2 vols. pp. 1057.

Horrors of Slavery, in two parts. Part 1, containing observations, facts and arguments, extracted from the speeches of Wilberforce, Grenville, Burke, Fox, Martin, Whitbread, &c. Part 2d, containing Extracts, chiefly American, demonstrating that slavery is impolitic, anti-republican, unchristian, &c. By JOHN KENRICK. Cambridge, Massachusetts. HILLIARD & METCALF. 12mo. pp. 59.

Eccentricities for Edinburgh, containing Poems, entitled A Lamentation to Scotch Booksellers; Fire, or the Sun-Poker; Mr. Champernoune; The Luminous Historian, or Learning in Love; London Rurality, or Miss Bunn and Mrs. Bunt. By GEORGE COLMAN, the younger. *Reprinted from the edition* published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, London. 18mo. pp. 38.

The prominent feature of this production, as of all Colman's poetical vagaries, is obscenity. There is, however, a good deal of drollery in it, which, in spite of the provocations to a different sentiment, with which it is combined, infallibly provokes laughter. In his story of 'Fire, or the Sun-Poker,' which is a travesty of the allegory of Prometheus's forming men of clay, and stealing from heaven the vital spark with which to animate them: alluding to the materials of which they were composed, he says, with some truth,

'Heaven knows, without such manufacture,
Nonsensical, Promethean stuff,
Our ticklish frames are frangible enough,
And neither sex can be insur'd from fracture.
Only peruse
The daily news:—
Read, when their journals deviate into fact,
How many Peerage Characters are *crack'd*;
How many fashionable Fools, who dash'd
At fashionable Clubs, are lately *smash'd*;
How many *Members* of the State, contented
To patch up old divisions, are *cement'd*;
And, then, alas! how all, but Poets, shake,
To find how very often Bankers *break*!—
A brittle world, my masters!
Full of disasters!
Men hold their lives by frail, and fragile leases,
And Women,—lovely Women!—fall to pieces.'
E.

Readings on Poetry. By Richard Lovell Edgworth, and Maria Edgworth. Boston. WELLS and LILLY. 12mo. pp. 206.

This is an exceedingly pleasing volume, and eminently fitted to correct the taste of the young, and teach them to read understandingly. The selections which it contains, are fine, and the comments upon them, skilful and judicious. The authors have laid parents and children under many obligations, before this, by their numerous valuable works on the subject of education, and their masterly pictures of life, which are all strongly marked by sound sense and acuteness of observation. L.

An Inquiry into the effect of Baptism, according to the sense of Holy Scripture, and of the Church of England, in answer to the Rev. Dr. Mant's two tracts, on regeneration and conversion. By the Rev. JOHN SCOTT, M. A. Vicar of North Ferriby, &c. with an

appendix, containing the author's reply to Dr. Lawrence. New-York. JAMES EASTBURN and Co. 12mo. pp. 299.

The Evangelical Guardian and Review. By an association of Clergymen in New-York. For May, 1817. Vol. 1. No. 1. New-York. JAMES EASTBURN and Co. 8vo. pp. 48.

The Narrative of ROBERT ADAMS, an American sailor, who was wrecked on the western coast of Africa, in the year 1810; was detained three years in slavery by the Arabs of the Great Desert, and resided several months in the city of Tombuctoo. With a map, notes, and appendix. Boston. WELLS and LILLY. 8vo. pp. 200.

This book contains much important information on a very interesting subject—the interior of Africa. The narrative comprehends the geography and population of the country—the disposition, manners, and customs of the people—throws some light upon the natural history of a part of the world very little known—and is particularly full in its details concerning the celebrated city of Tombuctoo. It is direct and simple, and the internal evidence of its veracity, is strongly corroborated by important coincidences with accounts already given by the most reputable travellers into the same regions.

L.

A Letter of Advice to his grand-children, Mathew, Gabriel, Anne, Mary, and Francis Hale, by Sir Mathew Hale, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Charles II.; now first published. Boston. WELLS and LILLY. 12mo. pp. 206.

If an author's weight of character can establish a claim to the careful perusal of what he may have written, this book comes before the public with the strongest recommendation. The author was more celebrated for wisdom, than any man of his time. Bred a lawyer, after having risen through several gradations of honour, he was, under the reign of Charles II. appointed Lord Chief Justice. His intellect was vigorous and comprehensive—his mind was enriched by various and extensive learning—and he lived in a period remarkably calculated to enlarge his experience, for, from the execution of Charles I. to the restoration of Charles II. not only was the political constitution of England twice revolutionized, but the manners of the people, also, the whole social economy, underwent two important changes. Thus qualified to give advice, he has drawn out a theory of life, perhaps unrivalled for the excellent method in which it is arranged, for the extent and minuteness of observation which it exhibits—and for the discrimination, prudence, and clear-sighted wisdom, with which it is applied to the various ages, talents, sex, and temperament of his grandchildren. The book is a treasure.

L.

Lectures on Ancient History, Comprising a general view of the principal events and eras in civil History, from the Creation of the world, till the Augustan age. By Samuel Whelpley, A. M. Member of the Lit. and Phil. Soc. of New-York. New-York. VAN WINKLE and WILEY. 12mo. pp. 324.

This appears to be a compendious little volume, and well calculated for the use of schools. Its contents are thrown into the form of Lectures, a mode of teaching which we highly approve, when it is intended to accompany and illustrate a course of study, but not as a substitute for it. We think the elementary parts of education are most easily inculcated in this way, and are of opinion, that the progress of the learner would be much facilitated by having these elements digested into distinct courses, to be taken up at different times. Division of labour, is the great secret of improvement in every art, and one that, in our apprehension, would work a very salutary reform, by its application to the system of instruction. The fundamental principles of grammar, arithmetic, rhetoric, geometry, astronomy, &c. might easily be communicated in colloquial language, and elucidated by familiar explication; and the leading facts of history and geography, might be enforced and impressed by constant reference to maps and globes. Habits of attention and reflection would, by such means, be insensibly formed, and the pupil be soon brought into a condition to learn, and inspired with zeal for the acquisition of knowledge;—this is accomplishing all that can be done for any one. E.

A Series of Discourses on the Christian Revelation, viewed in connexion with the Modern Astronomy, by the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D. of Glasgow. New-York, KIRK and MERCEIT.—8vo. p. 275.

We have been exceedingly gratified by this book. The subjects of the discourses are new and uncommonly interesting, and in the discussion of them, the author has exercised a strength of logic and a reach of thought—and animated them with a fervour of feeling, and illuminated them with a blaze of eloquence rarely paralleled.

Conscious of the goodness of his cause, and well-equipped for the contest, he descends into the arena, with the step of strength, and a glorious zeal for the vindication of some of the most consoling and assuring doctrines of the Christian religion. But that, for which, we think, the reverend author deserves especial praise, is the large and liberal spirit of just philosophy, with

which he has entered on the subject before him, and which has obviously contributed to the strength of his argument, and been a principal weapon of his victory. On this point he thus delivers himself. 'I look for a twofold benefit from this exhibition, (viz. that of the Scriptural authorities in the Appendix)—first, on those more general readers, who are ignorant of the Scriptures, and of the richness and variety which abound in them; and, secondly, on those narrow and intolerant professors, who take an alarm at the very sound and semblance of philosophy, and feel as if there was an utter irreconcilable antipathy between its lessons on the one hand, and the soundness and piety of the Bible, on the other. It were well, I conceive, for our cause, that the latter could become a little more indulgent on this subject; that they gave up a portion of those ancient and hereditary prepossessions, which go so far to cramp and to enfeeble them; that they would suffer theology to take that wide range of argument and illustration which belongs to her, and that, less sensitively jealous of any desecration being brought upon the Sabbath, or the pulpit, they would suffer her freely to announce all those truths, which either serve to protect Christianity from the contempt of science, or to protect the teachers of Christianity, from those invasions, which are practised both on the sacredness of the office, and on the solitude of its devotional and intellectual labours.'

L.

New Missionary Field—A report to the Female Missionary Society for the Poor of the city of New-York and its vicinity, at their quarterly prayer meeting, March, 1817, by Ward Stafford, A. M. New-York, printed by J. Seymour, 8vo. p. 46.

Mr. Stafford's report developes some very curious and interesting facts, in relation to the mental and moral condition of a large portion of the population of our cities. It is well entitled. We fear, that in our ardour to scatter the truth in remote regions, we have neglected to till our own vineyards. Though we would not have charity end at home, we would, at least have it begin there. We trust that the reverend gentleman's labours will have a good effect; and sincerely hope that his example may not be without its influence. He appears to be inspired with a commendable zeal, and professes to be animated by a catholic spirit.

E.

A History of the Origin and first ten years of the British and Foreign Bible Society, by the Rev. John Owen, A. M &c. &c.—New-York, James Eastburn and Co. 8vo. p. 634.

This is the most wonderful eleemosynary institution that any nation can boast. It was established in the year 1804, by an association of pious and liberal persons, for the purpose of distributing the Scriptures among the poor of their own country, and other Christian communities, and of promoting their translation into the various languages and dialects of the globe. What success has crowned these benevolent exertions, may be gathered from the fact, that, in eleven years from its organization, the Society had expended on these objects, more than a *million and a half of dollars*, and caused the scriptures to be translated into *sixty-three* different tongues. All who feel interested in the great object of this Society, will take pleasure in tracing its progress.

L.

The Evidence and Authority of the Christain Revelation, by the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D. of Glasgow. Philadelphia, Anthony Fiedley. New-York, Kirk and Mercein, 12mo. p. 248.

This is substantially the article furnished by the Rev. author, on the same subject, for the Edinburgh Cyclopedia, and is an interesting, candid, and able investigation of the grounds of Christian faith; with a refutation of some of the objections that have been urged against revelation, by sceptics and infidels. Dr. Chalmers places his argument on a high and independent footing. In the search of truth, he solicits no concession, employs no sophistry, and skrinks from no conclusion. As an evidence of the spirit in which he has entered upon his undertaking, we subjoin an extract, highly honourable to his catholicism. "Now we are ready to admit, that as the object of the inquiry is not the character, but the truth of Christianity, the philosopher should be careful to protect his mind from the delusion of its charms. He should separate the exercises of the understanding, from the tendencies of the fancy, or of the heart. He should be prepared to follow the light of evidence, though it may lead him to conclusions the most painful and melancholy. He should train his mind to all the hardihood of abstract and unfeeling intelligence. He should give up every thing to the supremacy of argument." &c. "To form a fair estimate of the strength and decisiveness of the Christian argument, we should, if possible, divest ourselves of all reference to religion, and view the truth of the Gospel history, purely as a question of erudition. If, at the outset of the investigation, we have a prejudice against the Christian Religion, the effect is obvious; and without any refinement of explanation, we see at once, how such a prejudice must dispose us to annex suspicion and distrust to the testimony of the Christian writers. But

even when the prejudice is on the side of Christianity, the effect is unfavourable on a mind that is at all scrupulous about the rectitude of its opinions. E.

Instrumental Music for the Piano Forte, composed by Philip Trajetta, Esq. Periodical. Book I. Published by the Author.

Harold, the Dauntless, a Poem, in six Cantos, by the author of the 'Bridal of Triermain.' New-York, JAMES EASTBURN and Co. 12mo. p. 144.

This is a Six-Canto Ballad, in the slipshod measure of modern poetry. It seems to be an imitation of all the faults, and a few of the excellencies, of all the popular rhymers of the age. The phrase, scenery, and costume are Scott's, the character is Byron's; Coleridge might put in for the plot; the agents are Lewis's—and the style halts between Southey and George Colman. It has two good things about it—the beginning and the end—but, as in a packed bale of cotton, there is a great deal of rubbish stuffed in between them. We think it probable, however, that it will fall in with the prevailing taste; and are ourselves, inclined to be in tolerable good humour, with a

"————*Minstrel who hath wrote,*
A tale, six cantos long, yet scorned to add a note. E.

Narrative of the Rev. Joseph Samuel C. F. Frey.—To which is now added, an account of the rise and progress of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. New-York, W. B. GILLEY, 12mo. p. 430.

This memoir of Mr. Frey, the celebrated converted Jew, is written by himself. He is apparently a man of learning, of great simplicity of heart, and a sincere convert to the Christian faith. He is now prosecuting his labours in this country, and this Fourth Edition of his narrative, with additions, was published under his own eye. As far as we can judge, from a very cursory survey, it is an interesting volume. E.

Memoirs of the War of the French in Spain, by M. De Rocca, an officer of Hussars, Knight of the Legion of Honour.—Translated from the French, by Mary Graham, from the second London edition. Boston, WELLS and LILLY. 12mo p. 262.

A well written, connected and vivacious Narrative of the events of the War in Spain, which came under the Author's personal observation, in 1808—9—10. E.

Jane of France, an historical Novel, by *Madame de Gentis*. Translated from the French; two volumes in one. Boston, WELLS and LILLY. 12mo. p. 58.

As a class, we are not fond of historical novels—but we are partial to those of *Madame de Gentis*. She has associated her fictions with a romantic age, and names dear to chivalry. Her characters and incidents are her own. The heroes and heroines of her *Jane of France*, *Anne of Brittany*, *Duc de Lauzun*, *Duchesse de La Vallière*, &c. are the creatures of an enthusiastic imagination, that attaches itself to any trait of kindred character, and expatiates on what it loves. We have not had leisure to examine the merits of this translation.

The Ornaments Discovered, a Story in two parts. New-York, W. B. GILLEY, 18mo. p. 180.

The author of this interesting little story, has shown more than ordinary knowledge of human nature, and has drawn her juvenile portraits with no little discrimination. It cannot fail to fix the attention of those for whose use it was written: and is calculated to produce a benign influence, on characters yet in the bud. E.

Manuscript transmitted from St. Helena, by an unknown Channel. Translated from the French. New-York, VAN WINKLE and WILEY, 12mo. p. 204.

These memoirs may, or may not be authentic, but they are exceedingly interesting. This, however, is not surprising, for they relate the history of the most interesting man of this, or any other age. Besides describing the progress of Bonaparte from obscurity and weakness, to celebrity and power, and succinctly recounting the most prominent events of his life, as well as the most important crisis in the affairs of Europe, they abound in sententious remarks, admirable for their profundity, and for the rapidity of mind which they indicate; though they, after all, excite their peculiar interest, by explaining the real trait in the character of the man, who is the subject of them, to which he was indebted for his rise as well as fall, and which constituted his *idiosyncrasy*. This trait was energy of will. This in his rise, was accompanied by prudence; but success, by relaxing his vigilance, produced embarrassments in the complex plot of the sublime drama in which he was acting, and these, again, producing irritation, this energy became rashness, and wrought his fall. The style in which these memoirs are written, bears a close analogy to what we have heretofore seen of Bonaparte's style acknowledged as authentic, and appears a proper transcript of the character of the man. It is brief and piquant, and has a kind of spasmodic energy and movement, much like the rapid and terrible progress of his power through continental Europe. It is occasionally elegant, and is at at all times, impressive, if not eloquent. L.

Matilda, or the Barbadoes Girl, a Tale for young people, by the Author of the Clergyman's Widow, &c. &c Philadelphia, M. Carey and Son, 12mo. pp. 175.

The name of Mrs. Hoffland will become deservedly dear to the rising generation. Indeed there are many adults who might peruse, with great profit, her interesting little stories, which are not less marked with tenderness than with morality. Her 'Son of a Genius,' 'Sister,' &c. which we have read with pleasure, warrant us in indulging a favourable opinion of a volume, at which we have only had time to glance.

E.

Manuel, a Tragedy, in five acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. New-York, David Longworth, 12mo. p. 64.

Broken Sword, a Grand melo-drama, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. New-York, David Longworth, 12mo. p. 39.

How to try a Lover, a Comedy, in three acts, as performed at the Philadelphia Theatre. New-York, David Longworth, 12mo. p. 67.

The Faro Table, or Guardians, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, by the late John Tobin, Esq. author of the Honey Moon, &c. New-York, David Longworth. 12mo. p. 56.

The Watch-Word, or Quito-Gate, a Melo Drama, in two acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. New-York, David Longworth, 12mo. p. 28.

The Slave, a musical Drama, in three acts, by Thomas Morton, Esq. author of Speed the Plough, &c. New-York, David Longworth. 12mo. p. 60.

Each for Himself, a Farce in two acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. New-York, David Longworth, 12mo. p. 41.

The Dragon of Wantley; a Burlesque Opera, by H. Carey, Esq. New-York, David Longworth, 12mo. p. 12.

Art. 15. QUARTERLY REPORT OF DISEASES TREATED AT THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, NEW-YORK, DURING THE MONTHS OF JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1817.

ACUTE DISEASES.

Febris Intermittens, 3. Febris Remittens, 5; Febris Continua, 11; Febris Infantum Remitteus, 3: Phlegmone, 6; Ophthalmia, 12; Catarrhus, 8; Cynanche Tonsilaris, 6; Cynanche Pharyngea, 4; Cynanche Trachealis, 3; Cynanche Parotidœa, 5; Pneumonia, 49; Pneumonia Typhodes, 4; Bronchitis, 3; Enteritis, 1; Hepatitis, 2, Rheumatismus Acutus, 10; Hæmoptysis, 4; Dysenteria, 9; Cholera, 4; Apoplexia, 1; Rubeola, 10; Urticaria, 2; Roseola, 1; Erysipelas, 1; Vaccinia, 83; Convulsio, 1; Hydrocephalus Acutus, 2: Morbi Infantiles, 24.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthenia, 18; Cephalalgia, 15; Virtigo, 5; Paralysis, 3; Dyspepsia, 13; Vomitus, 4; Gastrodynia, 5; Enterodynia, 3; Asthma, 2, Colica, 2; Melancholia, 1; Mania, 1: Nephralgia, 1; Hysteria, 6; Dyspnœa, 10; Catarrhus Chronicus, 12; Phthisis Pulmonalis, 23; Bronchitis Chron. 4: Rheumatismus Chronicus, 35; Pleurodynia, 5; Lumbago, 9; Cephalæa, 3; Epistaxis, 1; Hæmorrhois, 10; Menorrhagia, 3; Diarrhœa, 10: Leucorrhœa, 3; Urethritis, 27; Phymosis, 4; Paraphymosis, 2; Obstipatio, 51; Dysuria, 5; Amenorrhœa, 9; Dysmenorrhœa, 3; Plethora, 5; Tympanites, 1; Anasarca, 2; Hydrothorax, 4; Ascites, 2; Morbus Spinalis, 1; Lithiasis, 3; Scrophula, 2; Marasmus, 1: Tabes Mesenterica, 3; Verminatio, 29; Syphilis, 21; Pseudo-Syphilis, 1; Tumor, 4: Schirus, 1; Carcinoma, 2: Hydarthrus, 1: Luxatio, 2: Subluxatio, 10: Fractura, 7; Contusio, 13; Vulnus, 3; Abcessus, 16: Ulcus, 39: Fernio, 6; Ustio, 12: Odontalgia, 50; Caligo, 2, Fistula, 1; Morbi Cutanei Chronici, 148.

The weather during the above period, has been, on the whole, dry and clear, and with the exception of the first eighteen days of January, unusually cold, and sometimes intensely so. The winds have blown from the N. W., W. and S. W. more than three fourths of the time. The medium temperature by Fahrenheit's thermometer about 32°. On the morning of the 15th of February, the Mercury stood at 7° below Zero, which was its *minimum*; its *maximum* was 54°, and occurred in the afternoon of the 22d of March. Rain fell about the commencement of January, and smaller quantities again on the 21st, 26th, and 27th of February, and on the 10th, 23d, 24th, and 25th of March. Snow fell on the 16th and 17th of January, a considerable one on the 23d, and smaller showers again on the 26th and 29th of the same month, as well as on the 2d, 9th, 17th, 18th, 24th, and 27th of February; the aggregate measure of the whole amounting on a level to about 18 inches. The month of March, though cold, was less stormy and boisterous than common.

Notwithstanding the intense coldness of

the greater part of the winter, the public health has continued in a great measure unimpaired, or rather has not been marked by the extraordinary predominance of any particular disease. Inflammatory complaints, the usual attendants on the winter months, have, indeed, prevailed to a considerable extent.

Of the acute diseases reported in the prefixed catalogue, one half consisted of disorders of the organs of respiration, that is of the lungs and the mucous membrane of the fauces, trachea, and bronchiæ. In many of these, the inflammatory symptoms were extremely severe, calling for the most prompt and active treatment.

Intermittent, remittent, and typhus fevers were occasionally observed. Four cases of ophthalmia resembled the purulent species of authors, being characterized by a highly suffused redness of the eyes, turgescence of the vessels, profuse purulent discharge and tumefaction of the conjunctiva. As they all occurred in the same family, there was reason to believe that the disease had been propagated by contagion.

Although only ten cases of rubeola, or measles are marked in the table, it nevertheless prevailed in some degree through the winter. But as it was generally mild, requiring little treatment, and was seldom accompanied by severe pneumonic affections, the number of applications to the dispensary has been comparatively few. This disease, in one instance, suspended or interrupted the progress of hooping cough, which, however, returned again after the decline of the former. Two cases of *Infantile Remittent Fever*, one of *Cholera*, and three of *Cutaneous Eruptions*, were also observed as the immediate sequelæ of measles, in children, for whom no remedies had been used, nor the bowels kept sufficiently open. A question naturally arises as to the cause of these morbid occurrences;—have they any known relation to the preceding disease, or are they derived from some other source wholly unconnected with the operation of the morbillous contagion? There is certainly much reason to believe that they are generally of gastric origin, and dependent on the manifest influence, that certain conditions of the stomach and surface of the body exert upon the state of each other. It is obvious from a number of circumstances, that there exists a close connexion or consent between these two parts of our system; in consequence of which impressions made upon the one, are quickly conveyed to the other, and a certain condition prevailing in the one, induces a similar condition in the other. During the operation of measles on the system, the surface of the body becomes preternaturally excited, and the excitement there existing, produces, by consent of parts, a sympathetic action in the stomach, that must more or less derange its healthy functions; and therefore, whether this disease primarily affect the one or the other of these parts, is immaterial, for in either instance, the stomach must participate in the affection; and whenever that important organ does not recover its healthy action, on the subsidence of measles, it is easy to understand that various and different morbid effects may proceed therefrom, according to the habit of body, the constitution of the individual, and the influence and determination of other causes. One of the special effects of this deranged state of the stomach, must be a vitiation of its secretions, and perhaps those of the bowels too. These morbid contents when suffered to remain from neglect to cleanse the *primæ viæ*, must necessarily react upon the organs that contain them. It is probably from this source, therefore, that most of the evils consequent on measles usually proceed; and if so, emetic or purgative medicines are the proper preventive. Is it on this principle that has been founded the practice of administering purgatives after the subsidence of small pox and measles, or has their utility been established as the result of experience merely, and the bad effects that sometimes follow where their use has been neglected?

A case of ascites of two months' continuance, was cured by medicines alone, consisting of active cathartics, and frequent potions of a mixture of Sp. Æther. Nitr.—Tr. Digital. and Tr. Ferri mur. followed by the use of tonics. One of the cases of asthma was caused by an imprudent exposure to a sudden variation of external temperature, and eventually terminated in Hydrothorax; the patient obstinately rejecting the use of the lancet.

Eruptive diseases have been very prevalent. No less than 148 cases of the chronic kind alone, are contained in the list; many of which were evidently the result of uncleanliness operating on debilitated and impoverished constitutions.

Some of the terms contained in the Catalogue of Diseases, have been adopted from Sauvages, as being both more definite, and better adapted to practical purposes, than the nosology of Cullen.

Under the head of *Morbi Infantiles* are comprised the disorders of infants that arise principally from dentition and indigestion, or a deranged state of the primæ viæ, and which in themselves are not sufficiently important to be entered under distinct names.

JACOB DYCKMAN, M. D.

New-York, March 31st, 1817.

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ART. 1. *Harold the Dauntless, a Poem in six Cantos, by the Author of the Bridal of Triermain.* New-York, James Eastburn & Co. 12mo. pp. 144.

IN days of yore, it used to be expected, that whoever undertook to write for the amusement or edification of the public, should produce either 'rhyme or reason,' but modern genius disdains such pedantic restraints, and modern liberality easily dispenses with the observance of so fastidious a requisition. The very essence of sublimity, indeed, in its most fashionable acceptation, consists in being absolutely incomprehensible; and the most admired amble of a 'crop' Pegasus, is 'like the forc'd gait of a shuffling nag.' Atheism is made the succedaneum of sentiment, truculence has usurped the honours of chivalry, and 'Arcady' is deserted for Botany-Bay. All this we would endeavour to endure with resignation, in the confident belief, that the erratic meteors, whose sudden glare has dazzled our sight and bewildered our understandings, will soon recede beyond the sphere of our vision, and that the elements of the moral and intellectual world will, ultimately, regain their equilibrium, when these disturbing causes shall have ceased to exert their malignant influence;—but to be told, as we lately have been, from a quarter of high pretension, that 'Pope, Swift, and Addison,' were mere poetasters to the master-spirits of our time,—to see the deluge of balderdash that threatens the submersion of all the ancient landmarks of literature, hailed as the overflowing of Helicon,—is more than we can patiently bear. It is evidence of a deeper corrosion of taste than we had supposed to exist.

To be overcome, by surprise, by such 'bandits' as Scott and Byron, is an impeachment of no man's firmness,—but to surrender one's judgment, at the summons of every foot-pad of Parnassus, is sheer dastardy. We shall be bold enough, at any rate, to take the field, occasionally, in the cause of common sense.

The poem before us, we are told, is from the pen of the author of the 'Bridal of Triermain.' That was an avowed imitation,—this is an apparent one. As far as likeness is a merit, the work is entitled to praise; not that it is an exact similitude of Scott, or Byron, or Southey, or Coleridge, but that it bears strong features of family resemblance to the whole fraternity. The fault, therefore, if the picture fail to give pleasure, is less in the copy than in the original. It is in this light that we shall regard it. We shall attempt, then, to ascertain what the original really is,—for we are led to suspect, from the strong coincidences in the prominent traits of the heroes of Scott and Byron, etc. that they are only copyists, and that they have drawn from the same model;—and we are inclined to think, after having investiga-

ted the subject, that the reader will agree with us in assigning to GODWIN, the honour, if honour it be, of having *invented* the character from which, 'William of Deloraine,' 'Marmion,' 'Bertram,' 'The Giaour,' 'The Corsair,' 'Childe Harold,' and, derivatively, 'Harold the Dauntless,' were all taken. In Godwin's famous novel of St. Leon, we meet with a sketch of the character of Bethlem Gabor, delineated with a strength of outline and a vividness of colouring, to the effect of which poetry cannot add, and which imitation can never attain. We shall not apologize for extracting so eloquent a description as the following,—

Bethlem Gabor was the lineal representative of one of the most illustrious houses in Hungary. His vocation, like that of the majority of the Hungarian nobility, had been arms; but, in the midst of a fraternity, all of whom were warlike, he stood conspicuous and alone. His courage, though cool and deliberate, almost mounted to a degree of desperate rashness; and the fertility of his invention and the variety of his stratagems did not fall short of his courage. The celerity of his measures was equally distinguished; distance was no bar to him: and he had no sooner conceived a project, however arduous, than it was executed. He had formed under his own eye a band of men like himself, impetuous, yet deliberate, swift in execution, silent in march, invincible to hardship, contemners of fatigue, and difficulties, of hunger and thirst. When introduced to me, he was upwards of fifty years of age. He was more than six feet in stature; and yet he was built as if he had been a colossus, destined to sustain the weight of the starry heavens. His voice was like thunder: and he never uttered a word, but it seemed to shake his manly chest. His head and chin were clothed with a thick and shaggy hair, in colour a dead black. He had suffered considerable mutilation in the services through which he had passed; of one of his hands three fingers were gone; the sight of his right eye was extinguished, and the cheek half shot away, while the same explosion had burned his complexion into a colour that was universally dun or black. His nose was scarred, and his lips were thick and large. Bethlem Gabor, though universally respected for the honour and magnanimity of a soldier, was not less remarkable for habits of reserve and taciturnity. But these habits misfortune had caused to become more deeply engrafted in his nature. During one of his military excursions, a party of marauders had, in his absence, surprised his castle, burned it to the ground, and savagely murdered his wife and children, and every living creature within the walls. The same stroke that rendered him childless, made him also a beggar. He had been regarded for his proceedings as an adherent of the Turkish standard, but he had always tenaciously maintained the most complete independence. The adversity that had now fallen upon him was too great. He would not become a pensioner of the Sultan; despair had taken fast possession of his heart. He disbanded the body of men he had formed, and wandered a solitary outcase upon the face of his country. For some time he seemed to have a savage complacency, in conceiving that the evil he had suffered was past all remedy, and in spurning at those palliations and disguises with which vulgar souls are accustomed to assuage their wo. Yet the energy of his nature would not suffer him to rest: he wandered an outcast; but every day engendered some new thought or passion: and it appeared probable that he would not yet quit the stage of existence till he had left behind him the remembrances of a terrible and desolating revenge.

It may seem strange that such a man as I have described should be the individual I selected out of the whole Hungarian nation to make my friend. It may seem that his qualities were better adapted to repel than attract. My choice would not appear strange, if the reader could have conversed with him, as I did. He was hideous to the sight; and he never addressed himself to speak, that I did not feel my very heart shudder within me. Seldom did he allow himself to open his thoughts; but, when he did, Great God! what supernatural eloquence seemed to inspire and enshroud him! Not that upon such occasions he was copious and Ciceronian, but that every muscle and every limb seemed to live, and to quiver with the thoughts he expressed. The hearer could not refuse to venerate, as well as fear him. I never pitied him: Bethlem Gabor's was a soul that soared to a sightless distance above the sphere of pity; I can scarcely say I sympathized with him; but, when I listened to his complaints, rather let me say his invectives, I was astonished, overwhelmed and motionless. The secret of the effects he thus produced, lay in his own way of feeling the incidents he described. Look at him, when he sat alone, wrapped in meditation, you would say, That man is of iron: though adversity pour her fiercest darts upon him, he is invulnerable; he is of too colossal a structure to be accessible to human feelings and human affections. Listen to his narrative, or rather to the bursts of passion, which with him supplied the place and performed the functions of narrative, you would soon confess

your mistake. While he spoke, he ceased to be a man, and became something more amazing. When he alluded to what he had endured, you did not compassionate him, for you felt that he was a creature of another nature; but you confessed, that never man seemed to have suffered so much, or to savour with such bitterness the cup of wo. He did not love his wife or his children as any other man would do; he probably never dandled or fondled them; his love was speechless; and disdaining the common modes of exhibition, it might sometimes be mistaken for indifference. But it brooded over and clung round his heart; and, when it was disturbed, when the strong ties of domestic charity were by the merciless hand of war snapped asunder, you then saw its voluminous folds spread and convulsed before you, gigantic and immeasurable. He cursed their murderers, he cursed mankind, he rose up in fierce defiance of eternal Providence; and your blood curdled within you as he spoke. Such was Bethlem Gabor: I could not help admiring him; his greatness excited my wonder and my reverence; and while his manners awed and overwhelmed me, I felt an inexplicable attachment to his person still increasing in my bosom.

On his part, my kindness and partiality appeared scarcely less pleasing to Bethlem Gabor, than his character and discourse were fascinating to me. He had found himself without a confidant or a friend. His wife and his children in a certain degree understood him; and, though he had an atmosphere of repulsion beyond which no mortal ever penetrated, they came to the edge of that, and rested there; they trembled involuntarily at his aspect, but at the same time they adored and they loved him. The rest of the world viewed him from a more fearful distance; respected him, but dared not, even in fancy, be familiar with him. When, therefore, he lost his family, he lost his all. He roamed the earth in solitude, and all men made room for him as he passed. I was the first who, since the fatal event that had made him childless and a beggar, had courted his society, and invited his communications. I had dared to take the lion by the paw, and seat myself next him in his den. There was a similarity in our fortunes that secretly endeared him to me. We had each, by the malice of a hostile destiny, though in a very different manner, been deprived of our families; we were each of us alone. Fated each to be hereafter for ever alone, we blended ourselves the one with the other, as perfectly as we could. Often over our gloomy bowl we mingled groans, and sweetened our draught as we drank it with maledictions. In the school of Bethlem Gabor I became acquainted with the delights of melancholy, of a melancholy, not that contracted, but that swelled the soul, of a melancholy that looked down upon the world with indignation, and that relieved its secret load with curses and execrations. We frequently continued whole nights in the participation of these bitter joys; and were surprised, still at our serious board, by the light of the morrow's sun.

If ever on the face of the earth there lived a misanthrope, Bethlem Gabor was the man. Never for a moment did he forget or forgive the sanguinary catastrophe of his family, and for his own misfortunes he seemed to have vowed vengeance against the whole human race. He almost hated the very face of man; and, when expressions of cheerfulness, peace and contentment discovered themselves in his presence, I could see, by the hideous working of his features, that his spirit experienced intolerable agonies. To him such expressions were tones horribly discordant; all was uproar and havoc within his own bosom, and the gaiety of other men inspired him with sentiments of invincible antipathy. He never saw a festive board without an inclination to overturn it; or a father encircled with a smiling family, without feeling his soul thrill with suggestions of murder. Something, I know not what, withheld his hand; it might be some remaining atom of humanity; it might be—for his whole character was contemplative and close—it might be that he regarded that as a pitiful and impotent revenge, which should cause him the next hour to be locked up as a madman, or put to death as a criminal. Horrible as was his personal aspect, and wild and savage as was his mind, yet, as I have already said, I felt myself attached to him. I knew that all the social propensities that animated him, were the offspring of love, were the sentiments of a lioness bereaved of her young; and I found an undescribable and exhaustless pleasure in examining the sublime desolation of a mighty soul.

Such is the portrait crayoned by the dark pencil of Godwin, some feature of which frowns under the beaver of every ruffian hero in every ballad epic of the day. The scene, the costume, and the condition may be changed,—the form is one, and the impression is the same. "Harold the Dauntless," is altogether a less interesting and less amiable bravo than Bethlem Gabor. He is inhuman in his hate, implacable in his revenge, and, equally, a brute in physical force and intellectual imbecility. But we will give the reader

an opportunity to judge for himself, both of the hero and the poem. The first Canto commences thus,—

I.

List to the valorous deeds that were done
By Harold the Dauntless, Count Witikind's son!
Count Witikind came of a regal strain,
And rov'd with his Norsemen the land and the main.
Wo to the realms which he coasted! for there
Was shedding of blood, and rending of hair,
Rape of maiden, and slaughter of priest,
Gathering of ravens and wolves to the feast:
When he hoisted his standard black,
Before him was battle, behind him wrack,
And he burn'd the churches, that heathen Dane,
To light his band to their barks again.

II.

On Erin's shores was his outrage known,
The winds of France had his banners blown;
Little was there to plunder, yet still,
His pirates had foray'd on Scottish hill;
But upon merry England's coast
More frequent he sailed, for he won the most.
So wide and so far his ravage they knew,
If a sail but gleam'd white 'gainst the welkin blue,
Trumpet and bugle to arms did call,
Burghers hasten'd to man the wall,
Peasants fled inland his fury to 'scape,
Beacons were lighted on headland and cape,
Bells were toll'd out, and ave as they rung,
Fearful and faintly the gray brothers sung,
"Bless us, St. Mary, from flood and from fire,
From famine and pest, and Count Witikind's ire!"

The Count, however, got weary, at last, of this piratical life, and having made a peace with the Saxon King, who was glad enough to buy off such an enemy, he

'——— took upon him the peaceful style,
Of a vassal and liegeman of Britain's broad isle.'

But Count Witikind soon began to wax old, and as he grew old, he naturally grew feeble, and—

As he grew feebler his wildness ceased,
He made himself peace with prelate and priest,
Made his peace, and stooping his head,
Patiently listed the counsel they said:
Saint Cuthbert's bishop was holy and grave,
Wise and good was the counsel he gave.

V.

"Thou hast murder'd, robb'd, and spoil'd,
Time it is thy poor soul were assoil'd;
Priest didst thou slay, and churches burn,
Time it is now to repentance to turn;
Fiends hast thou worshipp'd, with fiendish rite,
Leave now the darkness, and wend into light:
O! while life and space are given,
Turn thee yet, and think of Heaven!"
That stern old heathen his head he raised,
And on the good prelate he steadfastly gazed:
'Give me broad lands on the Wear and the Tyne,
My faith I will leave, and I'll cleave unto thine.'

The bargain being struck, old Witikind submitted to the rites of baptism, and became the feudatory of the church.

VII.

Up then arose that grim convertite,
Homeward he hied him when ended the rite;
The prelate in honour will with him ride,
And feast in his castle on Tyne's fair side.
Banners and banderols danced in the wind,
Monks rode before them, and spearmen behind;
Onward they pass'd, till fairly did shine
Pennon and cross on the bosom of Tyne;
And full in front did that fortress lower,
In darksome strength with its buttress and tower
At the castle-gate was young Harold there,
Count Witikind's only offspring and heir.

VIII.

Young Harold was fear'd for his hardihood,
His strength of frame, and his fury of mood;
Rude he was, and wild to behold,
Wore neither collar nor bracelet of gold,
Cap of vair nor rich array,
Such as should grace that festal day;
His doublet of bull's hide was all unbraced,
Uncovered his head, and his sandal unlaced;
His shaggy black locks on his brow hung low,
And his eyes glanced through them a swarthy glow;
A Danish club in his hand he bore,
The spikes were clotted with recent gore;
At his back a she-wolf, and her wolf-cubs twain,
In the dangerous chase that morning slain.
Rude was the greeting his father he made,
None to the Bishop—while thus he said:

IX.

"What priest-led hypocrite art thou,
With thy bumbled look and thy monkish brow,
Like a shaveling who studies to cheat his vow?
&c. &c.

Witikind returned this dutiful address in kind; when—

XI.

Grimly smiled Harold, and coldly replied,
"We must honour our sires, if we fear when they chide;
For me, I am yet what thy lessons have made,
I was rock'd in a buckler, and fed from a blade,
An infant, was taught to clap hands and to shout,
From the roofs of the tower when the flame had broke out;
In the blood of slain foemen my finger to dip,
And tinge with its purple my cheek and my lip.—
'Tis thou know'st not truth, that has barter'd in eld,
For a price, the brave faith that thine ancestors held.
When this wolf"—and the carcass he flung on the plain—
"Shall awake and give food to her nurslings again,

The face of his father will Harold review,
Till then, aged Heathen, young Christian, adieu!"

XII.

Priest, monk, and prelate stood aghast,
As through the pageant the heathen pass'd.
A cross-bearer out of his saddle he flung,
Laid his hand on the pommel and into it sprung,
&c. &c.

After this abrupt departure of Harold, the Count and the Bishop, with their retinue, sat down to the feast, and indulged in the 'wine, and wassail,'

'Till man after man the contention gave o'er,
Outstretch'd on the rushes that strew'd the hall floor.'

But there was *one* who had not partaken of the revel; this was 'flaxen hair'd Gunnar,' the page of Lord Harold, and his foster-mother's child. This tender-hearted youth cannot bear to think of his amiable master's being exposed to the 'darkness and cold,' 'on the shelterless wold;' he therefore, loyally, taking advantage of the general ebriety, robs one of the priests of his purse, another of his cloak, steals the Seneschal's keys, and mounting 'the Bishop's palfry gay,' sets out in search of the 'self-exiled Harold.' After some hesitation, Harold agrees to accept him as a follower of his fortunes,—

'Twere boothless to tell what climes they sought,
Ventures achieved and battles fought;
How oft with few, how oft alone,
Fierce Harold's arm the field had won.
Men swore his eye that flash'd so red,
When each other glance was quench'd with dread,
Bore oft a light of deadly flame
That ne'er from mortal courage came.
Those limbs so strong, that mood so stern,
That loved the couch of heath and fern,
Afar from hamlet, tower, and town,
More than to rest on driven down;
That stubborn frame, that sullen mood,
Men deem'd must come of aught but good,
And they whisper'd, the great master fiend was at one
With Harold the Dauntless, Count Witikind's son.

In the mean time, Count Witikind dies, and, his graceless son not appearing, the church resumes its lands. This closes the first Canto.

The next Canto introduces,

'Fair Metelill, a woodland maid,'

singing a love song, from which it appears, that she had plighted her faith with Lord William,

The heir of 'Wilton's lofty tower.'

In the midst of her ditty, however,—

VII.

Sudden she stops—and starts to feel
A weighty hand, a glove of steel,
Upon her shrinking shoulder laid;
Fearful she turn'd, and saw, dismay'd,
A Knight in plate and mail array'd,
His crest and bearing worn and fray'd,
His surcoat soil'd and riven,
Form'd like that giant race of yore,
Whose long-continued crimes outwore
The sufferance of heaven.
Stern accents made his pleasure known,
Though then he used his gentlest tone:
'Maiden,' he said, 'sing forth thy glee,
Start not—sing on—it pleases me.'

This, as the reader may well suppose, is no other than the gentle Harold; but he will not, probably, be better prepared than the trembling 'Metelill' was, for what follows; which is neither more nor less than a blunt intimation, that he is so well satisfied with her, that he intends to do her the honour of taking her to wife,—of which magnanimous determination he directs her to inform her parents. Poor Metelill, not exactly relishing the 'high destiny' allotted her, keeps this dreadful denunciation to herself. But Harold does not allow her much respite. In a few days he makes his appearance again, and bolts into the cottage to demand his bride. 'Wulfstane,' Metelill's father, who is a poacher by profession, would at first fain make fight with him, but gathering more presence of mind, on a second survey of his enormous stature, thinks it wiser to turn him over to the management of 'Jutta,' his wife, who is a famous 'witch.' Jutta begins to mutter over all her incantations, but finding, at last, that what she had mistaken for a spectre, is, *bonâ fide*, flesh and blood, she abandons her witch-craft, and has recourse to her wit. She succeeds in prevailing on Harold to defer his purpose for that night, and the moment she gets rid of him, and finishes a conjugal skirmish with her

spouse, she starts off, whether on foot or on a broomstick is not stated, and setting every priest she passes, in her hasty journey, to muttering and crossing himself, and every cur to barking, and the foxes to yelling, and the cocks to crowing, and the curlews to screeching, and the ravens to croaking, and the cat-o-mountains to screaming, she proceeds 'cheered by such music,' to a 'deep dell and rocky stone,' where she raises the very devil himself,—or, as the poet couches it, in more courtly terms, 'a god of heathen days.' The second Canto closes with a spirited *tête-a-tête*, between the witch and the demon, in which it seems to be concluded between this worthy couple, that the best way to cure Lord Harold's love fit, will be to set him by the ears with the church, about his towers and lands, on the 'Wear and the Tyne.'

In the third Canto, Gunnar sings to his Lord, several monitory songs, tending to warn him against the charms of Metelill, and the arts of Jutta, who, it seems, had set him forward on his errand to 'St. Cuthbert's' Chapter.

The fourth Canto assembles the priests and prelate of St. Cuthbert, in solemn conclave. The haughty Aldingar is seated in the episcopal chair, whilst—

Canons and deacons were placed below,
In due degree and lengthen'd row.
Unmoved and silent each sate there,
Like image in his oaken chair;
Nor head, nor hand, nor foot, they stirr'd,
Nor lock of hair, nor tress of beard,
And of their eyes severe alone
The twinkle show'd they were not stone.

III.

The Prelate was to speech address'd,
Each head sunk reverend on each breast:
But ere his voice was heard—without
Arose a wild tumultuous shout,
Offspring of wonder mix'd with fear,
Such as in crowded streets we hear
Hailing the flames, that, bursting out,
Attract yet scare the rabble rout.
Ere it had ceas'd, a giant hand
Shook oaken door and iron band,
Till oak and iron both gave way,
Clash'd the long bolts, the hinges bray,
And ere upon angel or saint they can call,
Stands Harold the Dauntless in midst of the hall.

Harold calls upon their reverences without periphrasis or ceremony, for restitution of his lands. Aldingar, when he recovers his powers of speech, tells him that it cannot be, for two reasons, —first, because he is an 'unchristened Dane,' and next, because the lands have

—— 'been granted anew
To Anthony Conyers and Alberic Vere.'

Harold soon does away the force of this last objection, by tossing on the altar the head of Conyers and the hand of Vere, new severed from their carcasses!!

VI.

Count Harold laugh'd at their looks of fear:
'Was this the hand should your banner bear?
Was that the head should wear the casque
In battle at the church's task?
Was it to such you gave the place
Of Harold with the heavy mace?
Find me between the Wear and Tyne
A knight will wield this club of mine—
Give him my fiefs, and I will say
There's wit beneath the cowl of gray.'—
He raised it, rough with many a stain,
Caught from crush'd scull and spouting brain:
He wheel'd it that it shrilly sung,
And the aisles echoed as it swung,
Then dash'd it down with sheer descent,
And split King Osric's monument.—
'How like ye this music? How trow ye the hand
That can wield such a mace may be reft of its land?
No answer?—I spare ye a space to agree,
And Saint Cuthbert inspire you, a saint if he be.
Ten strides through your chancel, ten strokes on your bell,
And again I am with you—grave fathers farewell.'

After this unwelcome intruder retires, a jocular debate ensues among the monks, in which it is facetiously proposed either to assassinate or poison him. But the Bishop overrules these motions for the present, and resolves to put Harold on some perilous probation, in which he may perish. When Harold returns to demand their *ultimatum*, Aldingar receives him very graciously, bids him to dinner, and promises him, that—

While the wine sparkles high in the goblet of gold,
And the revel is loudest, [his] task shall be told:

Accordingly a story is sung to him of an enchanted castle, where six monarchs had been simultaneously mur-

dered, on their wedding night, by their brides, who were sisters, and daughters of Urien; who had been put to death in turn by a seventh monarch, who had married the seventh sister, and who included his own wife in the massacre, and, having quitted the castle, had

'Died in his cloister an anchorite gray.'

He is, moreover, told that,

Seven monarchs' wealth in that castle lies stow'd,
The foul fiends brood o'er them like raven and toad,
Whoever shall guesten these chambers within,
From curfew till matins, that treasure shall win.

To perform this, he is instructed, is the required probation. He exultingly undertakes it; and the curtain drops on the Fourth Canto.

In the Fifth Canto, Harold relaxes into something like tender converse with the timid Gunnar, which is suddenly interrupted by the appearance of a mysterious monitor, in

'A palmer form ——
By cowl and staff and mantle known,'

who is, however, visible to no eye but Harold's. He had appeared, it seems to our hero, before, on various occasions,

'First in the vale of Gallilee,'

and again,

'In Cephalonia's rocky isle.'

With this apparition Harold holds solemn communion, which, on the part of the disembodied interlocutor, ends with this dreadful denouncement,

If thou yield'st to thy fury, how tempted soever,
The gate of repentance shall ope for thee never.

A little shocked at this ghostly visitation, Harold bethinks himself of recruiting his courage, with a dram, from a cordial contained in a flasket given him by one of the hospitable monks of St. Cuthbert, and to which the crafty priest had attributed all the virtues which Don Quixote ascribed to his catholicon, though, as it proves in the sequel, this boasted panacea was a distillation of all the noxious plants, that hold dire 'enmity with blood of man.'

So baneful their influence on all that had breath,
One drop had been frenzy, and two had been death.

Happily as Harold was on the point of swallowing this potion,

— A jubilee shrill,
And music and clamour, were heard on the hill,
And down the steep pathway, o'er stock and o'er stone,
The train of a bridal came blithsomely on;
There was song, there was pipe, there was timbrel, and still
The burden was "Joy to the fair Metelill!"

On this pageant Harold soon pounces. But first, he 'rent a fragment from the cliff,' and hurled on the affrighted train below. Its force and magnitude may be calculated from its effects,—it fell upon Wulfstane, and, from the description, *mashed* him as completely as one's fist would demolish a moscheto. Lord William, however, prepares to engage Harold, and a combat ensues; but the poor bridegroom would soon have fallen beneath Harold's redoubtable club, had not Gunnar interposed, at the moment it was poised to annihilate him, with its descending stroke.

To stop the blow young Gunnar sprung,
Around his master's knees he clung,
And cried, 'In mercy spare!
O think upon the words of fear
Spoke by that visionary seer,
The crisis be foretold is here—
Grant mercy—or despair!"

This appeal is efficacious. Harold is struck with conviction, stays his uplifted hand,—nay, signs himself with the cross! and makes 'one step towards heaven.' He retires and leaves his antagonist and rival prostrate on the plain, and Metelill stretched insensible beside him. Jutta hastens to revive these exanimate lovers, and espying Harold's famous *flasket*, which he had left behind him, is about administering its contents to her patients,—when, like a careful nurse, she thinks best to taste it first herself,—and it is well for them that she did,—

For when three drops the hag had tasted,
So dismal was her yell,
Each bird of evil omen woke,
The raven gave his fatal croak,
And shriek'd the night-crow from the oak,
The screech-owl from the thicket broke,
And flutter'd down the dell!

So fearful was the sound and stern,
The slumbers of the full-gorged erne
Were startled, and from furze and fern,
Of forest and of fell,
The fox and famish'd wolf replied,
(For wolves then prowl'd the Cheviot side,)
From mountain head to mountain head
The unhallow'd sounds around were sped;
But when their latest echo fled,
The sorceress on the ground lay dead.

And thus winds up the Fifth Canto.

In the Sixth and last Canto, Harold reaches the Castle of the Seven Shields, enters its gate, perambulates its courts and halls, and makes some reflections on 'woman's perfidy,' on coming across the skeletons of the seven 'witch-brides.' Gunnar takes on him the defence of the sex, and says, with earnestness and emotion,

I could tell of woman's faith
Defying danger, scorn, and death.
Firm was that faith—as diamond stone
Pure and unflaw'd—her love unknown,
And unrequited; firm and pure,
Her stainless faith could all endure,
From clime to clime—from place to place—
Through want and danger, and disgrace,
A wanderer's wayward steps could trace.—
All this she did, and guerdon none
Required, save that her burial-stone
Should make at length the secret known.
Thus hath a faithful woman done.—
Not in each breast such truth is laid,
But Eivir was a Danish maid.—

Harold calls him a 'wild enthusiast,' yet confesses that could such an one be found,

Her's were a faith to rest upon.
But Eivir sleeps beneath her stone,
And all resembling her are gone.

They, then, couched them on the floor,

'Until the beams of morning glow'd.'

Lord Harold, however, 'rose an alter'd man.' He had had a dismal dream, which, as soon as they had cleared out of the castle, he relates. Among other things, he states that the spirit of his father Witikind had appeared to him, and revealed himself as the one, who, in the guise of a palmer, had watched over his fate, being doomed, as well for his son's sins as his own,

'A wanderer upon earth to pine,
Until his son shall turn to grace,
And smooth for him a resting place.'

The old gentleman, he adds, had hinted, too, that Gunnar,

'Must in his lord's repentance aid.'

But he appears much perplexed to conjecture how.

Soon marking that he had lost his glove, he sends Gunnar back to the tower to look for it.

Gunnar had heard his lord's relation, with no ordinary interest;

But when he learn'd the dubious close,
He blushed like any opening rose,
And, glad to hide his tell-tale cheek,
Hied back that glove of mail to seek;
When soon a shriek of deadly dread
Summon'd his master to his aid.

Harold hurries to his assistance, and finds him in the grasp of a fiend in the form of Odin, the Danish war god. After a short parley, in which the demon claims Gunnar as 'Eivir,' for his own,

'Mark'd in the birth-hour with his sign,'

the knight and the sprite join issue in terrible conflict, in which all the elements take part. The knight, however, has the best of the battle, and the goblin wisely 'evanishes' in the storm he had raised.

Nor paused the champion of the North,
But raised and bore his Eivir forth,
From that wild scene of fiendish strife,
To light, to liberty, and life!

XVII.

He placed her on a bank of moss,
A silver runnel bubbled by,
And new-born thoughts his soul engross,
And tremors yet unknown across
His stubborn sinews fly;
The while with timid hand the dew
Upon her brow and neck he threw,
And mark'd how life with rosy hue
On her pale cheek revived anew,
And glimmer'd in her eye.
Inly he said, 'That silken tress,
What blindness mine that could not guess,
Or how could page's rugged dress
That bosom's pride belie?
O, dull of heart, through wild and wave,
In search of blood and death to rave,'
With such a partner nigh!'

XVIII.

Then in the mirror'd pool he peer'd,
Blamed his rough locks and shaggy beard,
The stains of recent conflict clear'd—
And thus the champion proved,
That he fears now who never fear'd,
And loves who never loved.

And Eivir—life is on her cheek,
And yet she will not move or speak,
Nor will her eyelid fully ope;
Perchance it loves, that half-shut eye,
Through its long fringe, reserved and shy,
Affection's opening dawn to spy;
And the deep blush, which bids its dye
O'er cheek, and brow, and bosom fly,
Speaks shame-facedness and hope.

XIX.

But vainly seems the Dane to seek
For terms his new-born love to speak—
For words save those of wrath and wrong,
Till now were strangers to his tongue;
So, when he raised the blushing maid,
In blunt and honest terms he said—
('Twere well that maids, when lovers woo,
Heard none more soft, were all as true,)
"Eivir! since thou for many a day
Hast follow'd Harold's wayward way,
It is but meet that in the line
Of after-life I follow thine.
To-morrow is St. Cuthbert's tide,
And we will grace his altar's side,
A Christian knight and Christian bride;
And of Witikind's son shall the marvel be said,
That on the same morn he was christen'd and wed."

And here our story ends.

The reader will, probably, by this time, begin to inquire, with some solicitude, what can be the object of this Poem. The author, with more candour than most of his competitors for the same meed, confesses that his rhymes,

> Court not the critic's smile, nor dread his frown;
> They well may serve to while an hour away,
> Nor does the volume ask for more renown,
> Than Ennui's yawning smile, what time she drops it down.

It were a pity that so innocent an ambition should not be gratified!—but as to every moral and rational purpose, *Ennui* might as well have been playing the jew's-harp; and, though it be not material over what listlessness shall yawn, it is to be apprehended that some who read for improvement, may, by inadvertently overlooking the preface, be led a wild-goose chase through the whole volume.

Should we be interrogated, in turn, as to the motive that could induce us to devote so many pages to so unprofitable a subject, we can merely say, that as there are some inordinate appetites, that can only be cured by a surfeit, we were determined to serve up this broad-shouldered barbarian, like a 'roasted Manning-tree ox,' to the epicures in Epic. If this do not answer the purpose, we have no doubt that Scott or Byron will elaborate something, by and by, that will nauseate them.

We the more lament this perversion of taste in the 'reading public,' that compels a writer, who aims at popularity, to adopt so uncouth a style of character, language, scenery, and sentiment, as we are convinced that, but for this restraint on his genius and better propensities, our author would have produced a much more interesting and edifying performance. Where he loses sight of his models, and resigns himself to his own fancy, in an occasional digression, he discovers traits of a truly poetic imagination.

As an evidence of his felicity of thought and expression, when he indulges the bent of his inclination, we will quote his Introductory stanzas, in which there is a playfulness of manner and a freedom of mind, that hold out a hope of happier results to more legitimate efforts.

There is a mood of mind we all have known,
On drowsy eve, or dark and low'ring day,
When the tired spirits lose their sprightly tone,
And nought can chase the lingering hours away.
Dull on our soul falls Fancy's dazzling ray,
And Wisdom holds his steadier torch in vain,
Obscured the painting seems, mistuned the lay,
Nor dare we of our listless load complain,
For who for sympathy may seek that cannot tell of pain?

The jolly sportsman knows such drearihood,
When bursts in deluge the autumnal rain,
Clouding that morn which threats the heath-cock's brood;
Of such, in summer's drought, the anglers plain,
Who hope the soft mild southern shower in vain;
But more than all the discontented fair,
Whom father stern, and sterner aunt, restrain
From county-ball, or race occurring rare,
While all her friends around their vestments gay prepare.

Ennui!—or, as our mothers call'd thee, Spleen!
To thee we owe full many a rare device;—
Thine is the sheaf of painted cards, I ween,
The rolling billiard ball, the rattling dice,
The turning lathe for framing gimcrack nice;

The amateur's blotch'd pallet thou may'st claim,
Retort, and air-pump, threatening frogs and mice,
(Murders disguised by philosophic name,)
And much of trifling grave, and much of buxom game.

Then of the books, to catch thy drowsy glance
Compiled, what bard the catalogue may quote!
Plays, poems, novels, never read but once;—
But not of such the tale fair Edgeworth wrote,
That bears thy name, and is thine antidote;
And not of such the strain my Thomson sung,
Delicious dreams inspiring by his note,
What time to Indolence his harp he strung;
Oh! might my lay be rank'd that happier list among!

Each hath his refuge whom thy cares assail.
For me, I love my study-fire to trim,
And con right vacantly some idle tale,
Displaying on the couch each listless limb,
Till on the drowsy page the lights grow dim,
And doubtful slumber half supplies the theme;
While antique shapes of knight and giant grim,
Damsel and dwarf, in long procession gleam,
And the Romancer's tale becomes the Reader's dream.

'Tis thus my malady I well may bear.
Albeit outstretch'd, like Pope's own Paridel,
Upon the rack of a too-easy chair;
And find, to cheat the time, a powerful spell
In old romaunts of errantry that tell,
Or later legends of the Fairy folk,
Or oriental tale of Afrite fell,
Of Genii, Talisman, and broad-wing'd Roc,
Though taste may blush and frown, and sober reason mock.

Oft at such seasons, too, will rhymes unsought
Arrange themselves in some romantic lay;
The which, as things unfitting graver thought,
Are burnt or blotted on some wiser day —
These few survive—and, proudly let me say,
Court not the critic's smile, nor dread his frown;
They well may serve to while an hour away,
Nor does the volume ask for more renown,
Than Ennui's yawning smile, what time she drops it down.

Similar indications of the poet's powers may be gathered from some of the previous extracts which we have made. We are prevented, by want of room, as well as by the utter futility of his present production, from animadverting upon particular instances of the quaint and obsolete phraseology, inharmonious versification, unnecessary and undignified variety of metre, and many other faults and absurdities, into which too servile an imitation of his prototypes has betrayed him. They are too prominent and obtrusive, indeed, to escape the most cursory observation. An opportunity will not, probably, be long wanting, to resume the consideration of the characteristics of the fashionable romances in verse, and we shall not fail to improve it.

E.

ART. 2. *A Valedictory, delivered at the Forum, on the 11th of April, 1817, on closing the first Session.* By J P. C. Sampson, Esq. 8vo. pp. 23. Van Winkle, Wiley, & Co. New-York, 1817.

FROM the occasion, on which this address was pronounced, and from its affinity with a style of eloquence, which seems to have acquired some popularity in this community, it derives an importance, which, on the ground of its own merits, it could scarcely claim.

The society, before which it was delivered, was established early last winter, by a number of young gentlemen in this city, for the purpose of improvement in eloquence and the art of oratory. Its objects, of course, are worthy of all praise. From the interest, moreover, which it excited in the public mind, and the efforts to which its members were consequently prompted, it appears likely to be rendered a permanent institution, and become the school, in which are to be trained the future orators of this rising city. Most of the young men, who have fixed on New-York, as the theatre for the exercise of their talents; who are destined to supply with advocates her tribunals of justice, or represent her citizens in the legislatures of the state and nation, will probably contract the predominant style of their public speaking, from their exercises at the Forum, and model their eloquence according to the standard there established. Now this standard, we think, ought to be American. Every nation has some features of character to distinguish it from every other, and to the peculiarities, which

constitute this distinction, and make what is called the genius of a nation, ought the standard of taste, in every pursuit, to conform. The truth of this position is obvious in regard to the manners and customs of a country, and the general character of civil and domestic intercourse, which ought to be cherished, in order that the habits of thinking and feeling of a people, may co-operate with the spirit of their political institutions and the wisdom of their rulers to give stability to their condition; and why is it not equally true when applied to literature and the fine arts? These have an important influence upon society, and by taking a tone of grateful conformity, they may contribute much to the permanency of those institutions, by which they have been protected and fostered. Indeed, any attempt to establish another standard, or any hope of eminence from such an attempt, must ultimately prove abortive; for it should seem, that all efforts to counteract the proper bias of national character, must prove as unwise and ineffectual, in any department of learning, and be attended with as much embarrassment and abuse, as would be, in politics, any endeavour to establish and enforce a system of policy, that should not be adapted to the situation, form of government, population, and resources of the state. But, notwithstanding the necessity of ultimate failure in such an attempt, yet as the genius of a nation may not be at once understood, especially during its early periods, while its character, from most eyes, lies hid in its elements, much study and sagacity are requisite wisely to adjust a standard of taste, or a system of policy. Now, as in politics, so in literature, certainly in those departments more immediately connected with the welfare of society, as eloquence, the most successful mode of arriving at excellence, will be found to consist in a careful and thorough investigation of the political institutions of the country, the spirit of the laws, and the whole internal structure of society. Let the student of eloquence learn to think and to feel in unison with the constitution and laws of his country;—let him nourish his sentiments and feed his imagination by a contemplation of the disposition and manners of his countrymen, and carefully scrutinize the causes from which they proceed. Let him attentively observe the nature of the education which *they* receive, and the prevailing features of the scenery in which *they* dwell, over whom he wishes to acquire influence by his eloquence. These investigations, and a resort to these sources of thought and illustration, become important, according to the degree in which public opinion acts upon the condition of a community; and in a republic like ours, where all the elements of society are held together by the mere force of that opinion, it is a matter of the highest importance, that whatever is intended to touch that main-spring of the social economy immediately and with power, should be wholesome in its operation. Besides, if it were merely for the beauty of the spectacle, and the pleasure it would yield the imagination, without considering the wisdom or utility of not servilely copying others, we would have nations and individuals preserve their distinctive traits of character in all their original strength.

Let them enlarge their knowledge and augment their wisdom by observation and reflection upon the examples of others, but let them not wish to assume their peculiarities, or undertake to transfer, by tale, accidents of character. Over these original and peculiar traits, let arts, and letters and science, throw all their refinement, and pour all their illumination; but let them retain their identity. Let the field of human nature present all that boundless and beautiful variety, which pervades and adorns the physical world. We would, indeed, have nations and individuals all acknowledge and obey the same fundamental principles of

right and wrong, as the physical world, throughout its sublime extent, conforms to the same fundamental laws originally impressed on matter; but let none of the fine features of mind and character be obliterated, or defaced, or lose any of their relief by a slavish imitation. Fortunately, we can urge these sentiments with the more propriety and zeal, inasmuch as the ingredients of our national character less need a change or a different combination, than they do assiduous cultivation, to furnish to other climes and after ages a magnificent example for their instruction and applause. These sentiments do not deny the expediency of contemplating the character of others, or of studying the elements of their greatness, and the means by which they have acquired distinction, especially if they have any important traits common to both. On this ground, the oration of the ancient orators are eminently appropriate as models for the study of our countrymen; for although the state of society be different now, and here, from what it was in the days of Demosthenes or Cicero, and though the mass of the people then, were an ignorant, capricious, vicious multitude, wholly destitute of the essential republican character, yet the prevailing tenor of the admirable harangues of those masters of persuasion, is entirely in unison with the enlightened genius of our political institutions, and well fitted to confirm our independence of principle, while at the same time they impart the temperate spirit of rational, regulated liberty.

They were not demagogues, in the modern acceptation of the term, but sober, though resolute patriots, the friends of order and subordination; who loved the people, but were faithful to the state. Great Britain, also, abounds in models, not surpassed by the Greek or Roman, the faithful study of which, would contribute to elevate the character of our eloquence, and impart to it a congenial influence. Ireland, too, has furnished such models; but, alas, the days of Burke and Sheridan and Langrishe, have gone by,—their countrymen seem to have neglected their bright example, forgotten their wisdom, and ceased to cherish their 'authentic fire,' while extravagance of sentiment, intemperance of feeling, and an unnatural ecstasy of phrase, too much countenanced by Curran, have at length, with bad taste and Phillips, become the favourites of the day. Against the introduction of this style of eloquence into our country, to debauch the taste of our orators and pollute our schools, or degrade the dignity of the American bar, and violate the decorum of our legislative assemblies, we will raise our voice, feeble as it is, and though not one echo ever reach us. It is not fitted to our use; it is not suited to the sober, home-bred, industrious character of our orderly republicans. It is a kind of eloquence that has no basis in sound practical wisdom, and no respectability or weight of character to command confidence. It is not calculated to produce wholesome convictions, on great occasions of public emergency, or to assist in strengthening the foundations of national grandeur. If what Cicero has said, be true, 'sapientiam, sine eloquentiâ, parum prodesse civitatibus,' what he has added, is no less so, 'eloquentiam, sine sapientiâ, nimium obesse plerumque, prodesse nunquam;' and when so much better models abound, we, in this country, who profess to make real utility the standard of value, surely will not turn from gold to dross, from bullion to tinsel. We have, among our own citizens, on our own soil, of native production, as bright examples of genuine eloquence as can be boasted by any people of any age; and let not misguided ambition, or perverted taste, make one effort to withdraw our American youth from these pure and living fountains, from which have flowed streams of as divine eloquence as ever refreshed and elevated the human soul. How incongruous, how ludicrous would

the speeches of Mr. Phillips appear, coming from the mouth of Demosthenes, or Cicero; Chatham, or Burke, or Fox, or Sheridan, or Erskine; Henry, or Ames, or Hamilton, or Morris, or Bayard, or Dexter! What have the majesty and comprehension of their minds, the simplicity of their language, the elevation and grandeur of their views, and their utility of object, to do with the fantastic sentimentality, or the prurient imagination of Mr. Phillips? One would as soon expect to hear the Macedonian Alexander, or the Roman Cæsar, talking in the language of Chononhotonthologos, or Bombastes Furioso. We know of no more successful way of opposing the influx of this false taste and spurious eloquence, than to hold up better examples, and fix the attention of the community, particularly of the younger candidates for oratorical honours, on those of their illustrious countrymen, who have by their eloquence and wisdom, more powerful than the lyre of Amphion, established round our civil and political rights and privileges, ramparts of nobler materials and more enduring strength, than the Theban wall, or Theban constitution. The monuments of our American eloquence have suffered, and their number been diminished, for want of care in reporting and collecting the speeches of our great men; but there are some preserved, and few as they are, from them an estimate may be formed of the value of those which have been suffered to perish, as well as of the genius that produced them. 'Ex pede, Herculem.' Among these monuments, is the collection of speeches made in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, on the 'Judiciary Bill,' in the year 1802, when the two great political parties which at that time agitated the country, were more ably represented than at any subsequent period. In order that we may further exemplify our ideas of the style of eloquence we would have our young countrymen study for improvement, we shall make an extract from one of the most considerable speeches made on that important occasion. It is obviously impossible, by so short a specimen as we are obliged to give, to do justice to the speaker; for there is so much logical connexion and dependence throughout all these speeches, that to do them adequate justice we should give the whole; and any American who reads the whole, must find himself exhilarated by their wit, roused by their eloquence, and enlightened by their argument, and, congratulating himself upon his citizenship, must feel an increased love and veneration for his country,—a country, of which it may be said, as Virgil says of Berecynthia, the mother of gods—

> "Felix prole virum . . . . . .
> . . . . . centum complexa nepotes,
> Omnes cœlicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes."

The extract we shall make, is from the speech of Gouverneur Morris, of New-York, in the Senate.

Speaking of the balanced nature of our government, and the importance of an independent judiciary as necessary to preserve the equilibrium, he says:

> But away with all these derogatory suppositions. The legislature may be trusted. Our government is a system of salutary checks; one legislative branch is a check on the other. And should the violence of party spirit bear both of them away, the President, an officer high in honour, high in the public confidence, charged with weighty concerns, responsible to his own reputation, and to the world, stands ready to arrest their too impetuous course. This is our system. It makes no mad appeal to every mob in the country. It appeals to the sober sense of men selected from their fellow-citizens for their talents and their virtue; of men advanced in life, and of matured judgment. It appeals to their understanding, to their integrity, to their honour, to their love of fame, their sense of shame. If all these checks should prove insufficient, and alas! such is the condition of human nature, that I fear they will not be always sufficient, the constitution has given us one more; it has given us an independent judiciary. Before then that you violate that independence—Pause. There are state sovereignties, as well as the sovereignty of the general government. There are cases,

too many cases, in which the interest of one is not considered as the interest of the other. Should these conflict, if the judiciary be gone, the question is no longer of law, but of force. This is a state of things which no honest and wise man can view without horror.

Suppose, in the omnipotence of your legislative authority, you trench upon the rights of your fellow-citizens, by passing an unconstitutional law: If the judiciary department preserve its vigour, it will stop you short: Instead of a resort to arms, there will be a happier appeal to argument. Suppose a case still more impressive. The President is at the head of your armies. Let one of his generals, flushed with victory, and proud in command, presume to trample on the rights of your most insignificant citizen: Indignant of the wrong, he will demand the protection of your tribunals, and safe in the shadow of their wings, will laugh his oppressor to scorn.

The gentleman from Virginia has mentioned a great nation brought to the feet of one of her servants. But why is she in that situation? Is it not because popular opinion was called on to decide every thing, until those who wore bayonets decided for all the rest? Our situation is peculiar. At present our national compact can prevent a state from acting hostilely towards the general interest. But let this compact be destroyed, and each state becomes instantaneously vested with absolute sovereignty. Is there no instance of a similar situation to be found in history? Look at the states of Greece. They were once in a condition not unlike to that in which we should then stand. They treated the recommendations of their Amphictionic Council (which was more a meeting of ambassadors than a legislative assembly) as we did the resolutions of the old Congress. Are we wise? So were they. Are we valiant? They also were brave. Have we one common language, and are we united under one head? In this also there was a strong resemblance. But, by their divisions, they became at first victims to the ambition of Philip, and were at length swallowed up in the Roman empire. Are we to form an exception to the general principles of human nature, and to all the examples of history? And are the maxims of experience to become false, when applied to our fate?

Some, indeed, flatter themselves, that our destiny will be like that of Rome. Such indeed it might be, if we had the same wise, but vile aristocracy, under whose guidance they became the masters of the world. But we have not that strong aristocratic arm, which can seize a wretched citizen, scourged almost to death by a remorseless creditor, turn him into the ranks, and bid him, as a soldier, bear our Eagles in triumph round the globe! I hope to God we shall never have such an abominable institution. But what, I ask, *will* be the situation of these states (organized as they now are) if by the dissolution of our national compact, they be left to themselves? What is the probable result? We shall either be the victims of foreign intrigue, and split into factions, fall under the domination of a foreign power, or else, after the misery and torment of civil war, become the subjects of a usurping military despot. What but *this* compact! What but this specific part of it, can save us from ruin? The judicial power, that fortress of the constitution, is now to be overturned. Yes, with honest Ajax, I would not only throw a shield before it, I would build around it a wall of brass. But I am too weak to defend the rampart against the host of assailants.——I must call to my assistance their good sense, their patriotism, and their virtue.——Do not, gentlemen, suffer the rage of passion to drive reason from her seat. If this law be indeed bad, let us join to remedy the defects. Has it been passed in a manner which wounded your pride, or roused your resentment? Have, I conjure you, the magnanimity to pardon that offence. I entreat, I implore you, to sacrifice those angry passions to the interests of our country. Pour out this pride of opinion on the altar of patriotism. Let it be an expiatory libation for the weal of America. Do not, for God's sake, do not suffer that pride to plunge us all into the abyss of ruin. Indeed, indeed, it will be but of little, very little avail, whether one opinion or the other be right or wrong; it will heal no wounds, it will pay no debts, it will rebuild no ravaged towns. Do not rely on that popular will, which has brought us, frail beings, into political existence. That opinion is but a changeable thing. It will soon change. This very measure will change it. You will be deceived. Do not, I beseech you, in reliance on a foundation so frail, commit the dignity, the harmony, the existence of our nation to the wild wind.—Trust not your treasure to the waves. Throw not your compass and your charts into the ocean. Do not believe that its billows will waft you into port. Indeed, indeed, you will be deceived. Cast not away this only anchor of our safety. I have seen its progress. I know the difficulties through which it was obtained: I stand in the presence of Almighty God, and of the world; and I declare to you, if you lose this charter, never! no, never will you get another! We are now, perhaps, arrived at the parting point. Here, *even here*, we stand on the brink of fate. Pause—Pause—For Heaven's sake Pause!!

The difficulty of extracting, and the wish to give variety to our selections, of eloquent and tasteful compositions, must be our excuse for not quoting from the other able speeches made on this occasion.

We will, therefore, now offer an extract from the inaugural oration of His Excellency John Quincy Adams, our present minister at the court of St. James, delivered by him, at his installation as Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, in the University of Cambridge. In the course of a history of the progress of Rhetoric and Oratory, the learned Professor thus indulges the enthusiasm of a scholar:—

At the revival of letters in modern Europe, eloquence, together with her sister muses, awoke, and shook the poppies from her brow. But their torpors still tingled in her veins. In the interval her voice was gone; her favourite languages were extinct; her organs were no longer tuned to harmony, and her hearers could no longer understand her speech. The discordant jargon of feudal anarchy had banished the musical dialects, in which she had always delighted. The theatres of her former triumphs were either deserted, or they were filled with the babblers of sophistry and chicane. She shrunk intuitively from the forum; for the last object she remembered to have seen there was the head of her darling Cicero, planted upon the rostrum. She ascended the tribunals of justice; there she found her child, Persuasion, manacled and pinioned by the letter of the law; there she beheld an image of herself, stammering in barbarous Latin, and struggling under the lumber of a thousand volumes. Her heart fainted within her. She lost all confidence in herself. Together with her irresistible powers, she lost proportionably the consideration of the world, until, instead of comprising the whole system of public education, she found herself excluded from the circle of sciences, and declared an outlaw from the realms of learning. She was not however doomed to eternal silence. With the progress of freedom and of liberal science, in various parts of modern Europe, she obtained access to mingle in the deliberations of their parliaments. With labour and difficulty she learned their languages, and lent her aid in giving them form and polish. But she has never recovered the graces of her former beauty, nor the energies of her ancient vigour. * * * *

Religion indeed has opened one new avenue to the career of eloquence. Amidst the sacrifices of paganism to her three hundred thousand gods, amidst her sagacious and solemn consultations over the entrails of slaughtered brutes, on the flight of birds, and the feeding of fowls, it had never entered her imagination to call upon the pontiff, the haruspex, or the augur, for discourses to the people, on the nature of their duties to their Maker, their fellow-mortals, and themselves. This was an idea, too august to be mingled with the absurd and ridiculous, or profligate and barbarous rites of her deplorable superstition. It is an institution, for which mankind are indebted to christianity; introduced by the Founder himself of this divine religion, and in every point of view worthy of its high original. Its effects have been to soften the tempers and purify the morals of mankind; not in so high a degree as benevolence could wish, but enough to call forth our strains of warmest gratitude to that good being, who provides us with the means of promoting our own felicity, and gives us power to stand, though leaving us free to fall. Here then is an unbounded and inexhaustible field for eloquence, never explored by the ancient orators; and here alone have the modern Europeans cultivated the art with much success. In vain should we enter the halls of justice, in vain should we listen to the debates of senates for strains of oratory, worthy of remembrance, beyond the duration of the occasion, which called them forth. The art of embalming thought by oratory, like that of embalming bodies by aromatics, would have perished, but for the exercises of religion. These alone have in the latter ages furnished discourses, which remind us, that eloquence is yet a faculty of the human mind. * * * * * * *

Sons of Harvard! You, who are ascending with painful step and persevering toil the eminence of science, to prepare yourselves for the various functions and employments of the world before you, it cannot be necessary to urge upon you the importance of the art, concerning which I am speaking. Is it the purpose of your future life to minister in the temples of Almighty God, to be the messengers of heaven upon earth, to enlighten with the torch of eternal truth the path of your fellow-mortals to brighter worlds? Remember the reason, assigned for the appointment of Aaron to that ministry, which you purpose to assume upon yourself. I KNOW, THAT HE CAN SPEAK WELL; and, in this testimonial of Omnipotence, receive the injunction of your duty. Is it your intention to devote the labours of your maturity to the cause of justice; to defend the persons, the property, and the fame of your fellow citizens from the open assaults of violence, and the secret encroachments of fraud? Fill the fountains of your eloquence from inexhausti-

ble sources, that their streams, when they shall begin to flow, may themselves prove inexhaustible. Is there among you a youth, whose bosom burns with the fires of honourable ambition; who aspires to immortalize his name by the extent and importance of his services to his country; whose visions of futurity glow with the hope of presiding in her councils, of directing her affairs, of appearing to future ages on the rolls of fame, as her ornament and pride? Let him catch from the relics of ancient oratory those unresisted powers, which mould the mind of man to the will of the speaker, and yield the guidance of a nation to the dominion of the voice.

Under governments purely republican, where every citizen has a deep interest in the affairs of the nation, and in some form of public assembly or other, has the means and opportunity of delivering his opinions, and of communicating his sentiments by speech; where government itself has no arms but those of persuasion; where prejudice has not acquired an uncontrolled ascendency, and faction is yet confined within the barriers of peace; the voice of eloquence will not be heard in vain. March then with firm, with steady, with undeviating step, to the prize of your high calling. Gather fragrance from the whole paradise of science, and learn to distil from your lips all the honies of persuasion. Consecrate, above all, the faculties of your life to the cause of truth, of freedom, and of humanity. So shall your country ever gladden at the sound of your voice, and every talent, added to your accomplishments, become another blessing to mankind.

From some of the sentiments in the second paragraph, we must beg leave, with deference, to dissent; but no one, we apprehend, can fail to admire the fine spirit of classic lore which lives and breathes through the whole passage.

The following extracts are from the pen of as fine a genius, as accomplished a scholar, and as good a man, as ever graced our schools, or consecrated his talents to the pulpit. They are from an Address, pronounced by the Rev. J. S. Buckminster, before the Society of Φ. B. K. of Harvard College, Cambridge, on the Dangers and Duties of men of letters.

Every where there are dangers and evils, of which some affect the intellectual improvement, and others are unfavourable to the moral worth of literary men. In this country, especially, it too often happens, that the young man, who is to live by his talents, and to make the most of the name of a scholar, is tempted to turn his literary credit to the quickest account, by early making himself of consequence to the people, or rather to some of their factions. From the moment that he is found yielding himself up to their service, or hunting after a popular favour, his time, his studies, and his powers, yet in their bloom, are all lost to learning. Instead of giving his days and nights to the study of the profound masters of political wisdom, instead of patiently receiving the lessons of history and of practical philosophy, he prematurely takes a part in all the dissentions of the day. His leisure is wasted on the profligate productions of demagogues, and his curiosity bent on the minutiæ of local politics. The consequence is, that his mind is so much dissipated, or his passions disturbed, that the quiet speculations of the scholar can no longer detain him. He hears at a distance the bustle of the Comitia—He rushes out of the grove of Egeria, and Numa and the muses call after him in vain. . . .

The infirmities of noble minds are often so consecrated by their greatness, that an unconscious imitation of their peculiarities, which are real defects, may sometimes be pardoned in their admirers. But to copy their vices, or to hunt in their works for those very lines, which, when dying, they would most wish to blot, is a different offence. I know of nothing in literature so unpardonable as this. He who poaches among the labours of the learned only to find what there is polluted in their language, or licentious in their works; he who searches the biography of men of genius to find precedents for his follies, or palliations of his own stupid depravity, can be compared to nothing more strongly than to the man, who should walk through the gallery of antiques, and every day gaze upon the Apollo, the Venus, or the Laocoon, and yet, *proh pudor!* bring away an imagination impressed with nothing but the remembrance that they were naked.

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I should be unfaithful to myself and to the subject, if I should leave it without mentioning it as the most solemn of our obligations as scholars, to take care that we give no currency to error or sanction to vice. Unfortunately, there is enough of corrupt literature in the world; and when the mind has once begun to make that its poison, which ought to be its medicine, I know not how the soul is to be recovered, except by the power of God in his word. Scholars! I dare not say, that the cause of religion *depends* upon the fidelity of the learned; but I do say, that gratitude and every motive of virtue demand of you a reverence for the gospel. Protestant Christianity has in former times given learning such support, as learning never can

repay. The history of Christendom bears witness to this. The names of Erasmus, of Grotius, of Bacon, and a host of luminaries of science, who rise up like a wall of fire around the cause of Christianity, will bear witness to this. They cry out in the language of Tully; O vitae dux! o virtutis indagatrix, expultrixque vitiorum! quid non modo nos, sed omnino vita hominum sine te esse potuisset. Without this for the guide and terminus of your studies, you may "but go down hell, with a great deal of wisdom." My friends, infidelity has had one triumph in our days; and we have seen learning, as well as virtue, trampled under the hoofs of its infuriated steeds, let loose by the hand of impiety. Fanaticism, too, has had more than one day of desolation; and its consequences have been such, as ought always to put learning on its guard. Remember, then, the place where we have been educated, and the pious bounty which has enriched it for our sakes! Think of the ancestors who have transmitted to us our Christian liberties! Nay, hear the voice of posterity, pleading with you for her peace, and beseeching you not to send down your names, stained with profligacy and irreligion.

We have not room for any further extracts, but these are sufficient to show the manly modes of thinking and speaking that distinguish wise and able men, when engaged on important subjects, and must forever cast into the shade the effeminate and tricked-out style of modern sentimentalists, whether at the bar or before popular assemblies.

We, perhaps, ought to apologize to the author of the "Valedictory," for placing him by the side of such men, with whom, we are persuaded, his modesty would never allow him to compare himself, even to his own disadvantage. We can only say that we should not have done it, if we had not wished to excite and fix on good models, the attention of those among us, whose ambition it may be to add their names to the catalogue of those, who have contributed by their eloquence to the glory of their country, while we were warning them against the bad taste of that description of rhetoric of which Mr. Sampson seems to think most highly, and which it appears to be his wish to imitate; nay, which, we think, if it were any object with Mr. Sampson to receive such praise, and from us, he can equal or surpass.

With the plan of the valedictory, immethodical and desultory as it is, we do not intend to find much fault, as the occasion did not, perhaps, demand, though it certainly would have permitted a more systematic discourse. System, however, does not appear to characterize the mind, or the efforts of Mr. Sampson. He is, we think, better calculated to produce effect by a succession of animated sallies, than regular and well-elaborated trains of thought. We do not deny him talents, but we think them active, rather than profound, and apprehend he is happier in catching resemblances, than in marking differences. He is much more imaginative than logical, and has more generosity of sentiment, and warmth of feeling, than justness of thought and comprehensiveness of views.

The faults of the production before us, however, appertain more to the manner, than the matter; for the matter is, on the whole, very generally correct, while the manner is radically bad, and the language abounds with offences against taste. As a specimen of the former, in our opinion, the best in the address, we refer to the account Mr. Sampson gives of the truly great orator. There is some repugnance among the ideas even in this, but they appear to have arisen principally from a want of patience in qualifying and finishing off his thoughts, if we may so say, and as it is the most striking passage in the oration, we will copy most of it. "The great orator," says Mr. Sampson, "is the great man of real life, and [is] born for action. A daring spirit, a decisive will, give impulse to the convictions of his mind. His arguments may be like the bow of Ulysses in the hands of common men, but in his own, impel the shaft to the feather in the mark. The whole character of his mind is vehement reason. His eloquence is not the display of sentiment, or the subtility of disputation, but the

burst of feeling, and the flash of mind that carries conviction. His true characteristic is force, and he delights to exert it. He does not seek to delight his hearers, but to hurry them into action. Doubt and dismay vanish at his look, feebler minds pay homage to the energy of his character, and, clinging to his protection, take their opinions from his eye, and acquire courage in the thunder of his voice. The tragic passions, terror and pity, are the springs of his eloquence, and inaccessible to any but the loftiest impulses of our nature, he ever assumes the noblest sentiments as furnishing motives to action." The foregoing is more of an abstract than an extract, though it is all in Mr. Sampson's language. We have only laid out of the picture those parts which injured the likeness and deformed the symmetry, and offer it as an accurate and well drawn miniature, or rather sketch of a great orator. There is, throughout the whole of this composition, a most ravening appetite for tropes, and figures, and epithets, and in almost every instance of metaphor and simile, there is an incongruity, while his epithets are, too often, applied without much discrimination, making tautology, or weakening the force of the sentence. A principal ingredient of strength is simplicity. It is a great mistake to suppose that an accumulation of epithets, is an increase of energy. They more often encumber than invigorate, and when injudiciously employed, like scaffolding round a tower, they obscure the meaning and degrade the majesty of the simple substantive.

Nouns of importance, those on which the sentence mainly depends, are much like genuine female beauty, "when unadorn'd, adorn'd the most." Mr. Sampson, according to his own decision, would scarcely make an eloquent preacher, for "in the pulpit, *eloquence* is *seen* not in the vain pomp of words;" nor would he suit the senate entirely, for there, "eloquence assumes a grave aspect;" nor does he answer to his own description of the true orator, in other instances, whose "imagination is not the fancy of the poet, loving to repose among its own visions; who trusts not to the glow of his colours, and does not go in pursuit of tropes and figures."

He may, perhaps, resemble the orator, when he "flings his brush at the picture," but, though we well remember the story of the great Italian, we doubt whether a whole picture, attempted in this way, would exhibit much correctness of drawing, or truth of expression.

Among the specimens of incongruous figures, we notice the following. "The spirit of the dove," Mr. Sampson says, (p. 7.) "descending upon our understandings, brings with it, in its wings, the sublime emotions of a mysterious faith." Now, part of this figure is spiritual, and part material, and therefore mixed and absurd; and whether the dove be "in the body, or out of the body, we cannot tell." If "out of the body," if the *spirit* of the dove, that is, the moral qualities thus frequently described, be intended as the carrier of the emotions, then the carrier is identified with what is carried; and if "in the body," if the dove itself be meant to be the carrier, then, we do not think she could light upon the understanding, which, moreover, is not the proper recipient of emotions. Besides, we do not understand how *emotions* can be carried in a pair of *wings;* if Mr. Sampson had said *motions*, we should have understood him. A little lower, on the same page, there is a *hand* grasping at a *thrill*, and a *dimming* eye is affirmed to *beam* with hope; which last clause has another inaccuracy, the use of *dimming* in a neuter sense, when it is always an active participle. We do not perceive, furthermore, the propriety of raising a storm on the *mountains* and *along shore*, in order to exhibit the intrepidity and skill of a helm's-man *at sea;* nor can we well imagine how the same individual can "rise upon the wave, and ride upon the storm," and all the while have

hold of the tiller. We have, also, on the 8th page, the affections *wielded* and *marshalled*, at the same time. *Interrupted*, is a word of stronger import than *withstood*, and yet, "the triumphs of eloquence, though interrupted, cannot be withstood." And, then, again, freedom *flings* her *breath* upon certain words; and people are made *delirious* by drinking *freedom*. Now, we should not wish, for our country, or for ourselves, any freedom that is crazy.

Then there is the *march* of a *stream*, and eloquence is said to *exhibit* this *march*, at one time, and at another, the *roar* of an impetuous torrent. But, according to Euclid, things equal to the same thing, are equal to one another; ergo, a *march* and a *roar* are equal. Mr. Sampson has favoured us, too, with a new kind of revelation: ecce signum! "Truth shall *reveal* herself to eyes *accustomed* to radiance." The prophetic rhapsody, along here, however, will do tolerably well for those who are given to visions, until it comes to where "our triumphs *slumber* in the calm, and *lighten* in the storm." In the course of eight lines, there are four triumphs, the last of which, is to be sounded forth in "*strains* glorious as a *trumpet*." What a glorious *strain!* Such strains are, we must believe, rarer than the *greener verdure*, that soon follows. There are many more incongruities, and tautologies; and many ill-joined ideas, which we have not room to notice. In fine, the only good qualities, which belong to the style of this Valedictory, are the structure of the sentences, and the purity of the words. We think the sentences are well varied, and easy, and the words good English. But of the metaphors and similies, for which Mr. Sampson seems to have a most ungovernable appetite, of almost every one of them, we may say with Horace,

"—— nec pes, nec caput uni
Reddatur formæ."

The whole of the ornamental part of Mr. Sampson's style, we think is radically wrong. He has a great deal too much trope and figure—

"His mouth he cannot ope
But out there flies a trope."

Besides, figures should have as much truth—as much logical connexion, as simple propositions. 'Fancy should not be allowed to cruise, after poor sense has become tired.' Errors of this sort are not morally wrong; they 'neither break a man's leg, nor pick his pocket;' but when they are found in the *printed* performances of those who claim to be scholars and orators, they may, and should be exposed.

L.

ART. 3. *An Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy and Geology, being an Introduction to the study of these Sciences, and designed for the use of Pupils; for persons attending Lectures on these subjects, and as a Companion for travellers in the United States of America.* By Parker Cleaveland, Professor, in Bowdoin College, &c. &c. Boston, Cummings & Hilliard. 8vo. pp. 668. 1816.

THE work before us is auspicious of the advancement of the physical sciences in the United States. Mineralogy has heretofore been cultivated by few in this country; but the vast field for research in this department of nature lying open, has at length invited attention; and an increasing taste for investigation in this science begins to pervade the community. Public lectures are annually given on Mineralogy and Geology in many of our colleges and institutions. Professor Cleaveland is Lecturer on mineralogy in Bowdoin College, Maine;—William Dandridge Peck, Esq. Professor of Natural History in the University of Cambridge, includes mineralogy and geology in his academic course;—Benjamin Silliman, Esq. has for a number of years lectured on chemistry, and latterly on mineralogy, as a distinct science, in Yale College, New-

Haven; and Doctors Mitchill & Bruce have, annually for a number of years past, given separate courses on this subject in New York. These gentlemen are among those who have pioneered the way through the uncultivated forests of America, and brought to light the mineral riches of our country. Their lectures have been thinly attended, until of late years the spirit of investigation has spread, and their hearers have become more numerous. Hence has arisen the call for publications on mineralogy, and hence professor Cleaveland has been industriously employed in collecting information for an elementary work on mineralogy and geology, which is the subject of our examination. Works of this kind are now read with avidity; societies are formed for the cultivation of the natural sciences,—among which, mineralogy holds a distinguished rank; cabinets are formed by public bodies and individuals, and periodical journals circulate information on this subject. These gentlemen are not the only persons who have cultivated this science in the United States, or helped to diffuse a knowledge of the rising importance of our country, on account of the mineral treasures of the soil. They, perhaps, have done more than others by their public lectures and publications to produce a taste for mineralogy, and diffuse a knowledge of the blessings arising from its cultivation.

Professor Silliman has done much credit to himself, and to science, by his lectures and experiments, and particularly by his publications on mineralogy, in our periodical journals. Dr. Bruce returned from Europe with a large collection of specimens, which form an elegant cabinet of minerals, still in his possession, and which he has used in illustration of his annual lectures on this subject. He is the editor of the "Mineralogical Journal," occasionally published in New-York, and in which are embodied communications on this subject, and all the recent information and discoveries in this science. Dr. Mitchill has been one of the foremost among those who have laboured to extend a knowledge of mineralogy. We have attended his lectures, and been delighted with his discourses on a subject, which, from abstract considerations, might be thought dry and uninteresting. He has collected and preserved, in the Medical Repository of New-York, observations and facts connected with the science, which will descend to posterity, as specimens of his industry and attention to this department of scientific information. Dr. Seybert, of Philadelphia, has paid attention to the mineralogy of the United States, and deserves credit for his publications in the Medical Museum, and, though for many years a representative in the congress of the United States from Philadelphia, he has not abandoned science for the uncertainty of politics. One of the most zealous cultivators of mineralogy in the United States, is Col. George Gibbs, of Rhode Island, now a resident of New-York. His taste and his fortune have concurred in making him the proprietor of one of the most extensive and valuable assortments of minerals that, probably, exist in America. Col. Gibbs has offered to deposite in the Cabinet of the New-York Historical Society, a part of his minerals,—where preparation is now making to receive them; and it is intended to give public lectures in the chambers of this society at the New-York Institution. Mr. M'Clure has published a geological map of the United States, illustrating the Wernerian arrangement of the materials of the globe, which will afford aid and facility in this science in its application to this country. Professor Cleaveland's work is ornamented with Mr. M'Clure's map and its explanation. We would gladly name many others of our countrymen, who have not been wanting in zeal for the cultivation of mineralogy, but our limits forbid any further enumeration; we must attend to the work before us.

The first 87 pages of Professor Cleave-

land's work, compose his "introduction to the study of mineralogy," in which he enters into the subject of crystallography according to the method of the Abbé Haüy. The introduction consists of four parts, viz. 1. Definitions and preliminary observations. 2. Properties of minerals. 3. Systematic arrangement of minerals. 4. Nomenclature of minerals. The properties of minerals embrace, crystallization, physical or external, and chemical characters. Systematic arrangement comprises observations on the general principles of arrangement; arrangement according to the system of Werner; arrangement according to their chemical composition, and the description of minerals. The nomenclature of minerals, contained in the fourth chapter, exhibits a tabular view of simple minerals, or the method adopted in the succeeding pages of the work.

Mineralogy is said to be the key to geology. The first considers the materials of our globe singly, unconnected, and in detail, while the latter, profiting by mineralogical facts, takes up the whole subject matter, and viewing things in their proper situation and relation to others, endeavours to form correct opinions on the origin and formation of our planet. Their connexion and relation are, therefore, inseparable. Geology follows, and is the application of mineralogy. Our author says, (page 83.)

Those minerals which fall under the cognizance of geology, may be divided into five classes.

1. The first class contains the *primitive* or *primary* rocks, such as granite, gneiss, micaceous slate, certain limestones, &c. These rocks are chiefly composed of various simple minerals, irregularly crystalized, and aggregated without the intervention of any cement. They never contain organic remains of animals or vegetables. When connected with rocks, belonging to a different class, they occupy the lowest place, in reference to the centre of the earth. They are therefore supposed to have been first formed, and have accordingly received the name of *primitive* rock.*

* For an explanation of the word *formation*, as applied to extensive deposites of minerals, see remarks on geology, at the close of the volume.

2. There exists another class of rocks, less distinctly the result of crystallization than the preceding, in part composed of mechanical deposites, and sometimes containing petrifactions. This class, to which belong graywacke, certain varieties of greenstone and limestone, &c. lies over the primitive rocks, when both classes occur together, and is called the *transition* class.

3. The third class is composed of those, which are called *secondary* rocks. These are always situated over or above the primitive or transition rocks, and often abound with organic remains or petrifactions. They appear to be chiefly mechanical deposites from water; in this class we find sandstones, and certain varieties of limestone.

4. *Alluvial* substances constitute the fourth class. They consist of clay, sand, pebbles, &c. and are evidently produced in a great degree by the disintegration of the preceding classes.

5. *Volcanic* productions form the fifth class.

This division of the materials of the earth's surface, embraces the system of Werner, the celebrated teacher of mineralogy and professor at Freyburg. The supporters of the Wernerian arrangement are numerous; but notwithstanding able mineralogists have doubted the truth of his system, and opposed it with great warmth, and though the German professor was never in America, this application of his theory to the existing state of things in the United States, is so admirably adapted, that it raises a belief in the general applications of his doctrine, and gives a strong proof of the great and discriminating qualities of his mind. We are happy to find Professor Cleaveland espousing the opinions of Werner, but we must give him the credit of stating with impartiality at the same time, (p. 593,) the Huttonian theory of the earth in comparison with that of the German professor. This is done in his introduction to geology, (p. 586,) where he enters into a detail of the opinions and doctrines of the professor of Freyburg, to which we would refer our readers for a full and complete view of the subject. He concludes with an explanation of M'Clure's geological map, which adorns the work, together with five plates illustrative of Haüy's crystallography. The

rest of the work, from page 87 to page 586, comprises the mineralogy of our author divided into four classes, viz.

Class 1. Substances not metallic, composed entirely or in part of an acid. 2. Earthy compounds or stones. 3. Combustibles. 4, Ores.

With respect to this arrangement, we shall not pretend to say whether it is the best that could be formed, since it is sufficient for the purpose intended, and we are satisfied that whoever undertakes to examine into the subject, the work before us will give him information if uninformed, or refresh his memory if a proficient in mineralogy. The old division into earths, metals, salts, and inflammables, was more familiar to our mind; but Professor Cleaveland has rendered the subject more scientific, by uniting the chemical method with those of Haüy and others.

The progressive improvement of the sciences, and the new discoveries in mineralogy, will render all systematic arrangement imperfect and liable to change. We should, therefore, have been satisfied if the method of Cronsted and Kirwan had been adhered to, since the attempt to keep pace with chemical investigation is incomplete, inasmuch as the important discoveries of professor Davy, that barytes, silex, lime, &c. are metallic substances, is not adverted to by our author.

The descriptive mineralogy of Professor Cleaveland is very good. He adheres to the following method throughout the whole of his work. The subject is first described, the chemical characters are given, its uses, the geological situation, and its localities. It is on the latter point where the importance of the subject rests, that the merits of our author are conspicuous. The whole work may be considered as an elaborate and well digested compilation, and in collecting the localities of American minerals, the volume is rendered highly valuable, both to ourselves and foreigners.

In this work are some omissions, which if supplied, may render future editions more perfect. There is no account of aerolites, or those substances, whether earthy or metallic, which have so often fallen from the atmosphere, particularly in the United States. The mineral waters of our country, so numerous and important, are unnoticed, except where (p. 105) it is mentioned, that the waters of Ballston, Saratoga, and Lebanon Springs, in the state of New-York, contain carbonic acid. We have visited these springs, and can assure Professor C. that he is correct in the two first, but not so in the last. Lebanon Spring, in the town of Canaan, Columbia County, issues from the south side of a hill, through a limestone of secondary formation, underlaid by slate. The water is tepid and pure, without impregnation of earth or acid. Bubbles of air are constantly extricated, and rise through the water, but do not combine with it; for on collecting and examining a quantity, it was found to be nothing more than atmospheric air.

As the localities of American minerals are important to our country, and additional information, on this subject, will render Professor C's work more valuable, we take the liberty of referring him to some localities, not mentioned in his work.

There is a nitre cave in Henderson County, Kentucky, which has been discovered and explored for ten miles beneath the surface, having numerous ramifications. (Med. Repos. vol. xvii. p. 391.) There are numerous caves of this kind in Kentucky, but this exceeds the one described, (p. 108,) and all others hitherto known. On the subject of the muriate of soda, (p. 115,) our author has omitted the incrustations of salt on the Arkansas river, and the existence of a salt mountain, high up the Missouri. (Med. Repos. vol. vii. p. 403.) Gypsum has been found abundant in Pennsylvania, on the Susquehannah, and in Kentucky, of which we have seen specimens, and it has been brought from 150 leagues up the Missouri. (Med. Repos. vol. viii. p. 80.) Alum is manufactured in New-Jersey,

from pyrites, and is found native on Shawangunk mountain in the state of New-York. (Med. Repos. vol. ix. p. 326.) According to the best of our recollection, adamantine spar has been found near Philadelphia. On the subject of quartz, (p. 215) Dr. Arnell is quoted as authority. This gentleman made a communication on the mineralogy of the country where he lived, but by some unaccountable mistake he made the granulated quartz of Shawangunk mountain, to be the arid dry quartz of Kirwan, which is not the case. Being unacquainted with the subject, he introduced an entire paragraph, as his own, from a communication in the Med. Repos. (vol. ix. p. 326.) and by a wrong application perverted the sense. In addition to the localities of flint, Professor C. may add, that it is found abundantly near Asbury, in Sussex county, New-Jersey, and in scattering nodules wherever limestone abounds in that state, as examined by the writer of this article, who visited that country, with a particular view, by order of government, during the late war. He has also seen hexagonal crystals of mica, in the granite found near New-York. No locality for pumice is given in the United States. A red specimen, from the Missouri, was in the possession of Dr. Mitchill, and black pumice has been found near Hudson city, in New-York. Sulphate of barytes is found in Sussex county, New-Jersey, (Med. Rep. vol. 7.) Sulphuret of Molybdena, in Chester county, Pennsylvania; and in Westchester county of this state. Manganese, in Nova Scotia, and New-York, (Med. Rep. vol. xi.) Antimony, near Saugerties, (Med. Rep. vol. x.) Sulphate of magnesia, in a cave, in Green Briar county, Virginia, (Med. Repos. vol. ix.) Asphaltum, at Cape St. Antonio, in the island of Cuba. (Med. Rep. vol. viii.) and sulphur, in Ontario county, New-York, (Med. Rep. vol. ix. p. 88.)

These are a few of the localities which have occurred to our recollection, and many others not enumerated by Professor Cleaveland, may be found by consulting the Medical Repository of New-York, of which 18 volumes have been published.

Upon the whole, we consider this work a valuable acquisition to the science of mineralogy, and take pleasure in recommending it to the attention of students and others interested in the subject, and we hope the author will be better rewarded than authors generally are, and be requited by something more than our thanks for his labour.

K.

Art. 4. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DR. RUSH.

WE have copied, by permission, from Dr. Hosack's Discourse, introductory to a course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic, delivered in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, and published in the fourth volume of the Medical and Philosophical Register, a work replete with useful and entertaining matter, the following interesting biographical sketch of one of the most ingenious and erudite physicians, and one of the most amiable and accomplished men of his age.

After paying a just tribute to the luminaries of other days, to Hippocrates, and Galen, to Sydenham and Boerhaave, the learned Professor proceeds:

'But, gentlemen, while we thus revere the great and the good of the old world, let us do homage to merit in the new. While we acknowledge the benefits which the science of medicine has received from the physicians of Europe, let us not be unmindful of the debt of gratitude we owe to a native of our own soil, who was no less an ornament to human nature, than his various exertions have been precious to his profession, to science, and his country.

'Your feelings, I trust, will be in uni-

son with mine, while, in addition to the numerous offerings of public and private respect, which have been paid to the memory of Doctor Benjamin Rush, we devote a few moments to the contemplation of the professional attainments, the public services, the moral and religious character, which make up the portrait of that distinguished philosopher and physician.

'Doctor Rush was born on the 24th of December, 1745, on his father's estate, about twelve miles from the city of Philadelphia. His ancestors followed William Penn from England to Pennsylvania, in the year 1683. They chiefly belonged to the society of Quakers, and were all, as well as his parents, distinguished for the industry, the virtue, and the piety, characteristic of their sect. His grandfather, James Rush, whose occupation was that of a gunsmith, resided on his estate near Philadelphia, and died in the year 1727. His son John, the father of Dr. Rush, inherited both his trade and his farm, and was equally distinguished for his industry and ingenuity. He died while his son Benjamin was yet young, and left him to the care of an excellent mother, who took an active interest in his education and welfare. In a letter which I had the pleasure to receive from Dr. Rush, a short time before his death, and which was written upon his return from a visit to the tomb of his ancestors, he thus expresses the obligation he felt for the early impressions of piety he had received from his parents:

"I have acquired and received nothing from the world which I prize so highly as the religious principles I inherited from them; and I possess nothing that I value so much as the innocence and purity of their characters."*

'But this was not the only source of that virtue and religion for which he was so eminently distinguished. His mother, as if influenced with a presentment of the future destinies of her son, resolved to give him the advantages of the best education which our country then afforded:—For this purpose he was sent, at the early age of eight or nine years, to the West Nottingham Grammar School, and placed under the care of his maternal uncle, the Rev. Doctor Samuel Finley, an excellent scholar and an eminent teacher, and whose talents and learning afterwards elevated him to the Presidency of the College of Princeton. At this school young Rush remained five years, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and other branches necessary to qualify him, as preparatory for a collegiate course of study. But under the tuition and guidance of Dr. Finley, he was not only instructed in classical literature;—he also acquired what was of no less importance, and which characterized him through life,—a habit of study and observation, a reverence for the Christian religion, and the habitual performance of the duties it inculcates. For his accomplished and pious instructor not only regarded the temporal, but the spiritual welfare of those committed to his care.

At the age of fourteen, after completing his course of classical studies, he was removed to the college of Princeton, then under the superintendance of President Davies, one of the most eloquent preachers and learned divines our country has produced.

At college, our pupil not only performed his duties with his usual attention and success, but he became distinguished for his talents, his uncommon progress in his studies, and especially for his eloquence in public speaking. For this latter acquirement, he was doubtless indebted to the example set before him by President Davies, whose talents as a pulpit orator were universally acknowledged, and were fre-

* The letter here referred to was originally addressed, by Dr. Rush, to the Hon. John Adams, Esq. late President of the United States: from a copy of the same, sent to the author by Dr. Rush, several of the preceding interesting particulars have been taken.

quently the theme of his pupil's admiration.

'Dr. Rush received the degree of bachelor of arts in the autumn of 1760, at the early age of fifteen. The next succeeding six years of his life were devoted to the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. John Redman, at that time an eminent practitioner in the city of Philadelphia. Upon commencing the study of medicine, the writings of Hippocrates were among the very first works which attracted his attention; and, as an evidence of the early impressions they made upon his mind, and of the attachment he had formed to them, let it be remembered, that Dr. Rush, when a student of medicine, translated the aphorisms of Hippocrates from the Greek into his vernacular tongue, in the seventeenth year of his age. From this early exercise he probably derived that talent of investigation, that spirit of inquiry, and those extensive views of the nature and causes of disease, which give value to his writings, and have added important benefits to the science of medicine. The same mode of acquiring knowledge which was recommended by Mr. Locke, and the very manner of his commonplace book, was also early adopted by Dr. Rush, and was daily continued to the last of his life. To his records, made in 1762, we are at this day indebted for many important facts illustrative of the yellow fever, which prevailed in, and desolated the city of Philadelphia, in that memorable year. Even in reading, it was the practice of Dr. Rush, and for which he was first indebted to his friend Dr. Franklin, to mark with a pen or pencil, any important fact, or any peculiar expression, remarkable either for its strength or its elegance. Like Gibbon, "he investigated with his pen always in his hand;"—believing, with an ancient classic, that to study without a pen is to dream—"Studium sine calamo somnium."

'Having with great fidelity completed his course of medical studies under Dr. Redman, he embarked for Europe, and passed two years at Edinburgh, attending the lectures of those celebrated professors, Dr. Monro, Dr. Gregory, Dr. Cullen, and Dr. Black.

'In the spring of 1768, after defending an inaugural dissertation "de coctione ciborum in ventriculo," he received the degree of doctor of medicine. In that exercise, which was written with classical purity and elegance, it was the object of Dr. Rush to illustrate, by experiment, an opinion that had been expressed by Dr. Cullen, that the aliment, in a few hours after being received into the stomach, undergoes the acetous fermentation. This fact he established by three different experiments, made upon himself; experiments, which a mind less ardent in the pursuit of truth, would readily have declined.

'From Edinburgh Dr. Rush proceeded to London, where, in attendance upon the hospitals of that city, the lectures of its celebrated teachers, and the society of the learned, he made many accessions to the stock of knowledge he had already acquired.

'In the spring of 1769, after visiting Paris, he returned to his native country, and immediately commenced the practice of physic in the city of Philadelphia, in which he soon became eminently distinguished.

'Few men have entered the profession in any age or country with more numerous qualifications as a physician, than those possessed by Dr. Rush. His gentleness of manner, his sympathy with the distressed, his kindness to the poor, his varied and extensive erudition, his professional acquirements, and his faithful attention to the sick, all united in procuring for him the esteem, the respect, and the confidence of his fellow citizens, and thereby introducing him to an extensive and lucrative practice.

'It is observed, as an evidence of the diligence and fidelity with which Dr. Rush devoted himself to his medical studies, during the six years he had been

the pupil of Dr. Redman, that he absented himself from his business but two days in the whole of that period of time. I believe it may also be said, that from the time he commenced the practice of medicine to the termination of his long and valuable life, except when confined by sickness, or occupied by business of a public nature, he never absented himself from the city of Philadelphia, nor omitted the performance of his professional duties a single day. It is also stated, that during the thirty years of his attendance as a physician to the Pennsylvania hospital, such was his punctuality, his love of order, and his sense of duty, that he not only made his daily visit to that institution, but was never absent ten minutes after the appointed hour of prescribing.

'In a few months after his establishment in Philadelphia, Dr. Rush was elected a professor in the medical school which had been recently established by the laudable exertions of Dr. Shippen, Dr. Kuhn, Dr. Morgan, and Dr. Bond. For this station his talents and education peculiarly qualified him. As in the case of Boerhaave, such too had been the attention bestowed by Dr. Rush upon every branch of medicine, that he was equally prepared to fill any department in which his services might be required.

'The professorships of anatomy, the theory and practice, clinical medicine, and the materia medica, being already occupied, he was placed in the chair of chemistry, which he filled in such a manner as immediately to attract the attention of all who heard him, not only to the branch he taught, but to the learning, the abilities, and eloquence, of the teacher.

'In the year 1789 Dr. Rush was elected the successor of Dr. Morgan to the chair of theory and practice of physic. In 1791, upon an union being effected between the college of Philadelphia and the university of Pennsylvania, he was appointed to the professorship of the institutes and clinical practice; and in 1805, upon the resignation of the learned and venerable Dr. Kuhn, he was chosen to the united professorships of the theory and practice of physic and of clinical medicine, which he held the remainder of his life. To the success with which these several branches of medicine were taught by Dr. Rush, the popularity of his lectures, the yearly increase of the number of his pupils, the unexampled growth of the medical school of Philadelphia, and the consequent diffusion of medical learning, bear ample testimony; for, with all due respect to the distinguished talents with which the other professorships of that university have hitherto been, and still continue to be filled, it will be admitted, that to the learning, the abilities, and the eloquence of Dr. Rush, it owes much of that celebrity and elevation to which it has attained. What Boerhaave was to the medical school of Leyden, or Dr. Cullen to that of Edinburgh, Dr Rush was to the university of Pennsylvania.

'But Dr. Rush did not confine his attention and pursuits either to the practice of medicine or to the duties of his professorship: his ardent mind did not permit him to be an inactive spectator of those important public events which occurred at an early period of his life.

'The American revolution; the independence of his country; the establishment of a new constitution of government for the United States, and the amelioration of the constitution of his own particular state, all successively interested his feelings, and induced him to take an active concern in the scenes that were passing. He held a seat in the celebrated congress of 1776, as a representative of the state of Pennsylvania, and subscribed the ever memorable instrument of American independence. In 1777 he was appointed physician general of the military hospital for the middle department; and in the year 1787 he received the additional gratification and evidence of his country's confidence in his talents, and his

patriotism, by being chosen a member of the state convention for the adoption of the federal constitution.

'These great events being accomplished, Dr. Rush gradually retired from political life, resolved to dedicate the remainder of his days to the practice of his profession, the performance of his collegiate duties, and the publication of those doctrines and principles in medicine which he considered calculated to advance the interests of his favourite science, or to diminish the evils of human life. In a letter which I received from him as early as the year 1794, he expresses this determination, adding, "I have lately become a mere spectator of all public events." And in a conversation on this subject during the two last years of his life, he expressed to me the high gratification which he enjoyed in his medical studies and pursuits, and his regret that he had not at a much earlier period withdrawn his attention from all other subjects and bestowed it exclusively upon his profession.

'Young gentlemen, let this declaration of that venerable character, who, like Hippocrates of old, well knew the extent of his art, and the comparative shortness of human life, impress your minds with the duties before you; let it teach you, too, the value of time, that it may not be occupied in those pursuits which are unconnected with science or your profession; and, especially, that it be not wasted in idle and unprofitable amusements; for, of the physician it is not enough to say,

"That there he liv'd, or here expir'd."

POPE.

'Such was the attachment of Dr. Rush to his profession, that speaking of his approaching dissolution, he remarks, "When that time shall come, I shall relinquish many attractions to life, and among them a pleasure which to me has no equal in human pursuits; I mean that which I derived from studying, teaching, and practising medicine." But he loved it as a science: principles in medicine were the great objects of all his inquiries. He has well observed, that medicine without principles, is an humble art, and a degrading occupation; but directed by principles, the only sure guide to a safe and successful practice—it imparts the highest elevation to the intellectual and moral character of man.

'But the high professional character and attainments of Dr. Rush, did not alone display themselves in his skill as a physician, or his abilities as a teacher; he was equally distinguished as a writer and an author.

'The present occasion does not allow me to recite to you even the numerous subjects of his medical publications;* much less does it afford an opportunity to review the opinions they contain. In the ensuing course of lectures these will severally fall under our attention, as the various subjects to which they relate may present themselves. Permit me, however, generally to observe, that the numerous facts and principles which the writings of Dr. Rush contain, the doctrines they inculcate relative to the nature and causes of disease, and the improvements they have introduced into the practice of medicine, recommend them to your attentive perusal and study, while the perspicuity and elegance of the style in which they are written, give them an additional claim to your attention as among the finest models of composition. The same remarks are equally applicable to the epistolary style of Dr. Rush and that of his conversation; in both of which he eminently excelled.

'Mr. Fox declared in the British House of Commons, that he had learned more from Mr. Burke's conversation than from all the books he had ever read. It may also be observed of the conversation of Dr. Rush, that such

* For an ample and minute account of the writings of Dr. Rush, the reader is particularly referred to the excellent and instructive discourse delivered before the Medical Society of Charleston, by the Hon. David Ramsay, M. D.

were the riches of his mind; such was the active employment of all its faculties; so constant was his habit of giving expression to his thoughts in an extensive correspondence, in the preparation of his public discourses, and in his daily intercourse with the world, that few persons ever left his society without receiving instruction, and expressing their astonishment at the perpetual stream of eloquence in which his thoughts were communicated.

'It has frequently been the subject of surprise, that amidst the numerous avocations of Dr. Rush, as a practitioner and a teacher of medicine, that he found leisure for the composition and the publication of the numerous medical and literary works which have been the production of his pen.

'Although Dr. Rush possessed by nature an active and discriminating mind, in which were blended great quickness of perception, and a retentive memory; although he enjoyed the benefits of an excellent preliminary and professional education, it was only habits of uncommon industry, punctuality in the performance of all his engagements, the strictest temperance and regularity in his mode of life, that enabled him to accomplish so much in his profession, and to contribute so largely to the medical literature of his country. Dr. Rush, like most men who have extended the boundaries of any department of human knowledge; who have contributed to the improvement of any art or science, was in habits of early rising, by which he always secured what Gibbon has well denominated "*the sacred portion of the day.*"

'The great moralist* justly observes, that "to temperance every day is bright, and every hour is propitious to diligence." The extreme temperance of Dr. Rush, in like manner, enabled him to keep his mind in continual employment, thereby "setting at defiance the morning mist and evening damp—the blasts of the east, and the clouds of the south."* He knew not that "lethargy of indolence" that follows the inordinate gratifications of the table. His ciesto did not consist in indulgence upon the bed or in the armed chair, to recover those powers which had been paralyzed or suspended by an excessive meal, or the intemperate use of vinous or spirituous drinks.

Dr. Johnson, during his tour to the Hebrides, when fatigued by his journey, retired to his chamber and wrote his celebrated Latin ode addressed to Mrs. Thrale.† Dr. Rush, in like manner, after the fatigues of professional duty, refreshed his mind by the perusal of some favourite poet, some work of taste, some volume of travels, biography, or history. These were the pillows on which he sought repose.

But the virtues of the heart, like the faculties of his mind, were also in continual exercise for the benefit of his fellow men; while the numerous humane, charitable, and religious associations, which do honour to the city of Philadelphia, bear testimony to the philanthropy and piety which animated the bosom of their departed benefactor, let it also be remembered, that, as with the good Samaritan, the poor were the objects of his peculiar care; and that in the latter, and more prosperous years of his life, one seventh of his income was expended upon the children of affliction and want. Dr. Boerhaave said of the poor, that they were his best patients, because God was their paymaster.

Let it also be recorded, that the last act of Dr. Rush was an act of charity, and that the last expression which fell from his lips was an injunction to his son, "Be indulgent to the poor."

"Vale egregium academiæ decus! tuum nomen meum semper durabit; et laudes et honores tui in æternum manebunt."‡

* Dr. Johnson.

* Boswell, vol. I. p. 260.
† Boswell.
‡ These words were addressed by Dr. Rush, to his particular friend and preceptor, Dr. Cullen.

Art. 5. TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Sitting of June 10.

CIRCULAR.

THE Committee who had that duty in charge, reported the following Circular.

New-York, March 1817.

SIR,

Being appointed a committee of the NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY (instituted in the year 1804) for the collection of Manuscripts and scarce Books, relating to the History of this Country, and hoping that it may be in your power to aid our researches, and to contribute to our collection, we beg leave to subjoin an extract from the first Report of the Society, which will explain the object. It is as follows:

"Manuscripts, Records, Pamphlets, and Books relative to the History of this Country, and particularly to the points of inquiry subjoined;

"Orations, Sermons, Essays, Discourses, Poems, and Tracts; delivered, written, or published on any public occasion, or which concern any public transaction or remarkable transaction or event;

"Laws, Journals, Copies of Records, and Proceedings of Congresses, Legislatures, General Assemblies, Conventions, Committees of Safety, Secret Committees for General Objects, Treaties and Negotiations with any Indian Tribes, or with any State or Nation;

"Proceedings of Ecclesiastical Conventions, Synods, General Assemblies, Presbyteries, and Societies of all denominations of Christians;

"Narratives of Missionaries, and Proceedings of Missionary Societies;

"Narratives of Indian Wars, Battles and Exploits; of the Adventures and Sufferings of Captives, Voyagers, and Travellers;

"Minutes and Proceedings of Societies for Political, Literary, and Scientific Purposes;

"Accounts of Universities, Colleges, Academies, and Schools; their origin, progress, and present state;

"Topographical descriptions of Cities, Counties, and Districts, at various periods, with Maps, and whatever relates to the progressive Geography of the County;

"Statistical Tables; Table of Diseases, Births and Deaths, and of Population; of Meteorological Observations, and Facts relative to Climate;

"Accounts of Exports and Imports at various periods, and of the progress of Manufactures and Commerce;

"Magazines, Reviews, Newspapers, and other Periodical Publications, particularly such as appeared antecedent to the year 1783;

"Biographical Memoirs and Anecdotes of eminent and remarkable Persons in America, or who have been connected with its settlement or history;

"Original Essays and disquisitions on the Natural, Civil, Literary, or Ecclesiastical History of any State, City, Town, or District."

As the object recommends itself to the attention of every gentleman who sees the importance of preserving, by such means as are now adopted, the otherwise perishing records of this country, we forbear any other remarks. Whatever information you can give, or Manuscripts and scarce Books you can contribute, be pleased to address to the care of Mr. JAMES EASTBURN, in this city, and your communications will be thankfully acknowledged by the Society.

We are, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servants,

JAMES EASTBURN,
JOHN W. FRANCIS,
JAMES SMITH,
Committee of the N.Y. Historical Society, for collecting Manuscripts and scarce Books.

The Hon. Egbert Benson, late President of the Society, at the request of Isaac Van Wart, deposited with the Society, for the more safe preservation of it, the medal presented to him by Congress, as one of the captors of Major André.

John Pintard, Esq. recording secretary, communicated to the Society the minutes of the astronomical observations, taken for determining the latitude of the City of New-York, made in October, 1769, by Mr. David Rittenhouse of Philadelphia, and Capt. John Montresor, of the British corps of engineers, at that time stationed in this city, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, and which have never been published. The mean of the different observations, gave 40° 42′ 8″ for the latitude of Fort George, near the present Battery.

It was resolved, that application should be made to the Corporation of this city, to ascertain the site of the south-west bastion of Fort George, on which spot the above observations for determining the latitude of this city were made, and to perpetuate the same, by erecting a monument with suitable inscriptions.

It was further resolved, that the Corpora-

tion should be solicited, in behalf of the Society, to have a new series of observations made, for the purpose of determining with precision the latitude of this city, and to cause an appropriate column and monument to be erected, with suitable inscriptions to perpetuate the same.

The President of the United States being expected to arrive in this city on the ensuing day, it was moved by Col. Gibbs, and seconded by J. G. Bogert, Esq. that the ordinary forms be dispensed with, and that, as a tribute of respect, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, be elected an honorary member of this Society, which was unanimously agreed to.

In the absence of his excellency, De Witt Clinton, L. L. D. president of the Society, David Hosack, F. R. S. one of the vice presidents, was deputed in behalf of the Society to wait on the President of the United States, and present, in their name, the certificate of his election.

Sitting of June 13.

The ceremony of inducting the President of the United States as an honorary member of this Society, took place this day, at an extraordinary meeting held for that purpose.

His excellency De Witt Clinton, governor elect of this state, and president of the Society, delivered a pertinent address on the occasion, to which the President of the United States made an appropriate and eloquent reply.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

Sitting of May 8.

A letter, addressed to Dr. D. Hosack by Dr. Mac Bride of South Carolina, was read. In this communication Dr. Mac Bride gave an account of the Lycoperdon tuber of Clayton, a subterranean fungus, found in the southern States. According to Dr. M. this vegetable is most frequently dug up in lands, which have not been cleared of their original wood more than three or four years, in the preparation for planting. It is found at various depths, from a few inches to two feet, and it is sometimes met with partly above ground. Dr. Mac Bride has seen it in every variety of soil except the swamps; it seems to attain its greatest size in loose rich lands, the forest trees of which were the different species of oak, the juglans alba of Linn. and pinus tæda. It is very common in the southern states, but rarely found farther north than Maryland. Its shape is irregular; the largest specimens approach the globular form: or the cylindrical with globular ends. Dr. Mac Bride has seen a specimen which weighed fifteen pounds, and has been informed that a single tuber has weighed thirty or forty pounds. The common opinion entertained of this substance is, that it is the root of the erythrina herbacea, or convolvulus panduratus. The usual Indian name for it is *tuckahoe*. or *Indian potato*. It was used by the Indians as an article of food, as their name for it is said to imply.

Dr. Mac Bride considers this fungus as parasitic. Like other fungi, it may emanate, he thinks, from dead wood; but the smallest specimens which he has seen were attached to living roots. Dr. M. in his interesting memoir noticed at some length its peculiar structure: from chemical and other experiments he is led to conclude that the inner part is wholly, or in a great measure, composed of gluten, but differently modified from that which we obtain from the cerealia. He has not procured from it any starch or fibrous matter. The communication was accompanied with numerous specimens of this singular vegetable, which were exhibited to the members; and the thanks of the society were voted to its author.

Dr. Mitchill read an extensive memoir on organic remains, an abstract of which was given in our last Magazine.

Sitting of June 12.

A memoir on the Geography of Africa, by Mr. John H. Eddy, was read. In this paper the author attempted to reconcile some of the more apparently variant statements of modern travellers respecting this portion of the globe, and took particular notice of the interesting narratives of Riley and Adams in connexion with the publications some time before the public from the pens of Rennell, Park, and Barrow. The author evinced research and ingenuity, and the greater confidence was placed in his views, from his well known accuracy and excellence as a geographer.

Information being received that the Executive of the Union, now in this city on a tour through the country, intended to visit the apartments of the New-York Institution, on motion of Dr. Francis, it was resolved, in testimony of the high respect entertained by this Society for the talents, virtues, and public services of JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America, that he be forthwith admitted an honorary member of this Association, and that the usual forms of balloting be dispensed with. Whereupon Dr. Hosack and Dr. Mitchill were appointed a Committee to wait upon the President, and communicate to him the intentions of the Society; and further, it was determined, that an extra meeting be held on the following day.

Sitting of June 13.

An extra meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society being convened this day at 12 o'clock, upon the Chief Magistrate of the Nation's being conducted into the Philosophical Hall, the following Address was made to him by his Excellency De Witt Clinton, L L.D. the President of the Institution.

"SIR,

"As it has been the usage of this Society to enrol among its members, such characters as are distinguished for their virtues, their intellectual powers, and their literary attainments, it affords me great pleasure to inform you that you have been unanimously admitted an honorary member—the highest honour in our power to bestow—and it is peculiarly gratifying to find that on this occasion the honour which is conferred is reflected on the institution.

"Viewing, in the course of your past life, the certain pledge of an able and patriotic administration, we are fully persuaded that you will always keep steadily in view the great interests of literature and science, as inseparably identified with the honour, the glory, and the prosperity of our country."

To which Mr. Monroe replied immediately in substance,—That he was highly gratified by the honour which had been conferred on him by a society distinguished for the learning and patriotism of its members, and that he had also a due sensibility to its favourable anticipations of his future conduct, which had been announced in such kind and flattering terms by its president.—That with them he thought that the honour, glory, and prosperity of our country were intimately connected with its literature and science; and taking, as he did, a deep interest in the success of our Republican Government, he begged to assure them that the promotion of knowledge to the utmost of his feeble abilities, would always be an object of his attention and solicitude.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Sitting of May 26.

Mr. Pierce read to the society a narrative of his excursion to the Catskill Mountains, giving the natural history and topography of that district of country.

Sitting of June 2.

Dr. Mitchill, the president of the Lyceum, and Dr. Townsend, the committee appointed, by a resolve of the society, to visit and explore the tract between the Highlands and the Catskill Mountains, made a report in part; from which report the following is an extract:

"It was the good fortune of the commissioners to find another skeleton of that huge creature the Elephas Mastodon, which though apparently extinct, was formerly an inhabitant of New-York. This happened on the 27th and 29th of May, upon the farm of Mr. Yelverton, near Chester, a village in the town of Goshen. The soil is a black peat or turf, sufficiently inflammable to be employed for fuel. Its surface is overgrown with grass, forming a luxuriant meadow for grazing — The herbage and the bottom in which it grows, have a near resemblance to the turf meadow of Newton, in Queen's County, Long Island. The sward and turf covering the skeleton are about four feet deep. Beneath these is a stratum of coarse vegetable stems and films, resembling chopped straw or drift stuff, along the sea-shore, about a foot and a half thick; and under this is a stratum of fine bluish and soft clay. Specimens of these are brought away, and are herewith presented. The bones raised were parts of a lower jaw with its teeth, of a scapula, of a humerus, of an ulna and radius, of the bones of the feet, of ribs, and of vertebræ. The upper maxillary bone was found, with its grinders and tusks, in their natural situation. Dr. Townsend and Dr. Seely, who had from the beginning aided with their own hands the acquisition of these curious remains, now laboured with the greatest assiduity in the pit to uncover completely, and elevate connectedly, these important parts of the animal. The unparalleled association of bones, teeth, and ivory prongs, were, after much exertion, denuded of their mud and developed to view. They lay upside down, or, in other words, their natural position was inverted, as if the creature had died in a supine posture. The palate bones were perfectly in sight, with the huge molares on each side. From the point forward where the palate joins the upper maxillary bone in other animals, two ivory tusks proceeded. These were not inserted in sockets; at least no such holes or sockets could be found; but they seemed to be formed by a gradual change of bone to ivory, or of osseous to eburneous matter. In this respect the conversion resembled the jaw and tooth of the Saurian reptile of Nevesink, already in the cabinet of the Professor of Natural History; in which organization the jaw is converted gradually to tooth. Their direction was forward, with a bold curvature outward and upward. Between the tusks could be seen and felt the nasal processes to which the proboscis had formerly been attached. They were short and angular. On attempting to loosen the left tusk from its clayey bed, it broke across, though touched in the most delicate manner. Though approached with the gentlest touch, it flaked off in considerable portions, and cracked

through in several other places. Finding it wholly impossible to preserve its entirety, recourse was had to measuring the relics as they lay, and of making drawings from them as accurately as possible. And as the fragments of the tusk were handed up, Dr. Mitchill measured them by a rule, and found their amount reckoning within bounds, to be eight feet and nine inches; or taking into calculation the space of connexion with the jaw as being three inches, or perhaps more, the length of the tusk was nine feet, or upwards, of *solid ivory*." The circumference at the base was two feet and two inches, making a diameter of eight inches and two-thirds! The taper was easy, gradual, and smooth, like the tusks of other elephants. Dr. Townsend made a sketch of the parts *in situ*, before they were removed; by which it will be seen how the grinders are situated in relation to the tusks, and how tusks are to be considered as holding a middle place, in their anatomical structure and use, between teeth and horns. The various parts of the animal which were disinterred, and the drawings and illustrations, are herewith submitted to the society.

"Although the fragile and friable nature of these bones might render it impossible ever to connect them into a complete skeleton, the commissioners state it as a matter of the highest probability, that at the aforesaid place, the remainder of a mammoth, as huge perhaps as ever walked the earth, reposes in the swamp, not more than fifty-four miles from the site of this institution—He has already heard the resuscitating voice of the Lyceum."

Sitting of June 9.

Dr. Mitchill reported, that he had written an answer to Professor Somme of Antwerp, concerning the incubation of the hen's eggs, dipped in mucilage of gum arabic, packed in powdered charcoal, and hermetically sealed in a leaden box, which had been sent to New-York for an experiment. The eggs were laid on the 21st Feb. at Antwerp, and were put under a sitting hen of Mr. Clements of New-York on the 29th April. They did not hatch. They were evidently, on their arrival, in a living state, that is, their vitality was not extinct, but the animating principle was nevertheless too much enfeebled and exhausted to be stimulated to growth and evolution. This experiment, though unsuccessful, was, nevertheless, he observed, full of physiological instruction. It had a great analogy to the Penguin's eggs, presented to Dr. M. lately, by Capt. Fanning; unfit, indeed, for hatching, but yet sound and good for eating.

Dr. Mitchill also presented a letter which he hadr eceived from H. A. S. Dearborn, Esq. of Boston accompanying two perfect specimens of the fresh water Kusk, as it is called, taken in Sebago pond, in the district of Maine; on examining them, Doctor M. found reason to believe, that these individuals belonged to a species of fresh water cod; that this was not the gadus lota, or eel-pout of Europe, but another species not known to trans-atlantic naturalists. He also stated, that he had observed, in this fish, an appearance of an external organ of hearing, in the form of concave and pointed appendices to the anterior pair of orifices, commonly called nostrils, and actually having a resemblance to outward ears.

On motion of Mr. Francis, resolved, unanimously,—That the members of this Society, wear the usual badge of mourning, for one month, in testimony of their respect for their late fellow member, JAMES S. WATKINS, M. D. deceased.

Sitting of June 16.

A letter was received from Sylvanus Miller, Esq. member of the Lyceum, giving information that another skeleton of the Mammoth had been discovered in Ulster County, and offering facilities in procuring it for the society, for which purpose measures were accordingly taken.

* The tusks, though solid, are changed in their nature. Professor Mac Neven, honorary member of the Lyceum, mentioned, in the society, that he had found their substance to be converted into carbonate of lime.

ART. 6. LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following very extraordinary account of the discovery of fossil bones of the Rhinoceros in a lime stone cavern near Plymouth, in England, by Mr. Whitby, was communicated to the Royal Society, by Sir Everard Home, on the 27th of February, 1817.

"Sir Joseph Banks had requested Mr. Whitby, when he went to superintend the breakwater constructing at Plymouth, to inspect all the caverns that should be met with in the lime-stone rocks during the quarrying, and to send up to him any fossil bones that might be found. The fossil bones described in this paper occurred in a cavern in a lime-stone rock on the south side of the Catwater. This lime-stone is decidedly transition. *This cavern was found after they had quarried 160 feet into the solid rock.* It was 45 feet long, and filled with clay, and had no communication whatever with the external furnace. The bones were remarkably perfect specimens. They were all decidedly bones of the Rhinoceros; but they belonged to three different animals. They consisted of teeth, bones of the spine, of the scapula, of the fore legs, and

of the metatarsal bones of the hind legs. They were compared by Sir Everard with the bones of a skeleton of a Rhinoceros in the possession of Mr. Brookes, which is considered as belonging to the largest of the species ever seen in England. The fossil bones were mostly of a large size, though some of them belonged to a smaller animal. Several of them were analyzed by Mr. Brande. He found one specimen composed as follows—

"Phosphate of lime, *sixty parts*;—Carbonate of lime, *twenty-eight parts*;—Animal matter, *two parts*;—Water, *ten parts*;—Total, *one hundred parts*.

"The teeth as usual contained a greater proportion of phosphate of lime than the other bones. These bones were remarkably clean and perfect, and constitute the finest specimens of fossil bones ever found in this country."

Sir Humphrey Davy, in a recent communication to the Royal Society, states, that he is of Mr. Farey's opinion, that falling stars are solid ignited masses, moving with great velocity, and are not gaseous meteors.

Some very curious discoveries, highly interesting to the lovers of Natural History, have recently been communicated to the Royal Society, by Mr Todd, a medical gentleman, as the result of numerous experiments on the *Torpedo*, or Electrical Fish. Mr. Todd observes, that the shocks received from the animal were never sensible above the shoulder, and seldom above the joint: the intensity, also, of the shock bore no relation to the size of the fish, but an evident relation to its liveliness, and vice versa. The shock did not always follow the touch; but required a degree of irritation, such as pressing, pricking, or squeezing the animal; whilst not unfrequently animals to appearance perfectly vivacious, suffered this irritation without discharging any shock whatever. But the most curious fact is, that when caught by the hand, they sometimes writhed and twisted about, endeavouring to extricate themselves by muscular exertion; and did not, until they found these means unavailing, attempt the exercise of their electrical powers: though in many instances they had recourse to that power in the first moment of coercion. It was also ascertained, by repeated experiments, putting two animals of equally apparent health, into vessels of water, drawing successive shocks from one, and suffering the other to remain quiescent, that the death of the animal was hastened by the abstraction of its electric fluid!

Professor Leslie has discovered that decayed whin-stone or friable mould, thoroughly desiccated and reduced to a powder, has an absorbent power that will congeal water, by the evaporation it promotes, under an exhausted receiver.

It is stated, that Mr. T. Carter Galpin, a young man of Bridport, has invented an instrument which, in one second of time, gives the day of the month; the moon's age; rising and setting of the sun; the time of high water at Bridport harbour; the degree of the sign in which the sun is; the moon's southing; declination of the sun; moveable feasts; cycle of the moon; &c. exact for any number of years.

FRANCE.

A phosphorescent powder has been manufactured by a chemist in Paris, of such power, that an ounce phial filled with it, is capable of affording light sufficient to read and write. The night traveller has, therefore, only to carry the phial along with him, and without any further trouble can be furnished with light whenever he chooses.

M. Sage has lately stated, in a memoir published at Paris, the efficacy of flor. volatile alkali in cases of severe apoplexy. "For at least 40 years," says he, "I have had opportunities of witnessing the efficacy of volatile alkali taken internally, as an immediate remedy for the apoplexy, if employed on the first appearance of the disease."

M. De Pradt, formerly Archbishop of Malines, has recently published an interesting work, 'On Colonies and the Existing Revolution in America.' He is in favour of their emancipation.

ITALY.

A fragment of the Consular Annals was found at Rome, on the 29th of March, in the ruins of the Temple of Castor. It corresponds with the tables that were found some time before, and deposited in the Capitol. They contain the names of eight of the Decemvirs, who were the authors of the twelve tables.

The Gazette of Venice says, that a Venitian pretends to have discovered the means of impelling a vessel at sea, without the assistance of sails, steam, or oars. He also declares that the machine, of which he is the inventor, will have the advantage not less greater than the first, of securing the vessel from shipwreck.

A paragraph dated Naples, April 5, mentions that very interesting discoveries had lately been made at Pompei. Near the temple, a rectangular public edifice, of 260 palms in length and 120 in breadth, with a portico of columns in the interior, has been discovered, and in it several remarkable pieces of statuary and other works of art. It is hoped that this enclosure may prove a productive mine of objects of art.

GERMANY.

M. Francois de Salingre, a chemist of Halverstadt, has discovered a mode of manufacturing an oil from cabbage seeds, superior to any vegetable oil now known. 1 It equals in point of yellow colour and purity the finest oil in Provence. 2. It is inodorous, and has the taste of almonds, which distinguishes it from the oil of rape seed. 3. It may be substituted for olive oil in sallads, and for other domestic uses. 4. When used as lamp oil, it gives a bright flame without smoke. It is also very economical—a given quantity will be consumed much more slowly than the same quantity of rape oil within the same time.

It is well known that the deeper we penetrate into the earth, the greater is the warmth. At Frieberg, they pretend to have calculated that this increase of warmth amounts to one degree of the thermometer for 150 feet, from which it is inferred that at the depth of 50 German, (225 English) miles iron must melt and the interior of the earth be a sea of liquid fire.

Mr. Henz, an eminent tanner of Srzensk, in Poland, has ascertained that the leaves of the oak are equal to the bark in tanning leather, provided they are used in the month of September, when they possess the bitter sap, which they afterwards lose.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Some persons employed by the Hon. Mark L. Hill, to make improvements on his farm at Phipsburg, situated at the mouth of Kennebec river, whereon are to be seen the remains of the ancient fort built by Sir George Popham in 1607, found, in May last, about 16 inches under the surface of the earth, an axe, which unquestionably has lain there 210 years; because those of Popham's party, who survived the inclement winter of 1607-8, returned in their ships to England, in May, 1608, and there has been no dwelling house, or person who has lived at, or near the site of this ancient fort since. This axe, being probably the oldest manufactured article known in this part of the country, has been presented by Mr. Hill to the Antiquarian Society.

It appears, by several of the English periodical publications, lately received in this city, that Captain *Riley's Narrative* is in the press, and will soon be published in London, in a quarto form.

J. Eastburn & Co. of New-York, have issued proposals for re-publishing by subscription "*The Quarterly Journal of Science and the Arts*," a work of great erudition and much interest, edited originally at the Royal Society of Great Britain, by William Thomas Brande, Esq. F. R. S. L. and E. B. and others. The publication is to commence in August next.

We understand that Captain O'Connor, of the artillery, has for some time been engaged, by order of the War Department, in translating from the French a celebrated Treatise on the Science of War and Fortification, originally composed by order of the Emperor Napoleon for the use of the students of the Imperial Polytechnic and Military Schools of France. This Work embraces the whole Science of War, and Field and Permanent Fortification, with all the modern inventions and improvements in the latter branches; and in France is universally used by the military, and is esteemed beyond all other productions on the subjects, being considered a masterpiece. We learn that the Translation is completed, and will shortly be published for the use of the Cadets of the United States' Military Academy.

E.

Art. 7. REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

At an election for president and directors of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, held at the Academy on Monday the second of June instant, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.—*President*—Joseph Hopkinson. *Directors*—William Tilghman, Edward Pennington, William Meredith, William Rush, Plunket F. Glentworth, James Gibson, Zaccheus Collins, Thomas Cadwalader, John Vaughan, Griffith Evans, Thomas Sully, Joseph Allen Smith.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.

The following gentlemen have been elected Officers of the American Academy of the Fine Arts for the year 1817—viz. *President*—John Trumbull. *Vice President*—John R. Murray. *Directors*—Cadwallader D. Colden, William Cutting, John G. Bogert, David Hosack, Archibald Bruce, Archibald Robertson, Benj. W. Rogers, William Dunlap, John Mc Comb, Saml. L. Waldo, James Renwick. *Treasurer*—John Pintard. *Secretary*—Alex. Robertson. *Keeper and Librarian*—William Dunlap. *Academicians*—John Trumbull, William S. Leney, John Mc Comb, John I. Holland, Saml. L. Waldo, William Dunlap, Peter Maverick, John Dixey, Archibald Robertson, Alexander Robertson, A. Anderson, William Rollinson, G. B. Brown, A. Dickinson, John Vanderlyn, J. O. Donnell.

Second Exhibition of the American Academy of the Fine Arts.

(Continued.)

The last mentioned painter (Omeganck) is still living, an ornament to his country, and perhaps the best painter of animals, particularly sheep, which the world possesses. His Landscape is likewise uncommonly fine. The keeper of the Musee de France, when asked why there was no picture of Omeganck in the Exhibition, replied, that in tenderness to him as a living artist, they would not injure him by comparison! Omeganck has since visited the Museum in person, as one of the Commissioners appointed by the King of Holland to reclaim the pictures plundered by the Emperor of the French.

No. 19. *Battle of Cavalry.*—Breydel.

In a space whose utmost length is 6 inches, and breadth 5, the painter has represented an extensive plain, on which, and under the walls of a Castle, large bodies of Cavalry are mingled in bloody strife. The composition, drawing, colouring, and touch, show the hand of a master.

No. 20. *Portrait of a Lady.*—W. Dunlap.

This is a half length of a lady, sitting, and leaning her head on one hand, while the other rests easily on her silk drapery. There is much truth in the composition.

No. 21. *Mary Magdalen.* W. Dunlap.

A spirited sketch,—the parts most finished make us wish that equal labour had been bestowed on the whole.

No. 22. *Landscape.*—Ruysdal.

This is a jewel. There were two painters of the name of Ruisdal, (for with all due deference to the Librarian of the Academy, so we believe the name is spelt,) James and Solomon. The works of the first are valued by Le Brun and by De Burtin at 8000 livres; the second at 1720. James Ruisdaal, whose landscape we believe this to be, was distinguished for his knowledge of nature and of the effect of light and shade. His master was the celebrated Everdingen.

No. 23. *Christ on the Mount of Olives.*—W. Dunlap.

No. 24. *Infant St. John.*

No. 25. *Battle of Cavalry.*—Breydel.

Still more beautiful than its companion, No. 19. The principal Horse and Man are very fine.

No. 26. *Flemish Scene.*

No. 27. *Flemish Card Party.*

Great truth of expression.

No. 28. *Rebekah at the Well.*—W. Alston.

This charming picture is painted subsequently to the large picture of the resuscitation of the dead man on touching the bones of the prophet, which established the reputation of Mr. Alston. This last we have not seen. No. 28 does great honour to its author. The lovely Rebekah, unconscious that on the common act of hospitality she is performing, an act so congenial to her sex, depends her future fate, has an air of nonchalence well contrasted with the anxious gaze of the faithful Eleazar. The camels and men in the distance are finely painted, particularly the figure on whom the light falls. Mr. Alston's touch is new to us, and we are not prepared to praise it, neither shall we condemn it. The finish of many parts of the picture is very fine. This beautiful composition is the property of Mr. Van Schaick of our city, who when in Europe gratified his taste by encouraging the merit of his countryman Alston, and has set an example to our wealthy merchants, who expend their thousands and tens of thousands upon walls, carpets, and mirrors, but have not heretofore been in the habit of calling forth the talents of the painter to decorate their splendid halls and drawing rooms with the instructive and taste-refining productions of the pencil. Let them be assured that a good picture reflects more honour upon the possessor than ten times the wealth that purchased it; and (a circumstance by no means to be forgotten) will, if taken due care of, increase in value by age.

No. 29. *An old Woman and little Girl by fire-light.*—W. Jewitt.

Mr. Jewitt, quite a young Artist, has succeeded admirably in representing the effect of fire-light, upon two figures well contrasted and happily imitated from nature.

No. 30. *A Storm at Sea.*

An admirable picture, and deserving of a better place.

No. 31. *Portrait of G. Clarke, Esq.*—S. L. Waldo.

No. 32. *Female half length.*—Painted by Paris Bourdon, the pupil and rival of Titian.

This is the finest specimen of colouring in the Gallery;—we know of none so fine on this side the Atlantic. It is a model for every Artist to study, for colouring, but not for composition or design. It was in colouring alone that Bourdon (or Bourdone) was the rival of the prince of colourists.

No. 33.—*Portrait of a Gentleman.*—S. L. Waldo.

No. 34. *La Madonna dell Gatto,*—Copied from Barocci by Tompkins.

This beautiful little picture represents a Holy Family, the attention of the children occupied by a cat. It is difficult to imagine any thing more true to nature. Barocci was born at Urbino in 1528, and painted most of his great pictures at Rome.

No. 35. *Study for the Woman taken in Adultery.*—J. Trumbull.

The large picture was exhibited last Fall, and is, in our opinion, the most perfect of the life-size compositions of Mr. Trumbull. It has the "Bon choix, bien rendu" of the French Connoisseurs. It is a picture which will remind the

beholder of Correggio.* The *study* is in itself a carefully painted and beautiful picture, principally differing from the large picture, in having the woman's drapery white.

No. 36. *Holy Family, with Eleazer and St. John.*—J. TRUMBULL.

A picture of uncommon beauty, evincing a knowledge of all the parts which belong to this enchanting and very difficult art. The St. John is perhaps the finest part of the composition.

No. 37. *Study for our Saviour with little Children.*—J. TRUMBULL.

As the picture itself is in this exhibition, and is much improved upon the study, we will reserve our remarks until we reach its number.

No. 38. *The Virgin and Child, Elizabeth and St. John.*—Copied from ANDREA DEL SARTO by Tompkins.

This is a *pendant* to No. 34, but though the name of Andrea del Sarto stands higher than that of Barocci, few beholders but will prefer the picture of the latter here exhibited to that of the former. Andrea del Sarto (whose real name was Vanucchi) was born at Florence in 1488. His character of design is learning and simplicity, both of which may be seen in this picture, but there is likewise severity and hardness.

No. 39. *Portrait of the Marquis de la Fayette.*

Very bad.

No. 40. *An old Man.* CUYP.

A head of merit, whether by Cuyp or not.

No. 41. *The Archangel Michael preparing to enchain Satan.* Revelations, chap. 12 and 20. A sketch in Fresco.—ARCHD. ROBERTSON.

One of the effects of the revival of the American Academy of the Fine Arts, and the opening of a Gallery for Exhibition, is that talent is stimulated to action, and sleeping genius roused to exertion. Mr. Robertson has here evinced a knowledge of composition and design which does him honour.

No. 42. *Portrait of Paul Veronese, between Virtue and Vice.* Figures as large as life. —PAUL VERONESE.

Many of our readers will remember a fine engraving of this picture, in the "Florence Gallery." Unfortunately the painting has been so abused as to diminish the satisfaction of the beholder, and almost to destroy the impression which would otherwise be made by the work of so great a master. The composition is grand,—the massing of light and shade, equally so,—and the drawing beautifully correct; but we have only the remains of the colouring of one of the great colourists of the Venetian school. Paolo Caglian (called Veronese, from the place of his birth) lived from 1530 to 1588; he distinguished himself by many great pictures, but particularly by four Banquets, executed at Venice, for four several refectories of Convents. A copy of the centre part of one of these great compositions belongs to the American Academy.

No. 43. *The Nativity.*

No. 44. *A Satrap.* MICHAEL ANGELO.

We observe on the first page of the Catalogue that "the titles of the pictures, and the names of the painters, are given as sent in."

No. 45. *The Annunciation.*

No. 46. *Constantia and Sylvia.* SIGNIOR WALDRE.

The subject of this picture is from one of Metasis's Operas. It is an object of great importance for the painter to choose a subject generally known, and generally interesting. We are here attracted by the size of the picture, figures as large as life, and the general tone of the colouring, but the eye, after dwelling a short time on some parts of unquestionable beauty, particularly in the landscape, turns away unsatisfied. The drawing of Constantia's face is very bad.

No. 47. *Landscape.*

No. 48. *Moses striking the Rock.*

No 49. *Zaphna in the Tragedy of Mahomet.*—MORSE.

It has been suggested that this is a portrait of Mr. John H. Payne, in this character, as he performed it in London.

No. 50. *A head.*

This fine picture ought to have a better situation. It ought to have the strongest light in the room.

No. 51. *An Italian Landscape.* View in the Burghese Gardens.

Very beautiful.

No. 52. *A full length Portrait, size of life, of George Washington.*—G. STEWART.

We are always delighted by the magic of Stewart's pencil. This is either the copy or the original of the picture painted for Lord Lansdown, from which the engraving was made by Heath. We have seen a full length portrait of Washington, by Stewart, giving another view of the face and another attitude, beyond all comparison preferable to this. It is in the possession of Peter Jay Munroe, Esq. We lament that the engraving had not been made from Mr. Munroe's, rather than Lord Lansdown's picture. It is not only a better picture, but it is much more like the person and face of Washington. In No. 52, a disagreeable protuberance of the under lip may be observed, and a deficiency of chin very unfavourable to the physiognomy.

No. 53. *Italian Ruins.*—ALLPORT.

Apparently a copy from a print.

No. 54. *A Landscape.*

No 55. *Landscape, with hunters and hounds.* —MARS.

There were three eminent painters of the name of Maes (or Maas) Dirk, Arnold, and Nicholas.

* *The recurrence of this name reminds us of an error in the printing of the remarks, on No. 3, where 1553, should be read for* 1253.

This, if from the hand of either, is painted by Dirk Maas, who was born at Haerlem in 1656, and at the best period of his practice excelled in Battles, Chases, and Cavalcades, giving his horses with great truth and force.

No. 56. *Venus and Vulcan.*

No. 57. *Flemish Peasants.*

Nos. 58, 59, 60. *Portraits.*—WRIGHT of DERBY.

No. 61. *A Mother caressing her Infant*—copied from Titian by a very eminent British Artist.

This we presume is given as sent in.

No. 62. *Michael and the Fallen Angels*—copied from RUBENS.

This is undoubtedly a copy from Rubens, though not by a very eminent artist, but even a copy from Rubens affords delight and instruction.

No. 63. *A portrait of a Child—"I am so big."*—ARCHD. ROBERTSON.

No. 64. *View of the Falls of Yantick River, at Norwich, Connecticut.* J. TRUMBULL.

Charming scenery well painted.

No. 65. *Landscape.*

No. 66. *St. John with a Lamb.* J. TRUMBULL.

No. 67. *Another view of the Falls of Yantick River.* J. TRUMBULL.

This is a companion to No. 64, and is even more beautiful. There is a quiet harmony throughout the picture that is delightful. All looks *nature.*

No. 68. *Ruins.*

No. 69. *Portrait of a Lady.* COPLEY.

This is a production of Mr. Copley's, before he had seen the works or received the instructions of any master in the art. John Singleton Copley, one of the men who have made the United States to be considered as the birth place of painters, was born in Boston, Massachusetts. After leaving his native country, then an English province, he fixed his residence in London, and soon attained a high rank in his profession. His pictures of the Death of Lord Chatham, Death of Major Pierson, Youth rescued from a Shark, and Destruction of the Floating Batteries at Gibraltar, are most known from having been engraved. The portrait under consideration has much to be admired, and will afford useful hints to young portrait painters.

Nos. 70 and 71. *Views in Amsterdam.*—THEIRS.

No. 72. *Landscape.*

No. 73. *Landscape.* VAUREGEMORTEL.

No. 74. *Fruit Piece.* Mrs. ROBERTSON.

No. 75. *Woman buying Vegetables.* VANDERPOOL.

No. 76. *Scene from Rokeby.* ALLPORT.

No. 77. *Man buying Game.* VANDERPOOL.

No. 78. *Landscape.*

No. 79. *Virgin and Child.* MILBERT.

A very beautiful drawing.

No. 80. *Landscape.*

No. 81. *Fruit Piece.* Mrs. ROBERTSON.

No. 82. *Fruit, Wine, &c.* E. METCALF.

There is a truth of imitation, neatness of pencilling, and beauty of colouring, as well as good composition, which must recommend this picture to every beholder.

No. 83. *Fruit Piece.* By a masterly hand.

No. 84. *Dead Game.* E. METCALF.

This is a companion to No. 82, and partakes of the same merits.

No. 85. *Fruit.* Mrs. ROBERTSON.

No. 86. *Landscape.* BOURGUIN.

A highly finished and beautiful composition.

No. 87. *A Female head in Crayons.*

No. 88. *Landscape.* BOURGUIN.

The companion to No. 86, and still more beautiful, though it lacks the well touched figures of the first.

No. 89. *Landscape with Figures.*

A picture of merit.

No. 90. *Magdalen.* HERRYNS.

This is a very bad copy of a picture of the great Corregio's. We have seen a mezzotinto print from Corregio's picture, possessing much more of the beauty of the original than this painting can boast.

No. 91. *Landscape and Figures.* A companion to No. 89.

No. 92. *Landscape.* MAZZARA.

No. 93. *Asiatic Justice.*

If we mistake not, this, instead of an Asiatic Justice, is the Lord of the Vineyard paying off his labourers, from the parable.

No. 94. *Landscape.* MAZZARA.

No. 95. *Hebe. A Drawing.* Mrs. ROBERTSON.

No. 96. *Landscape.*

No. 97—is missing.

No. 98. *Travellers and Cross.*

A remarkably fine little picture.

No 99. *A head.*

There is no painter's name given in the Catalogue, but it is said to be by Ferdinand Bol, a distinguished Artist, born at Dort, in 1611. It is certainly a well painted head.

No. 100. *Lear.* B. WEST.

Here we have before us one of the best pictures of the greatest Historical Painter of the eighteenth century, Benjamin West, of Pennsylvania. This great Artist was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1738. At the age of 22, after having been 14 years employed in teaching himself to paint, and a part of that time practising

his art for his emolument, he had accumulated a sufficiency to bear his expenses to Italy, and assisted by the liberality of Mr. William Kelly of New-York, and Mr. Allen of Philadelphia, he attained the object of his wishes, an opportunity of studying the great works of the masters of his profession at Rome. Mr. West arrived at Rome in July, 1760, and was advised by Mengs to visit Florence, Bologna, Parma, and Venice. This advice he was enabled to pursue by the liberality of Messrs. Allen and Hamilton of Philadelphia, who, unsolicited, remitted letters of unlimited credit in favour of West, to their agent in Leghorn. At Parma, he made the copy of Correggio's Virgin and St. Jerome, which is the third number of the present Exhibition, and which is in the possession of the family of Mr. Allen, one of his first patrons. Having an opportunity of visiting England, he in his way thither passed through Turin and Paris, profiting by the works of art there displayed. In England Mr. West's success in the great object of his ambition was so great as to prevent his return to his native land, and he continues to exert the full vigour of his uncommon talents at the age of seventy-nine; nay, the last great picture he has exhibited, "Christ Rejected," is not only his greatest performance, but ranks among the greatest pictures of the world. The painting under contemplation, "The Madness of Lear," was painted for Alderman Boydel in the year 1793, and was, with its companion, "The Madness of Ophelia," purchased by Mr. Fulton at the sale of the Shakespeare Gallery. Mr. West then retouched the picture, which he always considered as one of his finest compositions.

W.

ART. 8. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

THE Pope has issued a bull against Bible Societies, as 'imminently dangerous to the faith.'

The Holy Alliance is making rapid progress. Sweden and Cassel have acceded to it, and the courts of Weimar, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg, have been invited to do so. Bavaria and Saxony have already become parties to it.

DOMESTIC.

The Bible Society of Virginia held a general meeting at the capitol in the city of Richmond, in the last month.

The corner stone of a new church has lately been laid in Baltimore. On a brass plate deposited in the stone, are written these words,—"*There is one GOD, and one Mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus.*" 1 Tim. ii. 5.

From the Report of the board of inspection of the Albany Sunday Free School Society, for the benefit of Africans, it appears, that besides the direct benefit of the institution, the force of example had led to the organizing similar associations in the neighbouring towns and counties. The average number which had attended the school, in the past year, was about 200. The pupils had been of all ages, from 4 years to 78 years.

At the Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Bible Society, held in the State House in the City of Hartford, on Thursday the 8th ult. the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year—Hon. John C. Smith, *President.* Hon. Jedediah Huntington, Rev. Samuel Nott, Rev. Lyman Beecher, Rev. Samuel Merwin, *Vice Presidents.* Mr. Henry Hudson. *Secretary* Mr. Joseph Rodgers, *Treasurer.* There have been distributed the year past by this society, 3105 bibles; and since its organization in 1809 to 1st May last, it has distributed 18,053 bibles and 196 testaments.

A new Tract Society has been formed in Livingston County, (Kentucky,) called the 'Bethany Tract Society.'

A society has lately been instituted in Savannah, (Georgia,) under the name of the 'Savannah Female Mite Society,' for missionary purposes.

The 'East Tennesee Bible Society,' has become auxiliary to the 'American Bible Society.'

A Female Auxiliary Bible Society has been lately established in Colchester, Connecticut.

A Bible Society has been organized in the county of Herkimer, New-York.

The following donations have been made to the 'American Bible Society,' by societies not professedly auxiliary.—Philadelphia Female Bible Society, 500 dollars; Long Island do. 200 dollars; Stanton (Va.) do. 200 dollars; Middleburg Female do. 90 dollars; Charleston, (S. C.) do. 500 dollars.

A Female Sunday School for adults has been established at Chilicothe, (Ohio,) and there is a prospect of others being opened in that town.

We notice, with pleasure, that the board of directors for the American Bible Society, have resolved to publish the Bible in the language of the Aborigines of this country.

E.

ART. 9. POETRY.

IN the following Parody of Virgils' Pastorals, by Gay, the resemblance is sufficiently preserved to heighten the ridicule. His 'Proeme,' to the 'Shepherd's Week,' from which we have taken the first Eclogue, is ludicrously quaint. As this part of his work

is not in so common circulation as his 'Fables,' a transcript of our Author's Preface may not be unacceptable.

'THE PROEME

'*To the courteous Reader.*

'Great marvel hath it been, (and that not unworthily) to diverse worthy wits, that in this our island of Britain, in all rare sciences so greatly abounding, more especially in all kinds of poesy highly flourishing, no poet (though otherways of notable cunning in roundelays) hath hit on the right simple Eclogue, after the true ancient guise of Theocritus, before this mine attempt.

'Other poet travailing in this plain highway of pastoral know I none. Yet, certes, such it behoveth a pastoral to be, as nature in the country affordeth; and the manners also meetly copied from the rustical folk therein. In this also my love to my native country Britain much pricketh me forward, to describe aright the manners of our own honest and laborious ploughmen, in no wise, sure, more unworthy a British poet's imitation, than those of Sicily or Arcady; albeit, not ignorant I am what a rout and rabblement of critical gallimawfry hath been made of late days by certain young men of insipid delicacy, concerning I wist not what Golden Age, and other outrageous conceits, to which they would confine pastoral; whereof, I avow, I account nought at all, knowing no age so justly to be instiled Golden, as this of our sovereign lady Queen Anne.

'This idle trumpery (only fit for schools and school-boys) unto that ancient Doric shepherd Theocritus, or his mates, was never known.

'Verily, as little pleasance receiveth a true home-bred taste from all the fine finical newfangled fooleries of this gay Gothic garniture, wherewith they so nicely bedeck their court clowns, or clown courtiers, (for which to call them rightly, I wot not) as would a prudent citizen journeying to his country farms, should he find them occupied by people of this motly make, instead of plain, down-right, hearty, cleanly folk, such as be now tenants to the burgesses of this realm.

'Furthermore, it is my purpose, gentle Reader, to set before thee, as it were, a picture, or rather, lively landscape of thy own country, just as thou mightest see it, didst thou take a walk into the fields at the proper season; even as Maister Milton hath elegantly set forth the same.

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick and sewers annoy the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight;
The smell of grain, or tedded grass or kine,
Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound.

'Thou wilt not find my shepherdesses idly piping on oaten reeds; but milking the kine, tying up the sheaves, or if the hogs are astray, driving them to their styes. My shepherd gathered none other nosegays but what are the growth of our own fields; he sleepeth not under myrtle shades, but under a hedge; nor doth he vigilantly defend his flocks from wolves, because there are none, as Maister Spenser well observeth,

Well is known that since the Saxon King
Never was wolf seen, many or some,
Nor in all Kent nor in Christendom.

'For as much as I have mentioned Maister Spenser, soothly I must acknowledge him a bard of sweetest memorial. Yet hath his shepherd's boy at sometimes raised his rustic reed to rhymes more rumbling than rural. Diverse grave points also hath he handled of churchly matter, and doubts in religion daily arising, to great clerks only appertaining. What liketh me best are his names, indeed right simple and meet for the country, such as Lobbin, Cuddy, Hobbinol, Diggon, and others, some of which I have made bold to borrow. Moreover, as he called his Eclogues, *The Shepherd's Calendar*, and divided the same into twelve months, I have chosen (peradventure not over rashly) to name mine by the days of the week, omitting Sunday or the Sabbath, ours being supposed to be Christian Shepherds, and to be then at churchworship. Yet further of many of Maister Spenser's Eclogues it may be observed, though months they be called, of the said months therein nothing is specified, wherein I have also esteemed him worthy my imitation.

'That principally, courteous Reader, whereof I would have thee to be advertised, (seeing I depart from the vulgar usage) is touching the language of my shepherds; which is, soothly to say, such as is neither spoken by the country maiden or the courtly dame; nay, not only such as in the present times is not uttered, but was never uttered in times past, and, if I judge aright, will never be uttered in times future; it having too much of the country to be fit for the court; too much of the court to be fit for the country; too much of the language of old times to be fit for the present; too much of the present to have been fit for the old; and too much of both to be fit for any time to come. Granted also it is, that in this my language I seem unto myself as a London mason, who calculateth his work for a term of years, when he buildeth with old materials upon a groundrent that is not his own, which soon turneth to rubbish and ruins. For this point no reason can I allege, only deep-learned ensamples having led me thereunto.

'But here again much comfort ariseth in me, from the hopes, in that I conceive, when these words in the course of transitory things

shall decay, it may so hap, in meet time, that some lover of simplicity shall arise, who shall have the hardiness to render these mine Eclogues into such more modern dialect as shall be then understood, to which end, glosses and explications of uncouth pastoral terms are annexed.

'Gentle Reader, turn over the leaf, and entertain thyself with the prospect of thine own country, limned by the painful hand of

'Thy loving countryman,
JOHN GAY.'

With this premonition the reader will be prepared to take up the bucolic. E.

'LOBBIN CLOUT, CUDDY, CLODDIPOLE.

'*Lobbin Clout.*

'THY younglings, Cuddy, are but just awake,
No thrustles shrill the bramble-bush forsake,
No chirping lark the welken sheen invokes,
No damsel yet the swelling udder strokes;
O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear,
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so rear?

'*Cud.* Ah! Lobbin Clout, I ween my plight is guest,
For he that loves, a stranger is to rest;
If swains belie not thou hast prov'd the smart,
And Blouzelinda's mistress of thy heart.
This rising rear betokeneth well thy mind;
Those arms are folded for thy Blouzelind:
And well, I trow, our piteous plights agree,
Thee Blouzelinda smites, Buxoma me.

'*Lob. Cl.* Ah Blouzelind, I love thee more by half,
Than does their fawns, or cows their new fall'n calf:
Wo worth the tongue, may blisters sore it gall,
That names Buxoma, Blouzelind withal.

'*Cud.* Hold, witless Lobbin Clout, I thee advise,
Lest blisters sore on thy own tongue arise.
Lo, yonder Cloddipole, the blithsome swain,
The wisest lout of all the neighbouring plain!
From Cloddipole we learnt to read the skies,
To know when hail will fall or winds arise;
He first that useful secret did explain,
That pricking corns foretold the gathering rain:
When swallows fleet soar high and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear.
Let Cloddipole then hear us twain rehearse,
And praise his sweetheart, in alternate verse:
I'll wager this same oaken staff with thee,
That Cloddipole shall give the prize to me.

'*Lob. Cl.* See this tobacco pouch that lin'd with hair,
Made of the skin of sleetest fallow-deer:
This pouch that's ty'd with tape of reddest hue,
I'll wager, that the prize shall be my due.

'*Cud.* Begin thy carols, then, thou vaunting slouch,
Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch.

'*Lob. Cl.* My Blouzelinda is the blithest lass,
Than primrose sweeter, or the clover-grass.
Fair is the king-cup that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows:
Fair is the gillyflower, of gardens sweet,
Fair is the mary-gold, for pottage meet;
But Blouzelinda's than gillyflower more fair,
Than daisy, mary-gold, or king-cup rare.

'*Cud.* My brown Buxoma is the featest maid
That e'er at wake delightsome gambol play'd;
Clean as young lambkins or the goose's down,
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown.
The witless lamb may sport upon the plain,
The frisking kid delight the gaping swain,
The wanton calf may skip with many a bound,
And my cur Tray play deftest feats around;
But neither lamb, nor kid, nor calf, nor Tray,
Dance like Buxoma on the first of May.

'*Lob. Cl.* Sweet is my toil when Blouzelind is near,
Of her bereft, 'tis winter all the year.
With her no sultry summer's heat I know;
In winter, when she's nigh, with love I glow.
Come Blouzelinda! ease thy swain's desire,
My summer's shadow, and my winter's fire!

'*Cud.* As with Buxoma once I work'd at hay,
Ev'n noon-tide labour seem'd an holiday;
And holidays, if haply she was gone,
Like worky-days I wish'd would soon be done.
Elstoons, O sweet-heart kind, my love repay,
And all the year shall then be holiday.

'*Lob. Cl.* As Blouzelinda in a gamesome mood,
Behind a hay-cock loudly laughing stood,
I slily ran, and snatch'd a hasty kiss,
She wip'd her lips, nor took it much amiss.
Believe me, Cuddy, while I'm bold to say,
Her breath was sweeter than the ripen'd hay.

'*Cud.* As my Buxoma, in a morning fair,
With gentle finger strok'd her milky care,
I quaintly stole a kiss; at first, 'tis true,
She frown'd, yet after granted one or two.
Lobbin, I swear, believe who will my vows,
Her breath by far excell'd the breathing cow's.

'*Lob. Cl.* Leek to the Welch, to Dutchmen butter's dear,*
Of Irish swains potato is the cheer;
Oats for their feasts the Scottish shepherds grind,
Sweet turnips are the food of Blouzelind:
While she loves turnips, butter I'll despise,
Nor leeks, nor oatmeal, nor potato prize.

'*Cud.* In good roast-beef my landlord sticks his knife,
The capon fat delights his dainty wife;
Pudding our parson eats, the squire loves hare,
But white-pot thick is my Buxoma's fare.
While she loves white-pot, capon ne'er shall be,
Nor hare, nor beef, nor pudding, fare for me.

'*Lob. Cl.* As once I play'd at blindman's-buff, it hapt
About my eyes the towel thick was wrapt:
I miss'd the swains, and seiz'd on Blouzelind.
True speaks that ancient proverb, "Love is blind."

'*Cud.* As at Hot-cockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye.

'*Lob. Cl.* On two near elms the slacken'd cord I hung;
Now high, now low, my Blouzelinda swung.
With the rude wind her rumpled garments rose,
And show'd her taper leg and scarlet hose.

'*Cud.* Across the fallen oak the plank I laid,
And myself pois'd against the tottering maid:

* *Populus Alcidæ gratissima, vitis Iaccho,* &c.
Virg.

High leapt the plank; adown Buxoma fell:
I spied—but faithful sweethearts never tell.
'*Lob. Cl.* This riddle, Cuddy, if thou canst, explain,
This wily riddle puzzles every swain;
What flower is that which bears the Virgin's name,*
The richest metal joined with the same?
'*Cud.* Answer, thou carl, and judge this riddle right,

I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight;
What flower is that which royal honour craves,
Adjoin the Virgin,* and 'tis strown on graves?
'*Clod.* Forbear, contending louts, give o'er your strains;
An oaken staff each merits for his pains.
But see the sunbeams bright to labour warn,
And gild the thatch of Goodman Hodge's barn.
Your herds for want of water stand adry,
They're weary of your songs—and so am I.

* *Marygold.* * *Rosemary.*

ART. 10. THESPIAN REGISTER.

Saturday Evening, May 24.

Romeo and Juliet.—'Tis all a Farce.

TO enter into a detailed criticism of this admirable tragedy, at this time, would be superfluous. Suffice it to say, that it contains some of Shakespeare's finest fancy, and that, no where,—is the passion of love, in all its purity, fondness, fidelity, and strength, drawn more true to nature, or rendered more interesting. With Mrs. Barnes's personation of Juliet we were much gratified. Her conception of the character we thought correct and vivid, and her execution generally did justice to her judgment. She exhibited not merely the passion of love, well distinguished from other kind affections, nearly allied to it, but love such as Juliet Capulet felt, and that too at the age of eighteen, when it was capable of absorbing all other feelings; before experience in life, or acquaintance with the world, had dimmed its brightness, or dashed its charming enthusiasm with the chilling spirit of selfish calculation. Mrs. B. also had reflected upon the object, which excited the love she was to portray. This love was not excited by great talents, splendid achievements, or grandeur of character; but by a young man of surpassing beauty, her equal in birth and fortune, and nearly her equal in age; of gallant spirit, generous disposition, polished manners, and many accomplishments. Mrs. B. penetrated further: she represented Juliet, and justly, as loving her parents, but no more than she need love parents of their character, who possessed no qualities to heighten filial piety into any thing beyond the cheerful discharge of the ordinary duties of a daughter; and though she felt the true touch of consanguinity for her kinsmen, yet there was nothing so great or amiable in either of them as to form any counterpoise in her heart to the love she bore to Romeo, which, at the same time that it was all ardour and constancy, received an additional interest from the enmity between their families. Nor did Mrs. B. forget other charms of Juliet's character;—her frank simplicity, in her first confessions to Romeo, and the sweetness of her temper, manifested in her treatment of her nurse, and proved to be uniform and genuine by the fondness of the nurse.

If we were to specify the passages in Mr. B's Juliet, with which we felt most unhesitatingly satisfied, we should fix on that, for one, in which she inquires the name of the Montagues, as they leave the masquerade, *beginning* with the names of Romeo's *companions*, that she may with the better grace inquire about him; and where she finely knows, as she gazes after him, how love's authentic arrow had penetrated her heart to the very dove-feather that plumed it. For another, we would notice the latter part of the garden scene, where she calls Romeo back, after having bid him good-night the first time, and forgets why. The modesty and timidity, also,—the "rosy pudency," which Mrs. B. exhibited, when Romeo led her, "nothing loth," from Friar Lawrence's cell to be married, was correctly judged and happily expressed, and showed that she does not stand in need of directions in brackets to teach her how to act. We had the pleasure to hear, in her Juliet, also, more of Mrs. B's natural voice than we ever heard before, and we most earnestly entreat her to let us always hear it. We cannot well imagine how a lady of Mrs. B's accuracy of taste, could ever make a wrong choice between two voices so very different as are her natural and artificial voices; and that she should a second time quit the former for the latter, surprises us as much as did his mother's marriage with his uncle surprise Hamlet. She must, we presume, have acquired this disagreeable voice, with which she so often afflicts us, under an impression that in her natural tones she could not be sufficiently energetic and audible. But this impression is a mistake. To be well heard, the quantity of sound is much less important than distinctness of articulation, in which Mrs. B. excels; and from her wish to be energetic, we are persuaded that she over-acts when she is not aware of it. We say so much of Mrs. B's voice, because we earnestly wish her to manage it better. We can assure her that it is universally offensive, and very often spoils the effect of all her other accomplishments.

Mr. Simpson's Romeo was generally respectable, and in some parts touching and forcible. His conception was accurate, and his execution, in the latter part of the story, after the death of Tybalt, and after the sorrows of separation and banishment came upon him, was more just and impressive than in the former wooing scenes. Mercutio's friendship for Romeo, his wit, and gaiety, and irascibility, and esprit du corps, were quite successfully represented by Mr. Robertson. He failed most, we think, in his account of Queen Mab, in which his manner was hardly free and spirited enough for the fine, rapid fancy, and sarcastic gaiety of the passage. Mrs. Baldwin's Nurse was very good, but we think that she, as

well as others, who undertake such characters, take their short steps too quick to suit their supposed age and bodily infirmity: such are obviously the quick short steps of one whose limbs retain all their vigour, and for whom it would be much easier to take longer strides. The other performances were tolerable; but not important enough to occupy room for criticism.

L.

Monday Evening, May 26.

Marmion, or the Battle of Fladden Field.—Prisoner at Large.

Whoever has read Scott's Marmion will not be much satisfied with this unskilful and feeble dramatization of that highly wrought poetic tale. Mr. Simpson is not a good Marmion; he has not majesty enough for a hero, and, what is rather singular, he is less erect and tall in his energetic, heroic characters, than in his fine, gay gentleman. In the dying scene, however, he gave to the remorseful agonizing struggles of Marmion excellent effect. Mr. Carpender, in King James, was better than usual. Mr. Anderson's Earl Surrey was poor enough. Mr. Pritchard gave effect to the mysterious character of the Palmer, and resumed his knighthood with dignity and grace. Mr. Robertson did sufficient justice to Douglas, which, however, is a much tamer character in the drama, than he appears from the bold delineation of Scott. Miss Delinger's Lady Heron was nothing. It would require more than the illusion of the stage, to satisfy us of the verisimilitude of making Lord Marmion condescend to appear in her train. The performance of the character generally was about as good as her performance on the harp. Mrs. Darley, in Clara, was interesting; and Mrs. Groshon's Constance was happily soon over.

In the Prisoner at Large, Hilson's Muns was comic and just, and Barnes's old Dowdle, was all the part required. Mr. Pritchard in Jack Conner was chaste and interesting; Carpender was rather less tame than usual in Lord Esmond, and Mr. Darley, shrugged, and spoke broken English pretty well in Count Fripon. The whole entertainment this evening was better calculated for Whitsun-Monday, than to please an audience of intelligence and taste.

L.

Wednesday Evening, May 28.

Wives as they Were.—Matrimony.—Broken Sword.

This comedy is from the pen of Mrs. Inchbald, and borrows from her name a credit which it does not repay. The characters are not only out of nature, but out of keeping. *Bronzely* is the most amusing personage in the piece, and was faithfully represented by Mr. Simpson. Mr. Barnes's *Lord Priory* was in his best style, and the part was entirely in his line. Mr. Pritchard's *Sir George Evelyn* was easy and gentleman-like. Mrs. Groshon, in *Lady Priory*, did better than usual. The salutary restraints of conjugal discipline checked the exuberance of her airs and graces, whilst the supposed simplicity of her character took away all pretext for mouthing. Mrs. Barnes in *Miss Dorillon*, was by no means interesting; her gaiety was forced, her negligence stiff—in fact, her whole manner artificial. She, however, occasionally, forgot her affectation,—and when she was betrayed into *herself*, was very charming. This was the case whenever she was absorbed in the interest of the scene,—but the moment she was collected enough to attempt to show herself off, she relapsed into her vilgenes and prettinesses again. We must candidly confess, that we never heard any thing so disagreeable as Mrs. Barnes's *sentimental* voice: it is a mawkish compound of cant and cockneyism.

Among the erroneous pronunciations of the evening, we notice the following,—Mr. Simpson accented *indecorous* on the antepenult, Mr. Jones and Mr. Pritchard clipped *pecuniary* into *pecunary*, and Mrs. Barnes called any, *anny* instead of *any*. Mr. Robertson violated grammar grossly, by coupling a plural nominative with a singular verb. We have noticed several slips of the same sort in this gentleman.

E.

Friday Evening, May 30.

Lovers' Vows.—Day after the Wedding.—The Apprentice.

On Mr. Robins' account we regretted to see the house so empty.—The Play, the Interlude, and the Farce, were all very well supported. The play has rather more *German* nature than *human* nature, although Mrs. Inchbald has done much to improve it; and has made it, undoubtedly, very interesting. Baron Wildenhaim's parental tenderness,—his native generosity, somewhat confined by the prejudices of birth and education,—his contempt of Count Cassel,—his respect for the honourable principles of Arnaud, and his exterior, though tranquil, approaching so near to an expression of melancholy, as to indicate a mind brooding over some calamity deemed remediless; his joyful surprise at the discovery of his son and heir, together with his remorse for the injuries he had done to Theodosia, were all well conceived by Mr. Pritchard, and if we except that he ought to have given more strength and warmth to the expression of them, well represented. Mr. Simpson was certainly very active and busy in Frederick, though he wanted variety both of voice and action, and was more boisterous than impassioned in his treatment of his father. Mr. Carpender was more just to Count Cassel than to any character we recollect to have seen him undertake. Mr. Barnes was very good in Christian, and read his poetry with much comic effect. Mrs. Darley's Amelia was as good as any thing we have seen on this stage. The absolute simplicity and undisguised feeling of Amelia, her charming purity and warmth of heart, united with much firmness and good sense, and a directness much more effectual than the most complex manœuvring, were portrayed with great judgment and animation. Mrs. D. gave us a higher opinion of her powers, this evening, than we had ever entertained before. Her voice, also, pleased us more this evening than usual, for although she, on the whole, does not very greatly offend in this way, yet she too often speaks in a falsetto style, altogether unnatural, and bearable only in singing. Even then, speaking for ourselves, we had infinitely rather hear the *human* voice, together

with the language of the song. We see no use in words, if they are not to be heard in singing. The sentiment must also, in great part, evaporate, for it is utterly impossible that mere sound, without articulation, whatever pretending connoisseurs may say, should give the whole force of the sentiment or feeling. Dialogue, in which action gives meaning to the word, and the word propriety to action, might as well be wholly given up for Pantomime. Mrs. Groshon's Theodosia Friburg was sufficiently lugubrious; and Mrs. Baldwin's Cottager's wife was quite stirring, notable, and tidy.

Mr. Pritchard's singing has always one great excellence; we can hear *what* the song says, as well as *how* it is said.

Mr. Hilson's Dick, in the Apprentice, was full of life and variety, and did ample justice to the conception of the author. If all the talents on the New-York boards were as legitimately exercised as Mr. Hilson's, we should soon see a first-rate company. L.

Monday Evening, June 2.

Manuel.—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.

This is a new Tragedy by the Rev. Mr. Maturin, the author of Bertram, and whatever other faults it may have, is exempt from the immoralities which deformed that piece. But, before we offer any remarks upon its merits, we will present the reader with an outline of its fable.

Don Manuel, an aged Spanish noble, has an only son named Alonzo, who on his return home after a victorious engagement with the Moors, falls a victim to the ambitious designs of a relative named De Zelos. This man, the next heir to the dignities of Alonzo's house, hires a Moor to assassinate him. The unhappy father charges De Zelos with the deed; the evidence is considered inconclusive by the judges: and De Zelos resolves to wipe away the stain from his character by wager of battle, which is accepted on the part of Don Manuel by an unknown knight. The latter falls: and lifting the vizard from his face, exhibits to the astonished Don Zelos the features of the assassin but repugnant Moor. After some farther vicissitudes the catastrophe is thus brought about:—Ximena, daughter of De Zelos, distracted with the loss of Alonzo, to whom she was attached, wanders to his tomb, where she discovers the defeated assassin, in the agonies of death. He acknowledges his guilt, states that he is bound by an oath not to reveal the name of his employer, but gives the dagger he had received from him, on the blade of which his name is inscribed. The broken-hearted Ximena, before she dies, transfers this dagger to her brother Torrismond, at the same time exacting a promise, that he should not draw it until it should be delivered to the Court. Torrismond, anxious to clear the character of his father, hastens with the dagger to the assembled judges, and is authorized to read the name. Driven to despair by the discovery which ensues, he plunges the weapon into his own bosom; De Zelos is apprehended for the murder, and Manuel, overpowered by feelings of exultation on his detection, soon afterwards expires.

Such was the original sketch of this Tragedy, although as it is now performed, with more justice, if not with greater effect, De Zelos defeats the attempt of his son to commit suicide, and sheathes the fatal dagger in his own remorseless breast. The defects of this plot are obvious. The interest of it is made to grow out of an event of the highest tragic nature introduced in the first act; and to rise progressively from this pitch to a second catastrophe in the last act, is a painful and an unavailing effort. We know not how it might be with others, but we had become so familiar, in the course of the piece, with assassinations, mournings and funerals, duels, death and tombstones, that we came, at last, to look upon insanity and suicide as tame incidents. These melancholy circumstances followed each other in such gloomy succession, that our sympathies were entirely exhausted. It was a cardinal error to attach so much of our own concern, to the fate of one, who is never brought into the scene. The author knew, however, perfectly well, that it would have been violating all rule to have introduced Alonzo to us, to stab him before our faces in the very opening of his drama, but in our opinion, it matters little as to the propriety of the measure that it was perpetrated behind the curtain. There is, besides, a want of probability in the story, and of consistency in the details of this play. The language is moreover too uniformly inflated, and as for characters, Manuel and De Zelos are alone drawn with any discrimination, and even they are very unfinished. But poetical genius is discoverable in many of the author's sentiments and situations. The great difficulty is, that his genius is not tempered by discretion.

This Tragedy was cast to the whole strength of the company. Mr. Pritchard personated the arduous character of Manuel with great ability. He conceived his author correctly, was perfect in his study, and delivered himself with effect. Our limits will not allow us to particularize, but we cannot withhold our commendation from his animated recital of the exploits of his youth, and his consequent exhaustion. We imagine he will improve in many passages in future representations. His emphasis was not always accurate, nor his cadence full. Mr. Robertson in *De Zelos*, showed very little discrimination, either in marking the different turns of expression by a difference of inflection, or in enforcing his periods by laying an appropriate stress on the more important words. The malice of *De Zelos* was the corrosion of disappointment and despair, and was deeply tinctured with the infusion of its original ingredients;—in Mr. Robertson's personation, it appeared unmitigated and diabolical. Mr. Robertson uses his tragic declamation as Procrustes did his bed. He tortures the sentiment to his tone, rather than adapt his tone to the sentiment. His countenance is, however, more flexible than his voice, and he looked some scenes this evening with great force of expression. Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Darley were well dressed to their parts, and displayed some eloquence of feature.

The afterpiece is a favourite Farce, and was well played. Mr. Hilson's *Stuk* was a more apprehensive lad than most gallants are accommodated with. His dialect was diverting, and his songs were admirably sung. Mr. Pritchard did

great justice to the blank simplicity of *Solomon Lob*, and Mr. Barnes's powers were by no means *paralyzed* in the paralytic *Totterton*.

Mr. Darley, in *Capt. Beldair*, sung more distinctly, and with more force, than usual. We cannot often stoop to notice performers of Mr. Thomas's grade, but as this gentleman is not unfrequently put into a singing part, we would request of him, if he be not really afflicted with St. Vitus's dance, to spare us some of his convulsive twitches, and to stand still for one second, at a time, if possible.

Among the violations of orthoepy this evening, Mr. Simpson called *dubious*, *jubious*,—Mr. Pritchard pronounced *has*, *rather*, *lance*, &c. with the *a* heard in *father*, and not as he should have done, with the *a* heard in *hat*; this, though not in the same degree, is the fault of every performer on these boards,—he likewise incorrectly made the *i* short in *ensigns*; Mr. Robertson called *were*, *ware* instead of *weer*—*griped* he pronounced improperly with the *i* short—he committed the same fault in pronouncing *wind*,—the *i* in this last word is always long in *poetry*. Mr. Carpender slurred *my*, where it should have been emphatic, and in such case, it should be pronounced to rhyme with *eye*. Mr. C. also gave to the *o* in *combat* the sound of *o* in *not*, whereas it should be pronounced like the *o* in *brothers*.

E.

Wednesday Evening, June 4.

Manuel.—Lock and Key.

We looked in for a few moments during the second act of this Tragedy, but found no sufficient inducement to prolong our stay after the fall of the curtain. Mr. Pritchard appeared to have improved, as we had anticipated, in his persuasion of Manuel. He laid his emphasis generally, with more discretion, though we noticed several instances in which it was erroneously placed.

In the last of the two following lines, he was guilty of a palpable error; it should be spoken as it is italicized,

'Let none but fathers search—they must prevail—

And yet *he* was a *father* who *did* this!'

Mr. P. laid the stress thus,

'And yet he *was* a father who did this.'

He was equally out in the following line,

'*De Zelos* is his *murderer*!'

Mr. P. made *his* the emphatic word.

Mr. Robertson's *De Zelos* was not much mended even where it was altered. His side sneer, indeed, on receiving the *Justiza's* polite invitation, was very forcibly expressed,—but nothing could have been worse pronounced than his parting threat to Manuel,—

——'We meet to-morrow!'

This, which should have been 'poured like a leperous distilment' into the very 'porches of his ears', Mr. R. brayed out with the lungs of a stentor.

Mrs. Barnes lost her cue again this evening, and brought the whole business of the stage to a stand. We were unwilling to note a slip of memory in the first performance of a new play, but her forgetfulness, or inattention, to-night, was wholly inexcusable.

We are tired of hiring *cacophonies* and *pseudologies*, which are pertinaciously adhered to; if some amendment do not appear in some performers in this respect, we shall not extend to obstinacy the lenity we have shown towards ignorance. If the stage cannot be made a school of rhetoric, it can, at least, be preserved from being perverted into a seminary of error. It would be in vain, indeed, to look for illustrations of ambiguous meaning from actors who do not understand the construction of language; but it is perfectly easy for any one who knows his letters, to attain to a correct pronunciation. On this point, there is an acknowledged standard to which all can refer,—and there is no calculating what improvement, in other respects, might result to some from a greater familiarity with their dictionaries.

We were determined not to forego the excellent farce of the *Lock and Key*, and returned in season to witness its exhibition. And we will honestly acknowledge that we enjoyed it vastly better than we did its gloomy precursor. Its only aim is to excite risibility, and if good playing consist in giving effect to the author's intentions, this piece was certainly well performed. Mr. Hilson, who throws life into every thing, made *Ralph* a most comical character. Mr. Barnes's *Brummagem* was a shrewd, sly, old Reynard, who was so intent upon outwitting others, that he was easily hood-winked himself. The scene in which *Ralph* tells his long story, and *Brummagem* listens and chuckles, at the detail of the unsuspected roguery practised upon himself during the recital, is truly ludicrous. Mr. Pritchard's *Capt. Vain* was certainly a very 'clever fellow.' He touched off the airs of a grandee in high snuff. Mr. Darley, as *Capt. Cheerly*, for a rarity, sung a patriotic song in quite a sensible and unaffected manner.

E.

Friday Evening, June

Fortune's Fool.—Frightened to Death.

This Comedy, by Reynold's, has been suffered to sleep for 15 years,—and most probably will take another considerable nap before it is called up again. It is a very crude, coarse production, and was not helped out much in the representation; though some of the performers were kind enough to enliven and embellish it with their own wit. We are not disposed to encourage this sort of impertinence. 'Let your clowns speak no more than is set down for them,' is a rule that should be rigidly enforced.

The characters in this Comedy are all grotesque. *Sir Bamber Blackletter* was played by Mr. Barnes, and is an amusing carricature of a credulous old *virtuoso*. *Ap Huzard*, Mr. Simpson, among others plays upon the foible of *Sir Bam*, palms upon him the following 'wild and singularly original and beautiful' rhapsody, as 'a stanza, written by Shakespeare for one of the witches in Macbeth,—and never before published.

'Hinx, spinx, the devil winks,
The fat begins to fry;
Nobody at home but jumping Joan,
Father, and Mother, and I.
O, U, T,
With a black and a brown snout,
Out! Pout! Out!'

Though we should not be willing, with *Sir Bam*, to 'take an oath that it's Shakespeare's,'—we could almost have sworn it upon Coleridge.

"Hinx, spinx"—"Tu-whit!—Tu-whoo!"

The 'king's English' suffered again severely this evening,—though as the parties offending might screen themselves under the pretence that it was designed to give piquancy to the oddities of their parts, we shall not advert particularly to them. We think it just however to give Mr. Simpson credit for a new reading of Shakespeare. We learn from him, for the first time, that

'There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the *ebb*, leads on to fortune!'

Mr. Hilson, likewise, shall have all the merit of an entirely novel pronunciation of a familiar name. He alluded to a certain *Baron Munkausen*, as a famous story-telling traveller!

As for the new farce, which was announced as a principal attraction of the evening, it is the merest *fudge* that has been brought out in twice 15 years. E.

Saturday Evening, June 7.

Jane Shore.—Paul and Virginia.

This is Nicholas Rowe's most admired Tragedy, and is a good stock play. We did not get in till considerable progress had been made in the performance. We were in, however, early enough to witness one of the most preposterous things we remember ever to have noticed on the stage. In the 3d act *Gloster* makes an attempt to bring *Hastings* over to his party, and to induce him to favour his views on the crown. To pave the way for this, he hints at Edward's illegitimacy, and quotes 'Dr. Shaw' as an authority on this point. Hastings interrupts him, with—

'Ill befall
Such meddling priests, who kindle up confusion,
And vex the quiet world with their vain scruples!
By Heav'n, 'tis done in perfect spite to peace,' &c. &c.

Gloster. 'What if some patriot for the public good,
Should vary from your scheme, new-mould the state?'

Hastings. 'Curse on the innovating hand attempts it,
Remember him, the villian, righteous Heav'n
In thy great day of vengeance! Blast the traitor
And his pernicious councils, who for wealth,
For power, the pride of greatness, or revenge,
Would plunge his native land in civil wars!'

This loyal, but unchristian imprecation, Mr. Simpson mistook for a solemn prayer, (though he might have easily gathered, from the context, in what spirit it was uttered) and accordingly dropped down upon his knees, in the midst of the dialogue, to offer it up! Now, nothing can be more proper in its place than prayer,—and we will not undertake to say that the Theatre is not a proper place, for it,—but we very much question the utility of its introduction under any circumstances into the *scene*;—and even if this be allowable, we must still object, on the score both of taste and probability, to the practice of turning aside in the midst of conversation of a very different cast, to assume the attitude and air of devotional aspiration,—because we know that the most pious people do not so far forget the observances of decorum, as to fall into these ecstasies in the street, or in the drawing-room. Seriously, we must once more remonstrate on the folly, not to say the blasphemy, of introducing solemn addresses to Heaven amongst the trickery of the stage. We were annoyed in this way four times this evening. We do not pretend to nicer feelings on this subject than other people,—it is a ground of general disgust. The play was, in other respects, respectably performed. Mrs. Barnes in *Jane Shore*, after her reverses and penance, was particularly affecting. Mr. Pritchard's *Gloster* was fair acting, and what we saw of Mr. Robertson's *Dumont* was impressive.

Mr. Pritchard was wrong in the pronunciation of *holidame*, and Mr. Simpson in that of *sloth*. We can assure Mr. Robertson that there is no such English verb as *grip*,—*grip* is a noun, and signifies a small ditch. *Gripe* is the word he should use. E.

Monday Evening, June 9.

Deserted Daughter.—Broken Sword.

This is an excellent Comedy, by Holcroft, and was extremely well sustained. Mr. Pritchard's *Mordent* was a very handsome and judicious performance. Mr. Simpson's *Cheteril* was quite in character,—wild, impetuous, enthusiastic. Mr. Robertson humoured the broad Scotch dialect of *Donald* very well, and was well received in a part, which it requires some talent to render intelligible. *Item* was personated by Mr. Hilson in a manner to add to his well-earned fame. His distress and consternation on discovering the loss of his pocket-book were admirably expressed. Mr. Carpender's *Clement* was direct and unpretending. Mr. Jones's *Grime* and Mr. Darley's *Lenox* were creditably quitted.

Joanna derived much of her amiableness, and most of her interest, from the manner and person of Mrs. Darley. There is a rudeness in the physiognomical scrutinies of the heroine of this play, that does not accord with her imputed character and situation. Mrs. Baldwin's *Mrs. Sargnet* was what it should have been,—pert, forward and flippant. Mrs. B. is generally *too* vulgar for a chamber-maid. Mrs. Groshon as *Lady Ann*, by her propriety in the parting scene with *Mordent*, compensated for some of the previous distress she had occasioned us.

Mr. Pritchard accented *irreparable* erroneously. E.

Tuesday Evening, June 10.

Point of Honour.—Woodman's Hut.

This was an *extra* night, the performances being in honour of the President's *approach* to the City. This pretext, however, failed to draw a house.

The *petit* Comedy of the *Point of Honour*, is a piece of great interest. It was originally French, and was adapted to the English stage by Charles Kemble. We were present during only part of the representation, but were much gratified with what we saw of it. Mr. Pritchard, in *Durimel*, was correct and manly, but not always sufficiently forceful. Mr. Robertson, as *St. Franc*,

was, in some instances, too slow, formal and deliberate, in both his action and enunciation, but rose to a high degree of excellency in the last scene. The uncontrollable feelings of affection which gushed upon and overwhelmed the soul of the father, compelled by his official situation to carry into effect the cruel sentence against his son, were strongly delineated. His apostrophe, in the midst of his harangue to the soldiery, was uttered in the genuine tones of anguish. Mrs. Barnes in *Bertha*, exceeded in one instance any thing we had witnessed of her powers. We allude to the farewell scene with *Durimel*. The fearful, hopeless, but imploring cries, with which she, in vain, called on him to return, and the deep-drawn convulsive sob of unutterable yet intolerable grief, which she expired, as she sunk insensible into the arms of St. Franc, were an irresistible appeal to the sympathies of the spectator.

Between the entertainments, Mr. Pritchard sung the popular patriotic song of 'Rise Columbia,' in the garb of an American Tar,—but completely defeated its force, by the incongruity and absurdity of holding in his hand, instead of his *tarpaulin*, a paper full of crotchets and quavers!! His own sense should have taught him that what is meant to go to the heart, should, at least, appear to come from the heart. Every *true* 'Son of Freedom' can sing the song by heart, and must feel indignant at the affectation which would make strange of it. Had there been an audience this evening, he would have received no equivocal intimation of this sentiment.

E.

Wednesday Evening, June 11.

A Cure for the Heart Ache.—The Purse.

Theatricals have been too thick this week, for us to pretend to keep pace with them. We have noticed this excellent Comedy; and among the numerous *spectacles* of this evening, we devoted the little attention we could afford to the splendid illumination of the City Hall, in honour of the visit of the President of the United States to this City.

Thursday Evening, June 12.

Macbeth.—Sprigs of Laurel.

It having been announced in the bills of performance that the President of the United States would honour the Theatre this evening with his presence, the house was filled at an early hour. On the entrance of the President and his suite, after the curtain had risen, the audience attested their respect and good will towards the magistrate and the man, by hearty and reiterated cheers,—whilst the band struck up the 'President's March.' The President acknowledged his sensibility to this burst of honest feeling, by repeatedly bowing to the house. The managers had appropriated the third box from the stage, on the left as we faced the stage, for the accommodation of the Chief of the Republic, and had ornamented it with a rich and tasteful canopy, composed of the national flag, and surmounted with the Eagle. From the nature of the occasion, and the inconvenience of the crowd, we could not attend very minutely to the representation of this masterly tragedy. We can say generally of Mr. Cooper's *Macbeth*, that it was an able performance. He admirably supplied all those minutiæ of circumstance, which are left to the discretion of the actor, and on which much of the effect of acting depends. His readings were generally good and his emphasis usually correct. But in one of Mr. Cooper's eminence, and one who limits himself to a certain routine of character, we have a right to expect perfect propriety of emphasis, at least,—for where the reading is ascertained, there can be little doubt as to the stress of the sentence. Mr. C. should not relax his vigilance. Fame must be preserved by the same means that it was acquired. He who has ceased to improve, has begun to decline.

As we have never seen Mr. Cooper before in this part, we cannot judge comparatively of his excellence this evening. We noticed, however, several instances where he weakened his author's sense by want of judicious emphasis. In the following sentence,

'By Sinel's death, I know I am thane of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor?'

There is an obvious antithesis between *Glamis* and *Cawdor*,—but Mr. C. threw the whole force in the latter clause upon *how*.

In the following lines,

'This supernatural soliciting
Cannot be ill; cannot be good'—

though there be an evident antithesis between *ill* and *good*, the strength of the inference, which the poet has drawn, would be very much increased, and its process of deduction rendered more apparent, by dividing the latter *cannot*, and laying a marked emphasis upon the negation. In the famous soliloquy in the first act, his emphasis was, in several instances, manifestly wrong. Mr. Cooper commenced it thus—

'If 'twere *done*, when '*tis* done, then 'twere well
It *were done* quickly.'

We should say,

'If 'twere *done*, *when* 'tis done, then '*twere well*
It were done *quickly*.'

Again, a little further, he adds,

—— 'that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all, here,
But here, upon this *bank* and *shoal* of time!—
We'd jump the life to come.'

Our reading would be,

'But here, upon this bank and shoal of *time*!'

Nothing could be worse imagined than the 'trumpet-tongued' declamation of the passage, in this fearful soliloquy, in which that expression occurs. Such a *tintamarre* would ill have suited with Macbeth's situation, or tone of mind.

His dagger-scene, however, was admirable. He gave effect to every word—and whilst he followed with his eye the visionary weapon that pointed him towards *Duncan's* chamber, till, 'Each strain'd ball of sight, seemed bursting from his head,' the horrible contortions of his features witnessed the secret struggles of his soul. His trepidation, too, after he had 'done the deed,' was exceedingly well shown in the low and hurried utterance of his rapid interrogatories. His divided attention whilst *Lenox* was addressing him, and he was endeavouring to listen after *Macduff*, who had gone into the king's bed-room, was dis-

tinctly marked. Nor can we omit to praise the propriety of his attitude, and of the significant workings of his countenance, whilst Lady Macbeth was endeavouring to induce him to 'screw his courage up to the sticking-place.'

We noticed two instances of vicious pronunciation in Mr. Cooper,—he gave the *a* in *rather*, the same sound with that in *father*,—and made *h* silent, in a case where it should have been aspirated.

Mrs. *Groshon* played *Lady Macbeth*. We have already noticed, with some commendation, this lady's personation of this part—but it was rather comparatively with her general acting, than positively in reference to the conception of Shakespeare. She did not succeed so well this evening, —probably because she was anxious to do better. Wherever she attempted to branch out into declamation she invariably failed. Where she satisfied herself with a straight-forward fidelity to the scene, she came nearer to satisfying us. Her articulation would be infinitely pleasanter, if it were attended with less action of the *zygomatic* muscles. E.

Friday Evening, June 13.
Manuel.—Tooth-Ache.

Saturday Evening, June 14.
What's Next.—Ella Rosenberg.

We would have gone to see *Ella Rosenberg* on any other occasion, but the Theatre having been kept open all the rest of the week, we thought the managers might have had the forbearance to spare the performers on Saturday night. At any rate, if they were not *fagged*, we were. E.

Monday Evening, June 16.
Guy Mannering.—Death of Capt. Cook.

There was nothing worth bearing this evening, but two very capital songs by Mr. Barnes,—of one of which we had like to have been *choused*, but for the timely and spirited assertion of their rights by the audience—whose good conduct in this instance did away some of the disrespect we had begun to entertain for their understandings from their applause of the most preposterous scenes of the *parody*, which, with a *discernment* that we cannot condemn an actor for taking advantage of, had been selected for their amusement. Neither will we find fault with those who can be 'pleased they know not why, and care not wherefore.' On the contrary, we regard it as a very enviable state of mind;—but till we attain to it, we shall refrain from attending such another puppet-show recreation as composed the regale of to-night.
E.

Wednesday Evening, June 18.
Town and Country.—Blind Boy.

The Comedy of *Town and Country*, by Morton, is a good play. It is humorous but decent, lively but moral. We may add, too, that it was well acted. Mr. Robertson's *Reuben Glenroy* was so good in the main, that we will waive any exception which we might have taken to particular passages in it. We are always pleased with this gentleman in comic characters, and in those of a serious but not of a sombre cast. He sung, with a great deal of drollery, a Negro song between the entertainments. Mr. Pritchard was tame and insipid in *Capt. Glenroy*. Mr. Barnes's *Kit Cosey* was extremely well done. He entered into the part and humoured it. Mr. Hilson's *Hawbuck* was all that could possibly be made of it.

Mrs. Barnes in *Rosalie Somers*, in the *last* scene, showed not only that she has *naturally* an excellent voice, but that she *understands* perfectly well how to use it. There is a proverb,—*The bird that can sing*, &c. A propos—The mention of birds suggests a simile that will illustrate what we wish to impress upon Mrs. Barnes. The gaudy peacock is less esteemed than the unostentatious robin. She knows the reason,—the harsh discordant notes of the one destroy all the pleasure we might derive from gazing at its painted plumage, whilst in listening with delight to the melodious strains of the other, we wholly forget the simplicity of its attire.

We did not stay to see the Melo Drama. We should not have had room to notice it.

As we shall not introduce any further dramatic criticisms in this number, we will take this opportunity to make a few general remarks. Should our strictures have appeared severe to any, we can only say that we have written as we have felt, and that we have preferred to give our sentiments in the very language in which they spontaneously clothed themselves, to frittering them away with studied tenderness of phrase. We have a higher opinion of the profession of an actor, than actors themselves seem to entertain. We are probably, for this reason, more rigorous in our exactions. We would excite a proper ambition among the performers. It is not our province to lecture upon elocution,—on the contrary we would gladly receive lessons on the art from the stage. But the art must be learnt before it can be taught. The task of criticism is always irksome, and, too often, thankless. We should be glad if we could conscientiously confine ourselves to panegyrick. Our labours, however, will be repaid if they are productive of improvement. When that hope fails we shall terminate them. But while we do attend the Theatre we will *insist* at least, that the language be spoken correctly, and those who *persist* in violations of orthoepy that we have pointed out, shall themselves be properly designated.

We will take the liberty, also, as the season is near its close, to recommend to the managers to re-enforce their corps *efficiently* for another campaign. They are not so destitute of *gens d'armerie* as of light troops, and are most deficient in the *demoiselle* department. F.

ART. 11. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE select committee on finance, continue their laborious investigations, which are likely to be attended by much benefit to the nation in the retrenchment of a vast amount of expenditure. Reductions have been made in the whole circle of public departments.

The expenses of the military department have been reduced to nearly one half of the total war sum.

British dependencies. The revenue of Malta and its dependencies, for the year 1815, was 114,426*l.* and the expenditure, consisting principally of salaries and pensions, 60,119*l.* The revenue of Mauritius and Bourbon, in 1814, was 206,860*l.* and the charges 119,900*l.* The military expenses of the same island, for the same year, were 186,912*l.* The revenue and other receipts of the Island of Ceylon, during the year 1815, amounted to 640,444*l.* The expenditures for the same year, including the military establishment of the island, was 647,848*l.* The native troops of the island amounted to 5000 rank and file. The revenue of the Cape of Good Hope, for 1815, was 229,495*l.* and the expenditure 234,832*l.* including the pay of a native corps.

A comparative statement of the produce of the assessed taxes, for the years ending respectively the 5th of April, 1815, 1816 and 1817, has been laid on the table of the house of commons. The net assessment for the year ending the 5th of April, 1815, was 6,763,912*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; in 1816, was 6,805,723*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* while the assessor's charge for the last year was 6,238,410*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* The supplementary assessments for the same period have not yet been completed, so that the entire probable amount of the net produce could not be ascertained, but the officers of the tax-office calculate the total at 6,134,841*l.*

The law giving the privilege of pre-emption, in all naval stores as well as pig and bar iron, to the commissioners of the navy, has been repealed.

A proposition has been made in parliament to repeal the duty on salt—Ministers opposed it, for it yielded a million and a half, and carried their point, 79 to 70,—the duty on a bushel of salt is 15*d.* and the prime cost of the article is only 6*d.*

A large meeting of merchants and others interested, has been held in London for the purpose of petitioning government to prohibit the exportation of cotton yarns.

Petitions for relief from distress, continue to be presented to parliament. One, which had five thousand signers, prays to be furnished with means to emigrate!

The chancellor of the exchequer has stated in parliament, that no loan will be required by government this year.

The employment of boys to draw lotteries has been stopped in England, as tending to make them gamblers.

Parliament have appropriated nearly eighteen millions of dollars for relieving the public distress—more than six and a half millions for England, and more than eleven millions for Ireland;—manufacturers of Birmingham and other places, to be assisted with loans.

The Funds are considerably lower at this moment—3 per cent. Consols have been 72. The reasons assigned in the city for the late depressment are, that the early speculators having completely succeeded in realizing great profits by investing in the Funds, are now withdrawing their capital to speculate in land, and in the reviving manufactures of the country, as there is little doubt the value of both will shortly rise as rapidly as the Funded Property.

From the British Navy List for March 1817.

Widows' Pensions.—Of a flag Officer, per Ann. 129*l.*; Admirals, 100; Post Captains, 80 *a* 90; Commanders, 70; do. superan. 60; Lieutenants, 50; Master, 40; Surgeon, 40; Purser, 30; Gunner, 25; Boatswain, 25; Carpenters, 25; second Masters, &c. 25. Widows of a Col. of Marines, 90; Lieut. Col. 70; Major, 60; Captain, 55; 1st Lieut. 40; 2d do. 35.

The Board of Admiralty intends to allow 58 senior Commanders of the Royal Navy, to retire with the rank of Post Captains.

A reduction of three lieutenants in each flag ship, and two in each other line of battle ships, is definitively decided on.

The British government are building 12 ships of the line, 2 yatches, 5 50's, 12 frigates, 4 sloops. Several of these are to supply the places of vessels destroyed or lost, and bear the same names;—14 ships of the line to be cut down to *frigates*; 4 ships of the line; 18 frigates, (one of which has never been at sea, and is estimated to cost 12,000*l.*) and 10 sloops, are repairing.

Import of grain at Liverpool, for the week ending 22d April, was—wheat, 49510 bushels—barley, 10840 do.—Oats, 35530 do. and 5869 bbls. American flour.

The County Assizes, now just terminated, have presented a list of criminals quite unparalleled for magnitude in the history of this country.—At no former period have they amounted to more than a fourth or a third part of their present number. From fifteen to fifty capital convictions have taken place in almost every county; in some counties where an execution was formerly the won-

der of an age. At Lancaster Assizes, 46 persons received sentence of death.

It is said that Ministers have received and entertained a proposition from the King of Spain, to become a Mediator between him and the Independent Provinces of South America, in return for which his Majesty offers a limited commerce with certain ports on the coast. Report adds, that Sir George Cockburn is to command a squadron destined for the const of South America for that purpose; and that preparations are already making for carrying it into effect.

It is computed that the consumption of tobacco in England has decreased 50 per cent.; that the consumption of American tobacco for the last two years, ending 1st April, 1817, has not exceeded 54,000 hhds. and that the stock on hand, in Europe and America, is 166,000 hhds., sufficient to supply Europe for three years.

A long continuance of dry weather had greatly retarded the progress of vegetation in all parts of England: it was feared that unless they should have some copious rains immediately, the wheat crops would be far short of any late year's product.

During the late high winds, one of the majestic trees which adorned the venerable building of Arundel Castle, was blown down after resisting every storm for nearly 300 years, having been planted by Henry, Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Henry VIII. Arundel is the premier earldom of England, at present in the possession of the Duke of Norfolk, and is the only title in England that goes with the lands.

A decision has lately been had in the English courts of justice, which establishes the precedent, that no schoolmaster can expel a scholar without giving the parent of the child timely notice.

The Finance Committee have recommended diminishing the number of pupils at the British Royal Military Academy, on the ground that, the reduced state of the army cannot furnish them with employment. This Academy was instituted in the year 1790. It is under the government of a board of twenty-three commissioners, a governor general, who has a salary of 1500*l.* and a lieutenant governor, with a salary of 1098*l.* It is divided into a Senior and Junior department.—The commandant of the Senior department has a salary of 649*l.*; the Major of the Junior department, 352*l.*; four Captains have 274*l.* each. There is a professor of Arts, a professor of Classics, and three professors of Mathematics. The Chaplain and Librarian, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Paymaster, and the Surgeon, have each salaries of 300*l.* There are besides several other officers.

The orphans of officers, and sons of subalterns on full or half pay, are admitted *gratis*. The sons of officers now serving are admitted on condition of paying 20, 30, or 50*l.* per annum, according to the rank of their parent. All others pay 100*l.* for which they are clothed, and furnished with every thing necessary, according to the regulations of the College. The general term is from 3 to 4 years. The branches of instruction, besides military tactics, are French, German, Latin, fortification, drawing, and history. No person is admissible, who is under 13, or over 15 years of age. Such cadets as pass their examinations, are recommended, by the board, to the Commander in Chief for commissions.

While the British Parliament are abolishing sinecures and curtailing useless expense, among the institutions of public utility which are still fostered, is the Royal Military Asylum. The object of this institution, is to provide for the "maintenance and education of a certain number of orphan and other children of the non-commissioned officers and privates" of the army.

In the selection of the children for admission, preference is given—1st. To orphans. 2d. To those whose fathers have been killed, or have died on foreign service. 3d. To those who have lost their mothers, and whose fathers are absent on duty abroad. 4th. To those whose fathers are ordered on foreign service, or whose parents have other children to maintain. The age at which the children are admitted into the asylum is regulated by the circumstances stated in the printed forms of petition and certificate to be had at the asylum; but there is a branch of the establishment in the Isle of Wight, for the reception of children of the earliest age. The continuance in the asylum, either of boys or girls, is limited to the age of fourteen. They are taught reading, writing, and the four rules of arithmetic, according to the Madras system of education; and they are instructed in the trades of shoe-makers, tailors, cap-makers, &c. &c.; they make and mend all the principal articles of their own dress, and thereby materially lessen the expense of the institution. They are taught also to march, and some other parts of military exercise, without arms; and all their proceedings are directed with military form and regularity. At the age of fourteen, the boys have their choice, either of being apprenticed to trades, or of going into the army; and the girls are also apprenticed out at the same age. Both are at such times completely clothed to an extent suited to their situation; and take with them a Bible, a Prayer Book, and Whole Duty of Man.

Notwithstanding the present depressed state of weavers' wages, the beautiful manufacture of

Silk Gauze has, after a suspension of 30 years, been revived, with every prospect of success, in Paisley. Many looms are already employed; and there is little doubt that the number will rapidly increase.

The quantity of flax-seed sown in Ireland last year was 54,000 hhds. The supply for the present year is said to be very short.

The poorer classes will, probably, on account of the present scarcity of provisions, endeavour chiefly to put in oats and potatoes, and probably neglect the flax crops. It will, therefore, be the more likely to remunerate such persons as sow largely.

Married.] At the House of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Col. Harvey, Aid-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, to Louisa Catharine, third daughter of Richard Caton, Esq. of Maryland, in the U. States of America. The bride was given away by the Duke of Wellington; and immediately after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom set off for Englefield Green, near Windsor.

Died.] At Dublin, on the 17th, at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, in the 66th year of his age, Captain Owen Fawcett. He served in the former American war, and particularly distinguished himself during the troubles of 1798.

FRANCE.

Louis has recovered his health and transacts business as usual. He presided at a council of Ministers on the 16th April.

A royal ordinance has been issued to abolish the offices of secretaries general of prefectures—to economize the national expenses was stated to be the object.

The second council of war, formed in the case of Marshal Grouchy, had declared itself, by a vote of 5 to 2, incompetent to proceed to the trial, under the 63d article of the constitution, and had decided that the *process* should be re-delivered to the minister secretary of war.

Among the reports circulated in Paris for some time past, which has gained considerable credence, and the truth of which has been much prolonged, is that of the dissolution of the chamber of deputies.

A question of much importance is pending before the French tribunals. The Marquis Beaureau, being in the colonies, received intelligence of the decease of his first wife. He married again, and had a daughter by his second marriage. Shortly after, he learnt from another source that his first wife was in all probability living. He at once embarked for France, and, upon his arrival at Havre, he found his first wife, with an infant son. A decree of the Parliament set aside his second marriage, but acknowledged the daughter of that union as the legitimate heiress of the Marquis de Beaureau. Young Eugene de Beaureau having died at the age of fourteen, Miss Beaureau was admitted to take possession of her father's estates. But in 1814, a Marquis de Beaureau came forward, who pretended that a wooden corpse had been buried in his place, and that he was the real Eugene de Beaureau. He presented himself to his mother, who refused to recognise him; but he persists in demanding the restitution of his property. The Marquis de Beaureau is a Colonel and Chevalier of St. Louis.

Mr. James Collet has been appointed by the American Minister, Consul pro tem. of the United States at Calais.

By a Royal Ordinance dated the 19th of April, his Majesty Louis 18th has established a council for the direction and improvement of the conservatory of arts and manufactures; and by an ordinance of the 16th of April, M. Christian is named director, and the Duke de la Rochefoucault inspector general of the establishment.

One of the French Exiles under sentence *par contumace*, has lately gone to Parma, the residence of Napoleon's wife.

The French officers have subscribed to a monument to the memory of Marshal Massena. General Massena was of Jewish origin; his real name was Menassah; he has left property to the amount of 40 millions of francs.

The public session of the four Academies which compose the Royal Institute of France, on the 24th April drew such an immense crowd, that all the holders of tickets could not penetrate into the Hall. The Academicians had much difficulty in finding seats themselves.

Three thousand English troops embarked on the 1st of April, from Calais for England, and on the 2d, two hundred more. These were the balance of the English forces which were to evacuate France.

The Count de Blacas, ambassador from France to the Holy See, arrived in Paris yesterday. It is thought his journey has some affairs of negotiation in view from the court of Rome.

There has been a distressing drought in the south of France, together with an unusual degree of cold. Public prayers have been offered up in many places for a termination of the calamitous season, and for a return of rain, of which the country stood in the most imperious need.

At Toulon fears have been entertained for the corn crops; and large quantities continue to be imported. At Marseilles it did not rain for seven weeks. Wine was high and scarce, in consequence of the last crop having partly failed. It was reported also, that the ensuing crop had suffered very materially from the frost. Many persons stated that one third of it would be lost; but it is believed that the damage would not be quite so extensive.

Previous to April there had been no rain

in Corsica for three months. Two leagues of soil and fifteen houses, have been burnt by fire supposed to be electrical.

French commerce. Arrived at Havre in March—138 vessels, viz. 79 French, 18 American, 13 English, 8 Norwegian, 7 Swedes, &c. Of the former, only four were from the colonies.

Sailed in March—130 vessels, viz. 106 French, 11 American, 4 English, 3 Norwegian, 3 Prussian, 2 Swedes, &c. Of the former, 17 were for the colonies in India, Africa, and West Indies; 3 for America, (New-Orleans,) 1 Brazils, and 2 Havanna.

A list of all merchandise imported in March is also given—including 6,687 bales of cotton, 2,279 tierces, 100 sacks and 72 casks rice, 275 bbls. pot ash, 135 cases indigo.

Among the numerous advantages resulting from the freedom of the port of Marseilles, vessels of every nation entering there, are exempt from the duties of tonnage, anchorage, &c.

By the Budget for 1817, 6,100,000 francs have been applied to the benefit of the clergy. Of this sum, the King has regulated, by ordinance, the employment of 3,900,000; the remainder, 2,200,000, to be disposed of hereafter.

The Cotton Manufactories at Bordeaux, being well encouraged, are in full activity.

SPAIN.

Some of the troops collected at Cadiz, destined for America, lately raised a mutiny, saying they would not act as butchers to the Cadiz monopolists. They swore they would liberate all confined in the prisons, and obtain, themselves, their arrear of pay out of the treasury. The other quiet regiments were marched against them, and after a severe contest they were compelled to embark on the following day.—During the whole time the greatest alarm prevailed in Cadiz; the windows and doors of every house were shut up. It is also stated, that the contest was renewed on board, when a great number of men were shot, whose numbers, as well as three hundred who had previously deserted, were replaced by part of the Cadiz garrison.

A quarrel has taken place between the out-posts of the English and Spanish troops near Gibraltar, in which several of the latter were killed. The Spanish governor or commander at Algesiras, interfering to quell the tumult, was stabbed. An investigation immediately took place, and two English soldiers, who were ringleaders in the disturbance, had been tried at Gibraltar and executed.

Among the persons implicated in the rebellion at Barcelona, are the generals Lacey, and Milans, patriots of the revolution. The crime of these men consisted in a desire to restore the constitution of the Cortes, to which they and Ferdinand had sworn to adhere. Most of the conspirators, it is reported, are imprisoned. The mob are said to have seized upon the friars and made eunuchs of them all.

Letters going into France from Spain are dipped into vinegar at Bayonne, on account of the contagious diseases raging in that part of the country.

The force so long collecting at Cadiz, has at last sailed for America. Ten vessels left there with troops, on the 1st April. The following is the statement of the royal navy of Spain: —Asia, 64 guns, refitted in Portsmouth, 1811, now in Cadiz. Frigates La Prueba and Esmeralda, of 44 guns each, now at Cadiz, refitted in England, 1811. Frigate Sabina, 36, now at Vera Cruz, refitted in England, 1812. —Frigates Iphigenia and Diana, of 40 guns each, now in the West Indies, went out with Morillo, and are scarcely sea-worthy. So that they have but two frigates in Europe to send.

The demand made by the Court of Madrid on the Allies, and particularly on England, for an active interference in the affairs of South America, is coming to be considered of serious importance. The confederacy of Princes for the guarantee of their respective dominions is the basis of the application. The Court of Madrid states, that in addition to the revolutionary progress in South America, the Court of Brazils has actually avowed an attack on Monte Video, and that the evident design of the king of Portugal is to spread his authority over the whole of the Spanish provinces on that continent, either by conquest or negotiation with the independents. Under these circumstances, an offer has been made by the Court of Madrid to allow a certain limited trade to the South American ports, on the payment of stipulated duties, provided that early and effectual aid shall be rendered to what is called the rebellion, and check the Brazillian designs. As a further inducement for England to interfere, it is urged, that piracy is now organized on so regular a plan, and carried on to such an extent, under a variety of flags, that the trade of no nation is safe, and the extirpation of the buccaneers becomes, therefore, a just object for the exertion of all legitimate power.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese government is said to have contracted in England for 30,000 stand of arms, to be sent to Lisbon without delay. Already 6000 are on their passage.

ITALY.

The king of Naples, restored to his throne and still supported upon it by Austria, has yet refused to acknowledge Maria Louisa as sovereign of Parma, &c. Not being willing to relinquish a dormant claim that he supposes himself to have upon that territory, as heir of the Farnese family, once princes of Parma.

Lucien Bonaparte appears to be closely watched at Rome. It is probable that he will not obtain leave to embark for the United States.

Tranquillity has been much disturbed in the territory of Reggio, by the disembarkation of numerous bands of pirates who have plundered and made slaves of many of the inhabitants.

Numerous bands of robbers infest the roads from Rome to Naples. The road from Rome to Florence is equally infested. The pontifical government has redoubled its activity to establish the public security.

There is prospect of a very plentiful harvest in Italy.

It is stated that the plague has broke out at Milan.

Ferdinand, king of the Sicilies, has promulgated a law, which ordains, among other things, that all civil and ecclesiastical employments in Sicily, beyond the Straits, shall be conferred on Sicilians exclusively; that, as the island of Sicily comprises one fourth of the population of the whole kingdom, Sicilians shall compose one fourth of the council of state, and the same ratio shall be observed for ministers and secretaries of state, &c.; that instead of two Sicilian consultatori, in the supreme court of chancery, one fourth of said court shall consist of Sicilians; that officers in the army, the navy, and the royal household, shall be indiscriminately filled with Sicilians and Neapolitans; that when the king shall reside in Sicily, a governor shall be left, with ministers in the states on this side the Straits, and vice versa; that the civil rights of the Sicilians shall be adjudged in their own tribunals, even in the last resort; that the abolition of the feudal rights shall be maintained in Sicily as in Naples; that the part of Sicily in the permanent expenses of the kingdom shall be fixed annually, but shall never exceed the sum of 1,847,687 ounces and 20 tari, unless by consent of parliament; that not less than 150,000 ounces of the above quota shall be annually applied to the extinguishment of the national debt, and when that is extinguished, shall constitute a sinking fund for the Sicilian debt.

SWITZERLAND.

The emigrants who are leaving Switzerland for the United States, are said to have among them many that were in easy circumstances, carrying with them much money. Their number is given at five thousand.

The greatest misery reigns in the district of Sargans, in the canton of St. Gall. In the commune of Amen, near the lake of Wallerstadt, many persons have died from want and inanition, and the bad quality of the provisions they have, threatens the general health.

In the Grisons, the avalanches have destroyed, this season, twenty-five houses, twenty-eight persons, and forty-three head of cattle.

NETHERLANDS.

The Director-General of Convoys and Licenses has notified all merchants and ship-owners, that by virtue of Article 206, of the law of October 3, 1816, and in consequence of various decisions made on the subject, the foreign vessels sailing under the following flags, viz. American, English, Danish, East Friesland, Hamburgh, Bremen, Lubeck, Mecklenburg, Aldenburg, Russian, Portuguese, Spanish, Hanoverian, Austrian, as also those of Syria, in which are included those of Aleppo and Alexandrette, are provisionally placed on the same footing in respect to tonnage duties as the national vessels.

The American Minister to the Netherlands has succeeded in procuring an ordinance regulating trade to the island of Java, by which it is provided that foreign vessels coming from that island, are exempt from the import duties upon entering the ports of Holland and Belgium, upon producing evidence of their having paid the export duties at Batavia.

The Russian ship Vanlerlandsleib, it is said, has sailed from Antwerp with 360 passengers. (Quakers) for Philadelphia; and 200 more, Hollanders, were expected at Antwerp in a few days, to embark for the same place.

M. Santini, who lately arrived at Brussels from St. Helena, (via England,) is supposed to have it in charge to visit all the chief adherents of Bonaparte on the Continent. All his steps in this city have been narrowly watched. He went from Brussels, first to Liege, to proceed thence to Munich and Parma.

GERMANY.

Two Austrian frigates, the Austria and the Augusta, sailed from Trieste, in April, for Rio Janeiro, giving freight and protection to many tons of manufactures of the Empire, as an encouragement to its subjects to commence a direct commercial intercourse with the Brazils.

Austria, in 1783, had no national debt: her debt now amounts to the enormous sum of 2000,000,000 German florins, or 1000,000,000 Spanish dollars.

Great retrenchments have been made by the Austrian Court, and a great reduction has been made in the army. The Emperor appears to concur most cordially in the pacific policy of Alexander. Much attention has been paid to the restoration of public credit, which had suffered severely from immense emissions of paper money.

The little principality of Lippe-Demold is the only European state not burdened with a public debt.

A steam-boat has arrived at Hamburg from Berlin in 35 hours 25 minutes, the distance being 72 leagues. It is destined to ply between these two cities constantly.

The King of Bavaria has issued an ordinance, that thenceforth no member of a Free-mason's Lodge shall be permitted to exercise the office of a Public Functionary!

The marriage of Madame Murat with General Macdonald, has been celebrated at Vienna. The ci-devant queen has just purchased the Lordship of Kottingbrom, four leagues from Vienna, in the neighbourhood of Baden.

A German paper, of the 9th of April, states, that the Princess of Wales, while at Munich, caused a pamphlet to be distributed, which, under the title of *Journal d'un Voyageur Anglois*, contains a description of her own travels, and several of the occurrences of her life.

A very active correspondence is said to be carrying on between the Courts of Petersburgh, Vienna, and Berlin. Some refer it to an intended alteration in the constitution of Galicia, others to a war with Turkey. It is also asserted that M. de Humboldt and M. de Metternich are out of favour; and that this event is connected with the late dismissal of M. de Montgelas. M. de Markoff is supposed to have been sent on an extraordinary mission to the Court of France. The recent events in England, and the fermentation that has lately manifested itself in the North of Europe, have induced the Emperor Alexander to pause in his system of enfranchising the peasants of his Empire.

The Emperor Francis, it is said, has written a letter to the widow of Marshal Ney, in which he freely complies with her request to fix her abode in Florence, and in which he thus speaks in reference to her husband:

"We deplored the fatality of the circumstances which brought on this misfortune of your illustrious husband, and impressed with the recollection of his having been the victim of his devotion to a Prince allied to us by the ties of blood, and to her Majesty the Dutchess of Parma, our beloved daughter, we make it our duty to concur in offering you every consolation in our power."

The Princess of Wales arrived at Vienna on the 10th of April, about 2 o'clock, under the name of Dutchess of Cornwallis, (Cornwall,) accompanied with a suite of fifteen persons, and was set down at the hotel of the Empress of Austria. A courier from Munich had previously announced that her Royal Highness was coming, and that she intended to alight at the English Ambassador's (Lord Stewart;) but he went away the evening before for his country seat at Kitsee. The Minister of the kingdom of Hanover, (Alexander Count Hardenburg) followed his example, and also absented himself; so that the Princess was obliged to alight at a public hotel. The court sent to her a chamberlain to wait on her; and, although she observed the strictest incognito, as the Court Gazette announces, the Princess paid a visit to the Empress.—She was to depart in a few days, and travel through Laybach, Trieste, and Venice, on her return to her beautiful seat at Gorovo, on the lake of Como. It thus appears that the disagreements between the domestics of the Princess and the inhabitants of Como were not very serious. These quarrels, indeed, are attributed to the jealousy of some husbands at Como. It is not known what are the reasons which have dissuaded the Princess from her projected journey to Paris, and thence, with all her attendants, to England: but it is now again asserted, that she will make an excursion into Persia, in the course of the year.

PRUSSIA.

It is understood that a law, emanating from the Prussian government, was shortly to issue at Berlin, which will open to the Polish peasants the way to freedom; and that a general law was preparing by Prince Hardenberg for introducing into Prussia the liberty of the press.

General Kosciusko has entered the military service of Prussia. He has declared free, and exempt from all charges or personal services, the inhabitants of his domains in Poland. A few others have followed his example. Our readers will bear in mind that the body of the people of that country are slaves, as much appertaining to the soil as the trees that grow upon it.

The last sitting of the Diet, at Cracow, on the 3d February, was rather turbulent. It is expressly stated that the Diet does not concur in any manner in the regulations of the constitution, the basis of it having been laid at the congress of Vienna, and the final developement belonging entirely to the commissioners of the allied powers.

DENMARK.

The commerce of Denmark is increasing; her policy is becoming more liberal; and on the invitation of Austria, she has recently acceded to the "Holy and Fraternal Alliance." This celebrated compact was first agreed to, Sept. 26, 1815, by Austria, Russia, and Prus-

sia.——In the exchange of Norway for Swedish Pomerania, Denmark has obtained a fertile and productive addition to her domains.

Baltic Trade.

The following is the amount of the cargoes of all the American vessels (85,) which passed Elsineur in 1815. Of the above number, 26 were in ballast—56 went to St. Petersburgh, direct, 15 to Copenhagen, &c.—— 2,717,140 lbs. sugar. 1,085,420 do. coffee. 5,235,840 do. rice. 125,744 do. cotton. 105,220 do. cotton yarn and twist. 95,985 do. ginger. 62,512 do. indigo. 30,082 do. pimento. 48,618 do. cocoa. 34,212 do. currants. 17,159 do. gum Senegal. 96,060 do. raisins. 10,100 do. figs. 12,718 do. cassia. 19,775 do. madder. 1,726 do. cloves. 8,150 do. crem tartar. 1,910 do. almonds. 251 do. cardemoms. 410 do. nutmegs. 1,571 do. sassaparella. 325 hogsheads tobacco. 974 casks quercitron bark. 50 do. turpentine. 625 bags tumerick. 399 do. gall. 175 tons Nicaragua wood. 1,553 do. log and fustic wood. 425 do salt. 30 cases camphor. 208 do. claret wine. 1,674 do. oil. 3,723 do. fruit. 10 do. shilack. 62,921 gallons wine. 265 do. brandy. 19,620 do. oil. 106,432 do. rum. 288 logs mahogany.

SWEDEN.

The conspiracy which is stated to have taken place in Sweden, and of which mention is made in a few general terms from every quarter, is still, in respect to the particular circumstances of the case, involved in much mystery. It appears to be obvious that however extended and ramified the plot might have been, it was discovered in time to anticipate its operation, and obviate the mischiefs that it was intended to effect. Troops surround the capital, and every exertion has been made, with complete success, if we may believe the intelligence received on this subject, in crushing this hydra at the moment of its birth. The origin of the conspiracy is attributed to some discontented nobles, whose wives are also charged as accomplices. It is, however, suspected by some that the Crown Prince is not so much alarmed as he affects to be; and this suspicion acquires some color of truth, when it is considered that the new Constitution, to be proposed to the next Diet, will abridge the nobles of some of their privileges, and that government will derive from it an increase of power. The press has been meddling with the succession of the Swedish Crown. A Lt. Otto Nattoch Dag has been found guilty of conspiring to overthrow the existing laws upon that subject, and has been sentenced to death; and, as he had fled before his trial, he has been declared an outlaw.

The Deputies of the Army, at Stockholm, on the first of April, closed their meeting (which had not been called together for 23 years) after two months sittings, on the 1st of April.

The organization of this assembly is now changed; the purchases of the higher commissions in the army is limited; the pension fund of a million is placed under a new direction; wounded officers are entitled to large annuities, and a separate establishment is founded for the support of their widows and orphans. The privates have their own hospital, in the formerly celebrated Convent of Brigitta, at Wadstena, besides two hospitals for the invalids of this garrison, and they enjoy a considerable revenue from all appointments that are made out, besides one per thousand on the sale of all estates. It is now in contemplation to found for their benefit a still larger establishment, towards which near 200,000 dollars, in voluntary contributions, have already been received.

The Military Deputies have had their audience of leave, of the King, the Crown Prince and Prince Oscar. They were introduced by Field Marshal Count Stedingk, who made a speech to his Majesty, thanking him for the attention paid to the army, for the benefit conferred on the country, and assuring him of their entire devotion: to which the King returned a very gracious answer. His Excellency also made a speech to the Crown Prince, in the usual style of compliment; to which his Highness replied at length.

In the speech of the Crown Prince to the Deputies of the citizens, he thus notices the conspiracy.

'There are (says his Royal Highness) ill-disposed men in all countries, but in Sweden, their number is so small, that no extraordinary measures are necessary to repress them.

'The interior peace of the country, is undisturbed; from without there is nothing to fear. We do not meddle with the concerns of others, and are certain that they will not meddle with ours. Your rights are therefore secured within and without, and every thing announces that we shall not for a long time be obliged to defend them; but should the honour of the nation require it, I will go at the head of a faithful, tried, and disciplined army, supported by the will of the King and the people, and accompanied by the omens of victory, to meet the enemy, and shed all my blood in the defence of my country. I cannot express myself as I could wish, in the Swedish language, but my son speaks it for me; he is educated among you; on him your hopes must repose; but I speak the language of honour and freedom, and every Swede who truly loves his country understands me.'

The Swedish Government is levying a conscription all over the country. The young

men included in the conscription consist of five classes, all the youths from the age of 20 to 25, inclusive, forming a well disciplined and uniform militia, of about 300,000 men, from which, only in time of war, the regular regiments raised partly by recruiting, partly furnished and equipped by the land-owners, are reinforced and filled up.

The King of Sweden has prohibited the importation of all white cotton goods and muslins, except those brought from India in Swedish ships; also porter and wine, except for the church. The motive assigned for this measure, is to keep down the course of exchange.

RUSSIA.

The Russian empire is in a state of great tranquillity, and the report of an approaching rupture with Turkey, appears to be false: Moscow is fast rising from its ashes, and threatens to rival Petersburg in magnificence. The Imperial court is to reside there during the summer months. The emperor seems to be wholly devoted to the service of his people; his army is soon to be greatly reduced, and he encourages, by every means he can devise, the growth of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, the sciences and the arts. A short time since, he appointed his counsellor of state, the celebrated Count Kotzebue, to edit an immense work, to be circulated in every part of the empire, and be publicly read by the clergy, which is to embrace all the works printed in Europe, on politics, statistics, the military art, manufactures, public instruction, &c. He is to employ as many presses as he may deem necessary; a munificent salary is attached to the appointment; and the count is allowed to reside in any part of Russia or Germany, as he shall find to be most advantageous for the prosecution of his literary labours. He is now as celebrated for his political as he has been for his dramatic science.

The Russians have lately formed an expedition from some of their settlements upon the N. W. coast of America, and taken possession of one of the Sandwich islands.

The reception given to the American Ambassador, Mr. Pinkney, by the Emperor, was very flattering.

The late events in England, it is said, have induced the Emperor Alexander to pause in his system of enfranchising the peasants of his empire!

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has addressed to the Privy Counsellor Willemer, of Francford, author of a small work entitled "The hopes of Germany," the following letter.

"I fully agree with you, sir, in the sentiments which you express in transmitting to me your work on the act of fraternal and Christian alliance of the 14th (26th) September. The great attention which you have shown to studying the sense, announces a purified zeal for good, as well as a remarkable sagacity. A solemn engagement founded on the simple and sublime precepts of the religion of the Saviour—God, offers, no doubt, a vast field to the most interesting meditations. It is to their unity, as well as to the concurrence of the wishes which the friends of humanity form, that the efficient application of those truths to the social and political existence of nations, may result. The ideas exhibited in your production, being evidently directed towards this end of universal utility, it is agreeable to me to testify to you my particular satisfaction, and to give you this assurance of my esteem.

ALEXANDER.

'*St. Petersburgh, 30th Nov.* 1816.'

ASIA.

EAST-INDIES.

A party of the Pindaries, 3000 strong, have been routed by Major Lushington, at the head of 350 men. These marauders had been ravaging the country and sacking the villages, and it was their intention to sweep the coast as far as Surat.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at their Hall in Chowringhee, at which his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Moira presided. A memorial on the Hinduism of Java was read; and several Images of Booddhu, Ganeshu, Siva, and Parvultu, brought round by Dr. Tytler, were presented to the society. These mythological relics are well deserving the attention of the curious in Asiatic antiquities. Specimens of some curious sorts of wood, and of a mineral water, resembling Seltzer water, were also transmitted. The society were likewise presented with a copy of the translation of Lilliwati, a curious treatise on Arithmetic and Geometry, written by Bhasku Acharay, or the author of Bija Gvaht. This translation is the work of Dr. Taylor, of Bombay, to whom the literary world are already indebted for able illustrations of the sciences of ancient India. The learned translator mentions, in his preface to this treatise, that the author has established, in another work, the doctrine of the earth being a globe, suspended in open space; and not owing its support to the *succedeanea*, which the Poorans assert. He is also represented as having been acquainted with the principle of attraction—on which modern science has founded so many of her most beautiful speculations.

We are happy to state that a society has been set on foot on the island of Java, by several humane and liberal minded individuals, for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of slaves. This institution had ob-

tained the support of a majority of the English inhabitants, many of the Dutch also had entered into its views, and a considerable number of natives of the higher class, had testified their approval of it. It is much to be wished that these embryo attempts may be persevered in, and eventually crowned with the success they merit, but from the information we have been able to collect respecting the views of the colonists in Java, and the other islands of the Archipelago, we are led to suspect that the system of slavery has been too long and too deeply interwoven with their local policy to admit of any well grounded hope of its speedy abolition, —or that any steps towards a "consummation so devoutly to be wished" will meet with that degree of support, which is necessary to the rendering them even partially effective.

CHINA.

Nautical surveys of the Chinese coast, it is said, have been recently made, by order of the British government, with a view to ascertain the practicability of opening the Chinese trade to all British subjects; and that these surveys have reached England, unexpectedly, by a circuitous route. In consequence a very formidable expedition was contemplated, at the date of our last advices from London, having for its objects to traverse the whole of the Chinese empire, to require an apology from the Emperor, and to claim the occupation by British troops of all the strong places on the Canton river.

Considering the present situation of the foreign relations of China, the following brief account of this vast empire, must excite some interest.

Extent of the empire in square miles,	1,297,999
The same in acres,	830,719,369
Number of the inhabitants,	333,000,000
Revenues in sterling,	12,140,625*l.*

This gives 256 persons to a square mile, or 2 1-2 acres to each, which is full one half more in proportion than the population of England.

Industry in China is, nevertheless, carried to the highest degree; and there are not to be found in China either idle persons or beggars. Every small piece of ground is cultivated, and produces something useful; and all sorts of grain are planted, not sowed, by which means more seed is saved than would supply all the inhabitants of Britain and Ireland.

In that country every one labours, and even rocks are covered with earth, and made to produce. The sides of mountains are cultivated, and irrigation is very general, and conducted with great art and care. Cloth and paper are made from various vegetables, which in Europe are thrown aside as useless.

In one word, they neither waste time, nor space, nor materials, and pay scarcely any taxes. Nevertheless they are so poor, that is, they enjoy so few of the necessaries of life, that the law permits the *stifling of newly born children*, when the parents have not the means of bringing them up.

This account from the best authorities, and which certainly is not far from the truth, affords abundance of materials for thinking to our speculative economists; but if any thing were wanting to complete the strange result of such a population and so much industry, it is that the Chinese despise all other nations, but most of all, commercial ones, and they have always, as much as possible, insisted on having gold or silver in exchange for what they sell to strangers.

AFRICA.

EGYPT.

The plague has raged at Cairo with great fury. But the most extraordinary circumstance from this country, is, that it *rained in torrents for four days.* An event like this is not recollected, and it nearly destroyed whole villages; the houses being built of unbaked mud, were washed away. If it had lasted a few days longer, it is supposed that half of the city of Cairo would have been destroyed.

TUNIS.

The following is a list of the navy of Tunis, as furnished by an American naval officer.

2 gabarras, mounting 28 18 pounders, and 20 18lb. carronades, 1 do. 28 12's and 20 18's, 1 corvette 24 8 pounders, 1 do. 18 8 do. 2 xebeques 26 8's and 8 24's, 1 do. of said force laid up, 1 do. 14 6 pounders, 1 do. 12 6 pounders, 1 do. 12 6's, 1 brig 18 8's, 1 schr. 16 6's, 1 do. 8 18 carronades and 2 long 6's, 1 do. 8 6 pounders, 1 do. 2 8 do. and 4 4 pounders, 1 do. 2 6's and 4 4's, 5 small latteen vessels, 2 mounting 2 4's, 1 mounting 2 6's and 2 4's, 1 mounting 2 8's and 4 6's, 80 gun boats of 1 gun each. 12's 18's and 24's, 4 do. of 2 guns each, 1 24 and 1 6 pounder, 1 bombard of 1 mortar only, 1 do. of 1 do. and 2 4 pounders, 1 old corvette, 20 8 pounders, 1 large frigate building, nearly planked up. In all —108 vessels—413 guns.

ALGIERS.

The Danes have sent to Algiers, as their stipulated present, a large vessel loaded with timber, masts, iron work, pitch, tar, and sail cloth. The Dey has equipped, and ready for sea, 3 brigantines and one galliot. These, together with the schooner that was sent soon after the bombardment by Lord Exmouth, to Constantinople with an ambassador and rich presents, constitute the naval force of Algiers. The activity of the Dey, has now

within half a year wholly remedied the consequences of the bloodiest battles which the shores of Africa have witnessed for many centuries. The loss consisted in the largest part of the pirate fleet; but the arsenals, the magazines, and workshops, the store of ammunition and provisions; in short, all the elements of political life, were saved. The damaged fortifications are now stronger than before, and the marine, by means of purchase and new built vessels, may be said to be daily increasing. Notwithstanding the last harvest was most excellent, and there is abundance of corn in the country, the Dey will not allow any to be exported to Europe, though pretty high prices have been offered him, particularly by France.

MOROCCO.

An extract of a letter from Tangiers, dated early in March, is published in the French papers, which states that the emperor of Morocco will supply the French government with what quantity of grain it needs, without requiring any payment in return. He will demand no duty, either export or import, on condition that the grain be carried direct to France.—He will immediately furnish cargoes for ten vessels, and other vessels will receive cargoes with all despatch.

AMERICA.

SPANISH AMERICA.

The population of the Spanish provinces is computed, and probably with some accuracy, as follows:—New Grenada and Venezuela are estimated to contain 3,500,000 souls; Peru 1,700,000; Buenos Ayres and Chili 3,800,000; New Mexico 3,800,000; Yucatan 1,600,000; Guatimala 1,800,000, and Florida 10,000; making in all 17,010,000 souls.

BUENOS AYRES.

The city of Buenos Ayres has been illuminated in celebration of the victory gained over the royalists in Chili by San Martin. It is stated that the patriots of this place were daily receiving succours, and that the people on the eastern side of the river were arming to drive the Portuguese from Monte Video.

CHILI.

Chili is represented as containing, in the situation and soil of the country, and the character and manners of the people, better elements for forming a stable independency than any other province in South America; and the success of San Martin here, is regarded by the patriots as the surest pledge of their ultimate general triumph. Many are migrating hither from Buenos Ayres.

PERU.

It is stated that the patriot army in Peru is 3000 strong, and that it has met with considerable success; that general Guemer attacked the Spanish army at Jujui, and took 300 prisoners, besides bringing off 6 pieces of cannon, a quantity of small arms and military stores.

VENEZUELA.

No affair of much importance has taken place in this province since the recapture of Barcelona by the royalists. Venezuela has consumed more troops for Spain than any other of her provinces. At the commencement of the revolution, there were here, it is computed, 4,000 troops in the pay of the mother country, and since that period there have arrived 10,000. But these, together with double the same number of provincial levies, have not been able to arrest the progress of the revolution.

MEXICO.

The situation of this province seems quite undecided. Some accounts represent the royal cause as every where triumphant, and state that all the most considerable patriot leaders, together with their followers, have taken advantage of a general amnesty and submitted. Other accounts say that the patriots maintain the struggle manfully, and that in some intercepted letters, the royalists declare that the "fire of insurrection increases, and is not likely to be extinguished. The insurgents make use of every amnesty granted them to escape to their comrades with the first opportunity." It is stated that the patriot general Mina had sailed from Galvestown, and was before Tempico, in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, and that he intended to attack it, being well furnished with artillery for the purpose.

The royal force in Mexico in 1804, before the revolution, has been computed as follows: infantry of the line, 5,200; cavalry, 4,700, besides about 20,000 militia. These troops cost about 4,000,000 dollars; and are now fighting Spain. Since the revolution began in Mexico, the troops sent thither have amounted to 15,000.

PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

Pernambuco.

The Provisional Government of Pernambuco have decreed that their ports are open to all merchant vessels, even of the nations with whom they are at war. They are allowed freely to enter, and dispose of their cargoes, as also to export the amount thereof in the produce of the country. All kinds of corn, flour, peas, beans, and the like; munitions of war, gunpowder, lead, shot, balls, ar-

tillery, sulphur, saltpetre; books, printing types, all kinds of machinery and scientific instruments, are permitted to enter free of duty, for the term of one year from the 13th March, 1817.

Antonio Gonsalvo Da Cruz, ambassador from the provisional government of Pernambuco has arrived in the United States. With four other patriots of distinction, he had been proscribed. The Provisional Government consists of a Council, and an Executive of five members, taken from the professions of agriculture, commerce, the military, the clergy, and the mechanics, which will continue till a constitution be framed. All titles of nobility are abolished; "patriot," and "compatriot," are the only appellations. The provisional government will organize an army of 15,000 men, which will be aided by a militia of 40,000, in Pernambuco alone.

According to some accounts, the patriots do not appear to be so firmly fixed in this province as has been represented. Their port is blockaded by a Portuguese force; business is at a stand, and volunteers are offering themselves to the Governor of St. Salvador to go against Pernambuco. On the other hand the Pernambucan ambassador states that, although a blockade might have taken place, yet the patriot government were fully prepared for any offensive steps on the part of the royalists, and as to any dissatisfaction with the new government, on the part of the people, it cannot be true. It is again stated, that the whole coast of Brazil is in commotion, and that there is a prospect that the Portuguese government will be entirely thrown off. The new government of Pernambuco have, it is said, fitted out a brig of 22 guns to protect such vessels as may arrive at that place to trade, and more vessels were equipping for the same purpose.

WEST INDIES.

Republic of Hayti.

President Petion has recently got into a difficulty with the government of Buenos Ayres, for having confiscated certain property, captured on the high seas, and sent into Port au Prince, as a neutral port, by Commodore Taylor of the Buenos Ayrean squadron. The Commodore has begun to make reprisals, and has sent Petion a letter, informing him that he shall detain all Haytian vessels he may meet with: if satisfaction be made by Petion, they shall be restored: if not, they will be considered good and lawful prizes.

The navy of Petion consists of the frigate General Brown, carrying 40 guns and 400 men; the Wilberforce, of 22 guns; the Fire-Fly, of 18 guns, and the Conqueror, of 16 guns, all lying in harbour. The government of Petion is well liked by the people, his laws are considered just; he patronizes education, and the country is supplied with schools. Foreign missionaries, also, are received and treated with urbanity.

KINGDOM OF HAYTI.

The Court of Christophe is modelled after the late court of Bonaparte, and is maintained in much state. The laws of the kingdom are very direct and rigid, and executed with great impartiality and promptitude. The commercial code and regulations, though precise, are esteemed wise, and are strictly observed. The police of the kingdom is uncommonly rigorous and efficient. No subject, not even a nobleman, is permitted to be absent from his dwelling after 10 o'clock at night, and if he ever dare neglect this decree, it is only in the company of a stranger, who is not required to observe it. It is considered a high offence for any of the nobility, male or female, to be absent from the palace, Sans Souci, when any fete is given by his Majesty's order, and the person so offending is punished by being put into a strong fortress, forthwith, under military guard. The princes royal are all provided with private tutors, and are said to be docile and ingenious. Parties, however, are said to be forming, headed by the princes of the blood, and the present prospect is, that the succession to the throne will produce contention.

BRITISH AMERICA.

New Brunswick.

Much distress is said to exist in Newfoundland, in consequence of the stagnation of business since the peace, and the failure of last year's harvest. It is stated that 300 persons were last May dependant on charity for support, in St. Johns. Many emigrants have arrived from Scotland, but they find it difficult to obtain a comfortable settlement and employment. The people, it is stated, are much dissatisfied with the interdiction of their plaister trade with the United States, and that in consequence thereof some thousands are thrown out of employ.

There was a shock of an earthquake felt at St. Johns, about the middle of May last, which lasted about 15 seconds. The air was perfectly clear, and there was not a breath of wind. It was preceded by a noise, as if a gale of wind had suddenly sprung up, and very soon after the shock, deep moanings were heard for a short time, apparently from the southward. The same shock was felt at Fredericton and St. Andrews, and fully as violent.

UPPER CANADA.

The following is a statement of work performed by a boy, in excavating a piece of ground 9 feet square, by 3 feet 3 inches deep, and wheeling the whole earth 60 feet, in a

wheelbarrow. The work was procured to be done by the person who makes the report, for the sake of experiment, and the statement may, at the present time, be useful. The first day, the boy worked 2 hours, from 6 to 8—wheeled 21 loads; do 3 do. from 9 to 12 —do. 38 do.; do. 3 do. from 1 to 4—do. 34 do.; do. 2 1-2 do. from 5 to sunset do. 27 do. —10 1-2 hours, first day, wheeled 120 loads. —Second day, worked 2 hours, from 6 to 8— wheeled 28 loads; do. worked 1 hour from 1 to 2, wheeled 13 loads.—13 1-2 hours. Loads of stone thrown out of the excavation, 10.—Total, 171 loads. The whole distance the boy walked in performing this work, (exclusive of carrying wood and water to the kitchen as wanted) was 17,710 feet, which is something more than three miles and a third, and the number of square cubic feet of earth and stones removed was 263; and which I am now confident would have been finished the first day, had I not forbid the boy commencing his work before 6 in the morning, and had he not been obliged, during the greater part of the first day, constantly to make use of a pickaxe before his spade could penetrate, which is made clear and plain, by his carrying the second morning 28 loads in two hours instead of 21, as on the first morning, although it is to be supposed, that he was not so fresh on the second day as the first when he commenced. A COMMISSIONER.

The last impost on American produce and manufactures has expired; but the old duty on salt, and 3*d.* per lb. on tobacco continues. American boats may now be taken into this province and sold, without duty, as American manufactures.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The President of the United States is performing a tour through the middle and northern states, to inspect the public works, and ascertain the condition of the national defence.

By information from the General Land Office, the surveys of the military bounty lands will be completed, and patents issued, next August. The locations will be made by lottery. A soldier applying for a patent in person, or by letter, must produce his warrant, or his certificate from the war department that the warrant is lodged in the Land Office, and he must say whether he chooses land in the Illinois or Missouri Territory. An agent applying for a patent, in addition to the above, must produce a power of Attorney. In cases where receipts have been lodged in the Land Office, the receipts of the Office must be produced.

The following is an abstract of the number of offices, and the whole amount of salaries, of the several departments, taken from the *Red Book*. Including the President, there are twenty-one different departments, or offices, at Washington. In these offices there are employed, or at least paid, two hundred and fifty-seven persons. Two hundred and two are clerks, and twenty-three messengers and assistant messengers. Of the above number, forty-five are foreigners by birth, viz. twenty-one Irishmen, twelve Englishmen, four Scotchmen, three Swedes, two Germans, one Russian, one from Tortola and one from Bermuda. Grand total of the salaries of the officers and clerks, employed at Washington, per annum, $351,887.

The Commissioners of the Navy have advertised that they will receive proposals for supplying the machinery for three steam-batteries, each to be equal to an 120 horse power, and to be completed in one year from the day of contracting.

A case was lately decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, which determined the validity of Baker's Patent Pump Box. A suit had been commenced by the Agents of the Pump Company, under Perkins' Patent, against Baker, for an infringement of his rights. The prosecution was managed by Mr. Gorham, and the defence was conducted by Messrs. G. Sullivan and Webster. The Jury in their verdict found the Plaintiff had not sustained his declaration, and was entitled to no damages.

Ralph I. Ingersoll, Esq. of New-Haven, is appointed Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of Connecticut, in the place of Henry W. Edwards, Esq. resigned.

John Heath, Esq late Captain in the Marine Corps, is appointed by the President to be Consul of the United States for the island of Teneriffe.

The commissioners under the 4th article of the treaty of Ghent, for settling the boundary between the United States and the British provinces, are the hon. Thomas Barclay, British; hon. John Holmes, American. The agents—hon. Ward Chipman, British; James T. Austin, American. Secretary—Anthony Barclay, Esq. The duty of the board is to ascertain and determine to which of the parties "the islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, and Grand Menan, in the Bay of Fundy," belong.

The commissioners under the 5th article, consist of hon. Thomas Barclay, British; hon. Cornelius P. Van Ness, American. Agents—hon. Ward Chipman, British; hon. — Bradley, American. Secretary—Henry H. Orne, Esq. of New-Hampshire. Their duty is to ascertain, determine, and mark the line from the source of the St. Croix to the high lands, thence to the source of the Connecticut river, thence to the 45th degree of latitude, and in that parallel to the St. Law-

rence. These two boards are now sitting in Boston. The commissioners under the 5th and 7th articles are General Peter B. Porter, American; John Ogilvy, Esq. British. Agent —Col. Hawkins, American. The agent on the part of Great Britain, not appointed, and the name of the Secretary is not known. Their duty is to ascertain and determine the residue of the boundary from the forty-fifth degree on the St. Lawrence to the north-westernmost point of the Lake of the Wood. They have proceeded to St. Regis. Col. Bouchette, Surveyor-General of Canada, is associated to the commissions under all the above articles; and is in Boston.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The following statement on an interesting subject, has recently appeared in a letter from Thomas M'Kean, late Governor of Pennsylvania.

'On Monday, the 1st day of July, 1776, the arguments in Congress for and against the Declaration of Independence, having been exhausted, and the measure fully considered, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole; the question was put by the chairman, and all the *states* voted in the affirmative, except Pennsylvania, which was in the negative, and Delaware, which was equally divided; Pennsylvania, at that time, had seven members, viz. John Morton, Benjamin Franklin, James Wilson, John Dickinson, Robert Morris, Thomas Willing, and Charles Humphreys. All were present on the 1st of July, and the three first named voted for the Declaration of Independence, the remaining four against it. The state of Delaware had three members, Cæsar Rodney, George Read, and myself. George Read and I were present. I voted for it; George Read against it. When the President resumed the chair, the chairman of the committee of the whole made his report, which was not acted upon until Thursday, the 4th of July. In the mean time, I had written to press the attendance of Cæsar Rodney, the third delegate from Delaware, who appeared early on that day at the state house, in his place. When the Congress assembled, the question was put on the report of the committee of the whole, and approved by every *state*. Of the members from Pennsylvania, the three first, as before, voted in the affirmative, and the two last in the negative. John Dickinson and Robert Morris were present, and did not take their seats on that day. Cæsar Rodney, for the state of Delaware, voted with me in the affirmative, and George Read in the negative.

'Some months after this, I saw printed publications of the names of those gentlemen, who had, as it was said, voted for the Declaration of Independence, and observed that my own name was omitted. I was not a little surprised at, nor could I account for the omission; because I knew that on the 24th of June preceding, the deputies from the committees of Pennsylvania assembled in provincial conference, held at the Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, which had met on the 18th, and chosen me their president, had unanimously declared their willingness to concur in a vote of the Congress, declaring the United Colonies free and independent states, and had ordered their declaration to be signed, and their president to deliver it into Congress, which accordingly I did the day following; I knew also, that a regiment of associates, of which I was colonel, had at the end of May before, unanimously made the same declaration. These circumstances were mentioned at the time, to gentlemen of my acquaintance. The error remained uncorrected till the year 1781, when I was appointed to publish the laws of Pennsylvania, to which I prefixed the Declaration of Independence, and inserted my own name, with the names of my colleagues. Afterwards, in 1797, when the late A. J. Dallas, Esq. then secretary of the Commonwealth, was appointed to publish an edition of the Laws, on comparing the names published as subscribed to the Declaration of Independence, he observed a variance, and the omission, in some publications, of the name of Thomas M'Kean: having procured a certificate from the Secretary of State that the name of Thomas M'Kean was affixed in his own hand writing to the original Declaration of Independence, though omitted in the journals of Congress, Mr. Dallas then requested an explanation of this circumstance from me, and from my answer to this application, the following extracts were taken and published by Mr. Dallas in the appendix to the first volume of his edition of the laws.

"For several years past I have been taught to think less unfavourably of scepticism than formerly. So many things have been misrepresented, mistated, and erroneously printed (with seeming authenticity) under my own eye, as in my opinion to render those who doubt of every thing, not altogether inexcusable. The publication of the Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776, as printed in the journals of congress, vol. 2, page 344, &c. and also in the acts of most public bodies since, so far as respects the names of the delegates or deputies who made that declaration, has led to the above reflection. By the printed publications referred to, it would appear as if the fifty-five gentlemen, whose names are there printed, and none other, were, on that day, personally present in congress, and assenting to the declaration; whereas the truth is otherwise. The following gentlemen were not members on the 4th of July, 1776, namely, Mathew

Thornton, Benjamin Rush, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, and George Ross, Esquires. The five last named were not chosen delegates until the 20th of that month; the first, not until the 12th of September following, nor did he take his seat in congress, until the 4th of November, which was four months after. The journals of congress, vol. 2d. pages 277 and 442, as well as those of the assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, page 53, and of the General Assembly of New-Hampshire, establish these facts. Although the six gentlemen named, had been very active in the American cause, and some of them, to my own knowledge, warmly in favour of its Independence, previous to the day on which it was declared, yet I personally know that none of them were in Congress on that day. Modesty should not rob a man of his just honour, when, by that honour, his modesty cannot be offended. My name is not in the printed journals of Congress, as a party to the Declaration of Independence, and this, like an error in the first concoction, has vitiated most of the subsequent publications, and yet the fact is, that I was then a member of Congress for the state of Delaware, was personally present in Congress, and voted in favour of Independence, on the 4th of July, 1776, and signed the Declaration after it had been engrossed on parchment, where my name, in my own hand writing, still appears. Henry Wisner, of the state of New-York, was also in Congress, and voted for Independence. I do not know how the mistatement in the printed journals has happened. The manuscript *public* journal, has no names annexed to the Declaration of Independence, nor has the *secret* journal; but it appears by the latter, that on the 19th day of July, 1776, the Congress directed that it should be engrossed on parchment, and signed by *every member*, and that it was so produced on the 2d of August, and signed. This is interlined on the secret journal, in the hand writing of Charles Thompson, Esq. the secretary. The present Secretary of State for the United States, and myself, have lately inspected the journals, and seen this. The journal was first printed by John Dunlap, in 1778, and, probably, copies with the names they signed to it were printed in August 1776, and that Mr. Dunlap printed the names from one of *them*.

"Your most obedient servant,

THOS. M'KEAN."

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Art. 12. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

WILLIAM PLUMER has been elected governor of New-Hampshire, by a majority of 1400 votes.

Births.] The wife of Mr. Nicholas Davis, in Dartmouth, has been delivered of three children, who are all likely to do well. Mrs. D. has had five children within eleven months; the two first died soon after they were born.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Mr. John W. Fernald, mer. to miss Ann Leavitt. Mr. Samuel Neal, to miss Sarah Parsons.

Died.] At Portsmouth, mrs. Sarah Sargent, aged 63. Dr. Wm. Cutter, 48.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The long contested Boylston case, has been finally comprised between the town of Boston and the heir at law of Mr. Thomas Boylston's estate. John Lowell, Esq. is deputed to go to England, for the purpose of adjusting all the concerns respecting the will of Mr. Boylston.

"The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company" of Boston, has presented a costly and elegant sword to Gov. Brooks, of Massachusetts. This company is the oldest military association in the new world; and has been kept up with life and spirit from its first establishment. They have just celebrated their 179th anniversary!

James Harrison, of Boston, has invented a newly constructed Binocle, with converging mirrors, which, from the light of a lamp, diffuses upon the compass a clear and conspicuous light, the rays of which are at pleasure tinged with a green shade, which has upon the eyes of the helmsmen a good effect in looking out. Likewise prevents the binocle from showing light abroad; so that vessels cannot be traced by it in the night.

Dr. Waterhouse, in Cambridge, has a Clock on a construction, that runs 365 days with once winding up, and has been going for more than twenty years.

An ox, six years old, bred and owned by Col. Abel Chapin, of Springfield, has excited the admiration of all who have seen him; his length from the nose to the root of the tail, is stated to be 10 feet 7 inches; circumference of the body 8 feet 9 inches, and weighs on the hoof, three thousand one hundred pounds.

Mr. Varnum, of Dracut, in a letter recently published by himself, states: "About seven years since, my wife was seized with a cancer on her ankle, which increased with considerable rapidity, and was attended with pain; it continued sorely to affect her for nine months, during which time no pains were spared to obtain the best advice from those well versed in medicine and surgery. It was twice attempted to eradicate it by the

application of vegetable caustics; and many other applications were unsuccessfully made. The limb became weak, and at times much swollen. She had in a measure lost her appetite, and her whole system seemed on a decline. The sore was deep and broad. In this situation we commenced the application which produced the cure. The principal ingredient is an evergreen plant, which is to be found in all the northern states, in woodlands which produce a mixture of oak and pine timber. It is by different people called ever bitter-sweet, winter-green, rheumatish plant, &c.; the botanical name of the plant is pyrola. We made a strong decoction, by boiling the pyrola in pure water, placed in a vessel containing considerable quantity of pulverized roll sulphur, and poured the decoction upon it, boiling hot. Mrs. Varnum took a small quantity of the decoction, internally, two or three times a day; bathed the defective part and parts adjacent to it several times in a day, and kept a cloth wet with it constantly on the ankle. She took about an ounce of medicinal salts, every second day; the decoction was renewed as occasion required. We commenced this system of operation about the middle of April, 1815, and pursued it with unremitting care and attention, without variation. In a very few days from the commencement of the operation, the patient began to realize the beneficial effects of it; her appetite was restored; her pain was gradually eradicated; she rapidly gained strength, both in body and limb; so that in less than six weeks the defective ankle was entirely healed and sound, and her health and strength completely restored. It is now almost two years since this apparent cure was effected; and we have the greatest consolation of learning from her, that she has not felt a single twinge of the disorder since that period; we do therefore confidently hope it will never return.

"Mrs. Varnum now enjoys remarkable good health, for a person of her age Some people may object to making a thorough experiment, in cases similar to Mrs. Varnum's, on account of the simplicity and novelty of its prescription. But however simple and novel it may appear, and however inefficient it may prove with others, Mrs. Varnum and myself, with our family, have abundant reason to rejoice and bless the *Supreme Arbiter of Events*, for the wonderful effect which, through the *beneficence* of *Divine Providence*, it has had in her case. And I am sanguine in the belief, that if early and undeviating experiments of the kind be made, they will prove efficacious in most, if not all cancer cases. J. B. VARNUM."

Married.] At Boston, Major Alexander Brooks, of the U. S. regt. of light artillery, to miss Sarah Turner. Mr. Ebenezer Jeffers, to miss Mary Bell Tucker. Mr. Joshua Aubin, to miss Mary B. Newell. Mr. William L. Cushing, to miss Sally H. Thaxter. Mr. Jacob Page, to miss Nancy Ingalls. Mr. Ralph Smith, mer. to miss Rebecca Sullivan. Mr. Edward D. Peters, to miss Lucretia M'Clure. At Northampton, Alexander Phœnix, Esq. of New-York, to miss Eliza Tappan. At Amesbury, mr. Caleb Wild, to miss Charlotte Long. At Bath, mr. Jeremiah Ellsworth, to miss Martha H. Trott. Capt. James Kean, to miss Isabel M. Turner. At Ipswich, mr. Jesse Smith, jur. of Salem, to miss Priscilla Treadwell. At Watertown, mr. Caleb Lincoln, to miss Elizabeth Robbins. At Wells, Me. mr. Moses Clark, to miss Abigail Hobbs. At Hingham, mr. Nathan Rice, mer. of Boston, to miss Eliza N. Lincoln. At Shrewsbury, mr. Nathan Baldwin, to miss Eliza D. Ward. Wm. Williams, Esq. to miss Harriet Ward At North Yarmouth, Me. mr. Wm. Hawes, of Brunswick, to miss I. Russworm. At Stratham, capt. Walter Weeks, to miss Hannah Avery At Barnstable, Russell Freeman, Esq. of Sandwich, to miss Eliza Jackson Sturgis. At Scituate, mr. Galen C. James, of Medford, to miss Mary R. Tanner. At Charlestown, mr. Nathaniel Grover, to miss Catherine Bispham. At Bridgewater, Elisha Whitman, Esq. to miss Susan Wales. At Salem, mr. Joseph Orne, to miss Sarah P. Ropes. At Washington, Samuel Anderson, Esq. to miss Susan D. Wheaton. Mr. Joseph A. Birch, to miss Eliza Bell.

Died.]—At Boston, Hon. Tristram Dalton, formerly of Newburyport, aged 79. Mr. D. graduated at Havard University, A. D. 1755, and was in the class of President Adams. He had sustained, with high reputation, various public offices, among which was that of Speaker of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth. He was, also, with his colleague, Gov. Strong, of the Senators of the United States, who were first elected after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He was likewise a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Antiquarian Society; and was ever greatly beloved and respected by all, to whom he was known. Mr. William Burdick, late editor of the Boston Evening Gazette. Mr. Samuel Doggett, aged 63. Mrs. Martha Mann. Catharine Putnam Brinley, 12. Mr. Jonas Hastings jur. Mr. James Tileston, 56. Mrs. Harriet Carter. 37. Miss Mary Roby, 23. Miss Eliza Green, 19. Miss Caroline Howard Lincoln. 6. Mr. John Stowell. 33. Mr. Lewis Rhodes. Mrs. Amy Ray. Mrs. Elizabeth Bradford. 47 At Marblehead, Capt. Samuel Horton, 70. Mr. John Conklin, 60. At Hingham. Mr. Henry Ney. At Winslow, Me. Mrs. Nancy Hayden. At Philipsburgh, Mary, consort of the Hon. Mark L. Hill. At South Reading, Mrs. Elizabeth Butterford, of Boston. At Kingston,

Miss Keziah Morton. At Lidney, Me. Widow Bethiah Hayward, 101. At Ipswich, Capt. Jonathan Ingersol. 55. At Medway, Dr. Nathaniel Lovell, late of Boston, 30 At Medford, Mrs. Martha Fitch, of Boston. At Newtown, Mr. Thomas W. Dana, 18. At Roxbury, mr. Isaac Shaw, 45. At Charlestown, mr. William Platt Green, 32. Miss Catharine W. Jones, 20. At Dedham, mr. John Soren, 46. At Bedford, mrs. Rachel Fitch, 58. At Cohasset, mr. Samuel D. Doane, 27. At Hallowell, mrs. Sarah Carr.

RHODE-ISLAND.

The President of the United States has appointed com. William Bainbridge, capt. Samuel Evans, and capt. Oliver H. Perry, commissioners (under a resolution of the senate in February last) to examine and survey this harbour and bay and the eastern entrance into Long-Island sound, with a view to the selection of a proper site for a Naval Depot, Rendezvous, and Dock-Yard. Three small government vessels have been ordered here for the use of the commissioners. Commodore Bainbridge and capt. Evans are shortly expected here to join capt. Perry, when the survey will be immediately commenced.

Thomas Rhodes, Esq. is appointed, by the President of the United States, Collector of the internal Revenue for this district, vice N. R. Knight, Esq. resigned.—

Married.] At Providence, Mr. Joshua Bicknall, jr. to miss Eliza M. Sessions Charles Ware, of the U. S. Navy Yard, Charlestown, to miss Catherine Rhodes. At Little Compton, Thomas Palmer Esq. to mrs. Richmond.

Died.] At Providence, Mr. John Willey. Mr. Stephen Harris, 64.

CONNECTICUT.

By a report of a legislative committee of the State of Connecticut, made during its session in May last, it appears—That the taxes of that State laid this year, are one cent on the dollar; that the State Treasury is entirely out of debt, and has a permanent fund of nearly four hundred thousand dollars, besides the great "School Fund," the capital of which is ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS—and the committee add, that on a full examination, they find that the accounts of the State are kept in a correct and conspicuous manner.

The ordinary business of the treasury department of the government of Connecticut is conducted by *a treasurer, a comptroller,* and *two clerks, one in each office*—whose joint compensation probably does not much, if any, exceed three thousand dollars a year. It is a fact, that the people of that State, when their school Fund shall produce its interest of six per cent. will receive from that, and other disbursements from the treasury, *for the sole purpose of supporting common schools for the instruction of all the children in the State, more than a hundred thousand dollars a year.* A part of that Fund is now unproductive; of course the full amount of interest is not paid. The people now receive from the treasury, for the support of Schools, more money than they pay into the treasury in State taxes. It appears, by the above-mentioned report, that the net amount of a tax one cent on the dollar for the preceding year, was *a little short of forty eight thousand dollars.*

The legislature of Connecticut have granted to Yale College and the Congregational churches, $68,000; to the Episcopalians, $20,000; Methodists, $12,000; and Baptists, $ 18,000.

There has been distributed the year past by the Connecticut Bible Society 3105 Bibles—and since its organization in 1809 to 1st May inst. it has distributed 18,053 Bibles and 196 Testaments.

At the annual meeting of the Connecticut Asylum for the education and instruction of Deaf and Dumb persons, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, viz.—

President.—Hon. John C. Smith. *Vice-Presidents*—John Caldwell, Esq.; Dr. Mason F. Cogswell; Hon. Nathaniel Terry; Daniel Wadsworth, Esq.; Rev. Abel Flint; Charles Sigourney, Esq.; David Porter, Esq; Joseph Battell, Esq. *Annual Directors*—Ward Woodbridge; Joseph Trumbell, Esq.; Henry Hudson; Daniel Buck; Jno. Law; Saml. Tudor, jr.; John Russ; Wm. Ely; Christopher Colt; David Watkinson. *Treasurer*—James H. Wells. *Secretary.*—Wm. W. Elsworth.

Married.] At Hartford, Mr. Lewis Robinson to miss Dolly Hinsdale, both of Hartford. At New-Haven, Mr. Nathan Mansfield to miss Maria Shepherd. At New-London rev. Nathan Douglas, of Alfred, to miss Eliza Benham. Mr. Thomas Murphy, of Exeter, to miss Mary Fosdick. At Norwich, Mr. Stephen Cleveland to miss Lucy C. Huntington. At Warren, W. S. Miller, esq. to miss Lydia Cockran.

Died.] At Middletown, Widow Abiah Savage, aged 30. Mr. Jabez Brooks, 88; and his son, mr. Wickham Brooks, aged 65.

NEW-YORK.

De Witt Clinton has been elected Governor, and John Taylor Lieut. Governor, of the State of New-York.

The committee appointed to ascertain the practicability and probable expense of improving the navigation of the river Hudson between Albany and Hudson, have reported that, in their opinion, it may be done, by building piers, the cost of which is estima-

ted at 25 dollars per rod, and that thus a depth of 12 feet may be obtained all the way from Albany to Hudson.

Several miles of the Canal from Rome westward, have been laid out into sections by Benjamin Wright, Engineer, who has advertised for proposals to construct the same. The commissioners of the canal fund have advertised for a loan of 200,000 dollars, which was immediately taken up by Messrs. Prime, Ward and Sands.

The counties of Seneca and Cayuga were divided by the legislature during the last session.

The Indians in the state of New-York, collectively called the six nations, have suffered severely during the last winter, in consequence of the failure of the last year's crop of Indian Corn—their principal dependance for subsistence. One tribe of 700 persons, who usually raise 7,000 or 8,000 bushels of corn in a season, raised last year not more than 50 bushels, dried in the ordinary way. By boiling the unripe corn, and drying it by the fire, they secured something more. The several tribes receive annuities from the State or United States, but they amount to no more than two or three dollars per man, and are entirely insufficient for procuring them a subsistence. They have therefore been dependant on the scanty charity of a few Missionaries and others, for the means of preserving their lives. Their numbers are, respectively, as follow: Senecas 200; Cayuga 100; Onondagas 700; Tuscaroras 316; Stockbridge tribe 4000. The Oneidas are not numbered.

At an annual meeting of the Society of the New-York Hospital on the 20th instant, the following gentlemen were elected governors for the ensuing year: Matthew Clarkson, Robert Bowne, Thomas Eddy, Thomas Buckley, Peter A. Jay, Jacob Sherred, George Newbold, C. D. Colden, Thomas Franklin, Ebenezer Stevens, Robert H. Bowne, William Johnson, Gilbert Aspinwall, John B. Lawrence, Jonathan Little, John Murray, jun. John R. Murray, Hugh Williamson, Cornelius Dubois, Frederick Depeyster, Andrew Morris, Najah Taylor, Robert I. Murray, Peter Mesier, Moses Field, Thomas C. Taylor.

An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature to incorporate the members of the "New-York Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb." The following gentlemen constitute the board of direction: De Witt Clinton, *President;* Richard Varick, *First Vice President;* John Slidell, *Treasurer;* John B. Scott, *Secretary;* and Henry Rutgers, Alexander M'Leod, John Stanford, John Murray, jr.; Henry T. Feltus, James L. Bell, Bishop Connolly, Henry Wheaton, Samuel Akerly, Jonas Mapes, Peter Sharpe, Silvanus Miller, Wm. L. Rose, Gurdon S. Mumford, Benjamin A. Akerly, Silvester Dearing, James Thompson, Robert Troup, Solomon Southwick, and James Emmott, *Directors.*

A number of gentlemen of Dutchess County have presented captain Beekman V. Hoffman, of the U. S. Navy, with a very handsome service of plate, as a testimonial of his gallantry in the late war.

A person in New-York has invented an apparatus to be attached to a gas lamp, which being once lighted, supplies itself with gas, at once generating and consuming it; no matter what the substance, coal, resin, &c.

A cow belonging to Mr. Hulet Hoag, of Pittstown, which was expected to calve in about three weeks, died on the 12th inst. On opening her to take out the calf, a green snake, about sixteen inches in length, was found by the side of the calf. It was seen by several witnesses.

The skeleton of the elephant which was shot in Maine, in July last, has been recently exhibited in New-York. The elephant weighed when shot, 7000 pounds.

A worm, which the farmers call wire-worm, has been committing serious depredations upon the grass and grain about Albany. The worm is about the size of common wire, yellow, half, or three quarters of an inch long, and is found below the surface, preying upon roots and seeds. They are very destructive to corn. The black worm, supposed the same with that in Worcester County, Mass. has been destroying the herbage in Rensselaer and Saratoga counties. This is thought to be a different worm from that called the cut worm in Pennsylvania, whose ravages are confined to corn.

In the neighbourhood of Newburgh the Hessian fly and cut-worm have sometimes been seen, but have not done much injury. The frosts in the western parts of the state have done much hurt in the gardens and spring crops.

On the 27th of May, snow fell in Geneva, in the western part of this state, so as to cover the ground.

Plattsburgh, May 17.

The court of Common Pleas of the county of Clinton, commenced its session in this town on Tuesday last. The following is a list of the criminals who have been convicted at this term. In addition to the list of seven to the State Prison and two to the solitary cells, our gaol contains 4 or 5 tenants who have been indicted and will be tried at the June term of the Supreme Court. Henry Bell, State Prison, 3 years, Ira Glynn, 7 do. Lewis Smith, 7 do. David Stoddard, 7 do. John M'Donald, 7 do. David Morehouse, 7 do. Daniel Gover, 3 do.

From the 10th March to the 29th of May, there arrived at the port of New-York, up-

wards of 250 vessels, bringing 1600 passengers.

John Pinkney, Esq. has been appointed City Intendant of New-York. This is a new office.

Jesse Hawley, Esq. has been appointed collector of the port of Buffalo, vice Caleb Hopkins, resigned.

The President of the United States arrived in the city of New-York on Wednesday, the 11th of June. He was received by a deputation from the corporation, and escorted to the city Hall by the military. At the Governor's room he was met by Gov. Clinton and the Mayor of the city, besides many other men of distinction: He visited all the public works in New-York and its vicinity, and went up the river Hudson to West Point. During his stay he was waited upon by the Society of Cincinnatti, and was made a member of the American Society for the encouragement of American manufactures, as were also, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams. He was also made honorary member of the New-York Historical Society. The City Hall was splendidly illuminated, and the whole city wore a joyous face. On Friday the 20th June he proceeded in the steam-boat Connecticut, to New-Haven.

Married.] At New-York, Rev. Robert M'Cartee, of Philadelphia, to Miss Jessy G. Bethune. Mr. Robert Lovett, to miss Anna Doubleday. Mr. George Harrison, to Miss Ketchum. Mr. Alexander Fleming, to miss Emma Seton Atkinson. Mr. John Davidson, to miss Kitty Ann Duyckinck. Mr. Michael Phyfe, to miss Jane Halliday. Robert Boggs, Esq. of New-Brunswick, to mrs. Stewart. Mr. Charles Porter, to miss Mary L. Brown. Mr. Wm. Van Dalsem, to miss Theodosia C. Delavan. Mons. Ferdinand Montfredi to miss Adele Jacqueline Provost. Mr. Henry Hastings, to miss Susan Huggett. Doctor Charles Loring, to miss Mary Elner. Mr. Samuel Buchanan, to miss Sally Davidson. Mr. C. Cook St. John, to miss Sullivan Tilton. Mr. Henry Stevens, of Kingston, to miss Rosanna Hewlett. Mr. James Pickens, to mrs. Isabella Jackson. At Albany, mrs. J. R. Van Steenberg, to miss Matilda Humphrey. At Skaneateles, mr. Joseph Jones, to miss Deborah Parsoll. At Kingston, Captain Wm. Dannet, of Troy, to miss Nancy Hyatt. At Sing-Sing, mr. Roswell Goff, to miss Nancy Brace. At Cayuga, mr. Charles J. Webster, to miss Oravilla Fish. At Waterford, Mr. William Givan, to miss Charlotte Gillespie. At Fayette, mr. Franklin Chamberlain, to miss Hannah Burt. At Canandaigua, Mr. Daniel Bly, to miss Phœbe Gardner. Mr Zachariah Tiffany, jr. to miss Nancy Jameson. At Greenbush, Major John Sproule, 2d U. S. Infantry, to miss Elizabeth Cuyler. At West Bloomfield, Mr. Ezekiel Folsom, aged 18, to miss Lucy Fitch, aged 16. At Pompey, Mr. Isaac N. Loomis, of Manlius, to miss Abigail Close. At Gorham, Mr. Lucius Stanley, of Seneca, to miss Sally Bunyan. At Sackett's Harbour, Capt. John Perkins, of the army, to miss Ann Eliza Croghan. At Johnstown, Mr. Zenas Attwater, to miss Mary Burt. At Canaseraga, Major Stephen Lee, to miss Betsey P. Cherry. At Buffalo, Mr Sylvester Matthew, to miss Louisa Haddock. At Batavia, Mr Trumbull Cary, to miss Margaret Brisbane. In West Chester, Duncan Pearsall Campbell, Esq. to miss Maria Bayard. At the Narrows, Doctor John Carpenter, of the U. S. Army, to miss Margaret Smith.

Died.] At New-York, 6th June last, of *Phthisis Pulmonalis*, James S. Watkins, M.D. son of the late Alderman Watkins, in the twenty-first year of his age. Few who have died at so early an age have given higher pledges of future excellence, or in their death greater occasion of grief and sorrow. Having laid the foundation of an excellent classical education under Mr. Joseph Nelson, a distinguished teacher of the languages in this city, he entered Columbia College in October, 1811, where his virtues, diligence, and decorum, gained at once the affection of the tutors, and the friendship of his fellow students. He was graduated in 1815, and immediately thereafter entered upon the study of Medicine, which he prosecuted with an ardour and industry that secured to him attainments in its various branches far beyond his years. He had just obtained his degree of Doctor in Medicine, in the University of New-York, (in April, 1817,) when he was arrested by a most insidious disease, which shortly terminated his existence.

Thus prematurely fell James S. Watkins, a young man of the most amiable disposition and exemplary character, endowed with vigorous and original talents, and animated by an ardent ambition to the most laudable pursuits;—bereaving his friends of one worthy their dearest affections, and the profession and society of one of its most promising ornaments.—Lamented youth, long shall thy memory be consecrated by the tear of Friendship.

What a change
From yesterday! thy darling hope so near,
Long laboured prize! Death's subtle seed within,
(Sly, treacherous miner) working in the dark,
Smiled at thy well-concerted scheme, and beckoned
The worm to riot on that rose so red,
Unfaded ere it fell. F.

Also, in this city, miss Esther K. Wells, aged 19. Mrs. Mary Koster, 47. Mrs. Amelia Dillon, 25. Mrs. Margaret Beck, 73. Mrs. Sarah A. Gray, 35. Mr James R. Smith, merchant, 52. Rev. Henry Moscrop, 56. Mrs. Eliza Hubbell. Mr. Adam Rennie, of Scotland, 36. Mr. John W Richards, 31. Miss Harriet A. Hunt. Mr. Benjamin Halstead, 84 Mr. Henry Ritter, of Nassau, N. P. 22. Francis Bayard Winthrop, Esq. 64. Mrs. Margaret Bolmer, 52. Mr. Benjamin Lovell, 29 Mrs. Hannah Cruger, 48. Mr. Joseph M. Clarke. 38. Mr. Jeremiah Warner, 54. Mr. James M'Evers, late of the House of Le Roy, Bayard, & M'Evers, a man of worth. Mr. Laurent Allien, 52 Mr. Benj. Smith, sen. Mr. Joseph M. Cack, 38. Mrs. Elizabeth M'Comb, 48. Mrs. Mary T. Smith, 28. At Albany, Richard Lush, Esq. At Fishkill, Mrs. Catharine Currie, 72. At Oyster-Bay, mrs. Catharine Latham, 88. At Jamaica, L. I. Wm. Kuypers, 6 At Brooklyn, mr. Henry Stryker. At Hudson, Mr. Lemuel Jenkins. At Kingsborough, mr. Daniel Judson, 88. At Genoa, miss Maria Leavenworth, 16 years, 6 months. At Ridgeway, mrs Adah Brown, 28. At Manlius, Leonard Kellogg jun. Esq. Senior editor of the Manlius Times. At Orville, miss Belinda Young, 20. At Seneca, mrs. Rebecca Reed, 50. At Canandaigua, mrs Phoebe Cooley, 73. At Sparta, David Mc Nain, Esq. 45. At Binghampton, mr. Francis Malbone, 22. At Greenbush, mr. Adam Cook, 96, whose wife, aged 94. performed the last pious office of closing his eyes; they had lived together 69 years. At Auburn, mrs. Hannah Phillips.

NEW-JERSEY.

The commissioners appointed to ascertain the practicability and expediency of a canal to connect the navigation of the Delaware and the Raritan, by the points of New-Brunswick and Trenton, have reported favourably.

Married.]—At Elizabethtown, mr. Joseph Lyon, merchant, of New York, to miss Harriette D'Anteroche. At Newark, mr. James Montgomery, merchant, of New-York to miss Margaret Shoemaker.

Died.]—In Hunterdon County, mrs. Susan W. Hunt. At Salem, Thomas Sinnickson, Esq. aged 72. He was early distinguished as an influential asserter of the rights and liberties of America, both in the cabinet and in the field. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress in the year 1775. In the following year he was a captain in the five months service, and was one of the little patriot band, partaking with Washington the disasters and dangers of that gloomy campaign. He was a member of the first Congress under the present Federal Constitution, and also of the seventh Congress during the administration of Washington and Adams, and with whom he uniformly accorded in his political career. He was an elector of President and Vice President in the year 1800.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The president of the United States arrived in Philadelphia on the 5th of June. He was received with military honours, and after examining all the public institutions and public works in the city and vicinity, especially the fortifications at the Pea Patch, he proceeded on his tour northwardly.

"The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture" have published the following queries: What are the remedies which have been found to prevent the operation upon wheat of the Hessian Fly, and of the disease called "stunt," and of the grub; what species of wheat most successfully resists the fly and stunt; what are the circumstances of cultivation in fields affected by the stunt, and what soils are most liable to it; what means have been found to prevent the attack, of the disease, or the fly; what modes of tillage have been found to protect corn from the grub; what are the changes which that insect undergoes, and generally all the facts relating to this subject. Communications, free of postage, to be directed to Robert Vaux, secretary of the society.

By the farmers of Upper Providence, Montgomery county, a resolution has passed, in public meeting, to discontinue the custom of giving spirituous liquors to labourers.

In an address to the "Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Economy," by Benjamin Shaw, the expenditure for education in the public schools in the city of Philadelphia and Liberties, is stated at $22,729, for the year 1816, and Mr. Shaw proposes a system of education for those schools that shall save annually $16,000 of the above sum.

Surgical Operation.—On Monday the 5th of April, the daughter of Mr. John Wurtz, nearly five years old, while playing with beans, unfortunately inhaled one into the *windpipe*. Though the most alarming symptoms of strangulation came on, life was protracted till medical aid could be procured. The operation of *bronchotomy* was performed by Dr. Charles M'Lane of Connelsville; which consisted of a free division of the windpipe, of nearly an inch in length. But finding that the bean had passed below the bifurcation of the trachea, and respiration being much relieved by the operation, the extraction of the bean was deferred till the patient had rested. After many fruitless attempts, the bean was at last caught and extracted, by means of a long slender pair of ring-han-

died forceps, which were introduced beyond the joint. It measured more than four-fifths of an inch in circumference (being swollen considerably) and weighed 16 grains. The patient is nearly recovered. Dr. M. Parker, of Mount Pleasant, assisted at the division of the trachea, and Dr. L. Marchand assisted at the extraction of the bean.

Married.] At Philadelphia, mr. Henry H. Lawrence, mer. of New-York, to miss Mary Folwell. Mr. Hiram Avers to miss Mary Ann Ralston. Mr. Wm. Vernon, mer. of N. York, to miss Elizabeth Bryan, of Charleston, S. C. Mr. V. Primrose to mrs. Mary Peters. At Muncy, mr Samuel Shoemaker to miss Mary Pott

Died.] At Philadelphia, mr. Caleb Wilkins, aged 49. Mr David Irving, 73. Mr. Wm. Stevenson, sen. 70. Mrs. Mary Herman. Capt. Leeson Simonds, 78. Mr. Ebenezer Hazard, formerly postmaster-general of the United States, 73. Mr. Wm. Potts, 46. Mrs. Abigail Hawkes. Mr. Jesse Bennett. On the 24th of June, Thomas M'Kean, esq. formerly governor of Pennsylvania, and one of the patriots of the revolution. At Bellefoute, mrs. Nancy Lyon.

DELAWARE.

The ravages of the Fly have not been so extensive in this region as was apprehended. The prospect generally throughout the country is as favourable for good crops as at any period.

MARYLAND.

The President of the United States arrived in Baltimore on the 1st of June. He received the attention of the municipal authorities and of the military; and after having inspected the public works and public institutions, and visited the battle ground on which was decided the fate of the city, during the last war, he proceeded to Philadelphia.

There have recently arrived in Baltimore from London, six beautiful young Cows and one Bull, of the Devonshire breed, together with some Improved Implements of Husbandry, for Mr. Caton and Mr. Patterson of this place, the whole being a present from the celebrated Mr Coke, member of Parliament for Norfolk, the richest and most practical farmer in England, who gives the following description of these cattle.

"I venture to give it as my opinion that we have no cattle to be compared to them in the United Kingdom, for purity of blood, for aptitude to feed, for hardiness, as well as for the richness of their milk, and for work when required, as I have repeatedly found by a variety of experiments upon my own farms and elsewhere."

The city of Baltimore have presented commodore Rodgers, of the navy, with a superb service of silver plate. Each piece has the following inscription "Presented by the Citizens of Baltimore to Com. John Rodgers, in testimony of their high sense of the important aid afforded by him in the defence of Baltimore, on the 12th and 13th of September, 1814." The whole cost $4000

Married.] At Baltimore, Mr. Almoran Holmes, of Wiscasset, Me. to miss Adela Reynolds. Mr James B. Latimer to miss Catherine Lyon Cecilius C. Jameson, Esq. to miss F. M. Johnson. Mr. James D. Miller to miss Emily Evans. At Rich-Hill, Charles County, mr. Thomas Swan, jr. mer. of Alexandria, to miss Sarah Cox.

Died.] At Baltimore, mr. Silas Bemont. Henry M. Johnson. Mr. Arthur M'Arthur, of Philadelphia, after a short illness, which he attributed to sleeping in a damp bed at New-Castle, on his way to Baltimore. Mr. Eli Sinkins. "Good will to man," was his motto.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The President of the United States left Washington on the 31st of May, on a tour through the middle and northern states, to examine the condition of the country, and ascertain the situation of public works and national defence generally.

In Georgetown it was ascertained by experiment, that on the 30th of May, 11 inches of water fell in rain, within the space of 80 minutes

In the beginning of May, there arrived at Washington, a number of Swiss weavers with stocking looms, where, it is said, they propose to form an establishment which has for its object the manufacturing of cotton and woollen hosiery, knit pantaloons, petticoats, under waistcoats, and Berlin lace, and tulle for ladies' dresses.

Married.] At Washington, mr. Felix Brady, to miss Susan Dougherty. Mr George W Dashiel, to miss Deborah B. Beall. At Georgetown, mr. Bernard Spalding, to miss Ann Ford.

Died.] At Washington, the Most Rev. Leonard Neale, Archbishop of Baltimore, aged 77. Madame Donna Frederica De Merkleinly Onis, consort to the Chevalier De Onis, H. C. M Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of Virginia have appointed commissioners for the purpose of

obtaining subscriptions to erect a monument to the memory of the illustrious Washington.

At a meeting of the cultivators of the Lawler wheat, at New Baltimore, on the 27th of May, it was resolved, that in consequence of the exemption of the Lawler wheat from the ravages of the Hessian Fly, well attested for many years, a committee be appointed to prepare such a statement of facts on the subject, together with such certificates of particular experiments, as may be worthy of notice, and calculated to furnish important information to the public.

The wheat crops are like to be abundant in Virginia. In the western parts of the state, the Fly has not appeared, and even where it has, the plentiful rains recently have revived the drooping grain.

The population of Richmond, by a late computation, is 14,338. Increase since 1810 from 4 to 5000.

Richmond Inspection, for six months, ending April 30th, 102,924 barrels, superfine flour; 340 half do. do; 12,035 bbls. fine do; 1796 do. X middlings; 213 do. do; 245 do. s. stuff; 255 do. condemned—total 17,809.

Married.] At Norfok, Butler Maury, Esq. to miss Frances Sawyer. Mr. Arthur Taylor to miss Ann Saunders. Doctr. John C. Webb to miss Eliza Bressie. At Alexandria, mr. George Carson, mer. to miss Eliza Knox. At Manchester, mr. David Sargent, of Marlboro, N. H. to mrs. Drusilla Lerowe, of Boston.

Died.] In Virginia, mr. Reuben Vaughan, aged 85. Mrs. Siddons, aged 70. She was so affected with her son's carrying to market a favourite calf she had raised, that as soon as the calf was out of sight she hung herself.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In North Carolina, not the cut-worm, nor the fly, but the heavy rains, have done much damage to the crops. The May wheat has been very much injured. Such of it as was ripe, has been rotted on the stalk. Great quantities of corn that had just begun to grow, have been completely washed out of the ground, and the low lands where it was planted, inundated. If this flood has extended all over the state, a hard winter is anticipated.

Married.] At Wilmington, Hon. Willis Alston, of Halifax, to miss Sarah M. Potts, of Smithville.

Died.] At Wilmington, Doctor James Laroque, aged 73.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

By a census recently taken, there are, in the city of Charleston, of resident inhabitants, 11,229 whites, 1,200 free people of colour, 11,515 slaves; total, 22,944. The exports from Charleston, from the 1st October, 1816, to 1st April, 1817, were—44,050 bales Upland Cotton; 8,028 Sea Island, do.; 30,701 tierces Rice; 542 hhds. Tobacco. Much of the produce of South Carolina is thrown into the Savannah market, by means of the navigation of Savannah river. This circumstance will account for the difference of the quantity of cotton exported from Savannah and this place.

On the 17th May a large ball of fire, or meteor, was seen in the upper part of St. John's, Berkley, about fifty or sixty miles from town. Soon after its first appearance, it was heard to explode, with a noise, at first, like the discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance; and afterwards emitting a sound similar to a volley of musketry. The explosion was heard at a distance of 25 miles, and 80, and 100, and even at Abbeville, which is 200 miles distant.

On the 17th inst. within 17 miles of Camden, there was a violent storm of thunder, lightning, rain, and hail; some of the hail as large as pigeon's eggs. The shower covered an extent of ten miles in circumference.

GEORGIA.

The Mayor of Savannah has issued a Proclamation, directing that all vessels coming from Havannah or the islands of Barbadoes and St. Thomas, be brought to, at Fort Jackson, there to be examined by the Health Officer. This measure is adopted in consequence of the unusual sickness prevailing in those places.

The lands on the Alabama are in a flourishing state; and since the settlement of the disputed claims, promise a rapid increase of population and wealth. The importation to Mobile, coastwise, during the last year, principally from Boston, New-York, and New-Orleans, is estimated at a million of dollars.

According to the Census just taken, the population of Milledgeville exceeds 1700, being an increase of about a third since 1810. The *mortality* during the last year was but *twenty-four*; making the proportion of annual deaths to the whole number of inhabitants *one* in *seventy!* In Russia, which is the healthiest part of Europe, it is estimated, by the best informed statistical writers, that *one sixtieth* of the inhabitants die yearly—in Norway 1 to 48—in

Great Britain 1 in 35—in France 1 in 30. The deaths in large towns bear a still greater proportion to the population, being in New-York and Philadelphia 1 in 40 or 45, in St. Petersburg 1 in 28, in Paris 1 in 23, and in London, 1 in 21! It thus appears, that most erroneous opinions have hitherto prevailed, particularly at a distance, respecting the salubrity of Milledgeville. It is worthy of remark, that, of the deaths last year, not a single adult fell a victim to the Billious Fever, that dreadful scourge of warm climates.

Military preparations are making in Georgia, for the purpose of quelling the Florida Indians.

The exports from Savannah, from the 1st of October 1816, to the 1st of April 1817, were 54,452 bales Upland Cotton; 15,436 do. Sea Island; 11,715 tierces Rice; 1,586 hhds. Tobacco.

George M. Bibbe, Esq. of Georgia, has been appointed governor of the new Territory of Alabama.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has communicated to the Governor of this state an account of a species of grass, called *Lupenella*, some seeds of which he has received from our Consul at Leghorn. It is represented as the finest grass cultivated in Italy, and is particularly calculated for land that has been impoverished by crops. Three years cultivation of this grass is said to enrich the poorest land to such a degree, as to produce two abundant successive crops. It affords excellent food for cattle, and is much preferred by them to hay. It is cut with a sickle to avoid shaking off the blossoms.

Married.] At Waynesborough, John Whitehead, Esq. to miss Abby L. Sturges of Fairfield, Conn.

Died.] At Savannah, Capt. John Smith, of Hampton, Vir. John Morse, merchant, aged 28.

LOUISIANA.

The suits recently instituted in the United States' District Court, by the heirs of Livingston and Fulton, against certain individuals, for violating the patentee's exclusive privilege of navigating the river Mississippi by steam, was dismissed by the Hon. D. A. Hall, judge of said Court, on the ground that said Court had not competent jurisdiction.

MISSISSIPPI.

The trade of Mobile is rapidly increasing. The importations of last year, chiefly coast-wise from Boston, New-York, and New-Orleans, are estimated at $1,600,000. During the six months next preceding April last, 1700 bales of cotton were shipped at Mobile, and about the same quantity remained to be shipped. The trade of the present year is expected to be more than double that of the past. The trade of Madison county will be to Mobile. The navigation to this place has been explored, and the merchants of Madison county calculated their loss at 50,000 dolls. the last year, by not shipping to Mobile the goods purchased at New-York.

TENNESSEE.

Gov. M'Minn, of this state, Gen. Jackson, and Gen. Meriwether, of Georgia, have been appointed commissioners to negotiate with the Cherokees, an exchange of lands on White River for all the territory claimed by that tribe in Georgia and Tennessee

KENTUCKY.

The steam-boat, which arrived at Natches on the 10th of March, from Shippingport in this state, passed, in its course down the Ohio and Mississippi, upwards of 500 boats, barges, &c. It must be a profitable trade to New-Orleans, that can employ so much tonnage.

Loammi Baldwin, esq. of Massachusetts, has been surveying the ground round the Falls of the Ohio, on the Kentucky side of the river, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability and expense of a canal in that place. He has reported at much length, and gives his opinion that a canal for keel-boat navigation, which is, he thinks, most expedient, can be constructed for $240,000.

OHIO.

State of Ohio *vs.* Isaac Evans. Indictment for passing an unauthorized bank note, on the Owl Creek bank of Mount Vernon. Decision—that the note was not money, and the defendant discharged.

On the 25th of April last, the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, was fined one dollar and fifty cents, for not attending a militia muster, as a private sentinel, in strict conformity to the laws of the State of Ohio.

INDIANA.

There is now residing in the county of Wayne, in this state, a girl 17 years of age, that weighs 335 pounds.

The Governor of this state has recognised the bank of Vincennes as the state bank.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

Not far from the bank of Quicaurrie river, 150 or 160 miles from its confluence with the Missouri, a large number of bones have been found, which are supposed to have belonged to the Mammoth. The shoulder blade is said to be four feet long and three broad.

Died.] At Belle Fontaine, capt. Edmund Shipp, of the rifle regiment.

ART. 13. MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

CATECHISM of Political Economy, or Familiar Conversations on the manner in which Wealth is produced, distributed, and consumed in Society, by JEAN BAPTISTE SAY, Professor of Political Economy, in the 'ATHENEE ROYAL,' of Paris, &c. &c. Translated from the French, by John Richter. Philadelphia. M. CAREY and SON. New-York, KIRK and MERCEIN. 8vo. pp. 183.

This is a very sensible and useful work,—as far as it goes. It is, however, merely elementary, and does not even touch upon many important subjects, much less does it descend to minute particulars on any point. The author, frequently, refers in support of his positions to a more extensive and elaborate work, which he has heretofore published, under the title '*Traite d'Economie Publique*,' and which from this specimen of his opinions and reasonings, we should be happy to see. We are glad, in the mean time, to meet with a brief and perspicuous treatise, in which topics, in regard to which the people, at large, have so great an interest in being well informed, are brought under their notice, and adapted to their comprehension. Many useful reflections will pass through every man's mind who peruses this book, and it is, perhaps, one of the best recommendations that it has, or that any work can possess, that it will set the reader to thinking. There are a multitude of useful truths within every one's reach, that are never converted to his use, merely because he does not turn his attention towards them. An author who will put us upon a right track, and give us an incentive to pursue the research to which he has invited us, often does us a greater benefit, by these means, than he possibly could by gratuitously imparting to us the results of his own labours. Habits of ratiocination are more valuable than any axiom, or collection of aphorisms, in the same proportion that the soil is more valuable than the crop it has yielded, or the loom, than the web it has wrought. The one is a capacity or power that may be made serviceable in various ways, and on any emergency,—the other is a product that has already received its limitation, both as to its mode and measure of applicability. It is very possible that Mr. Say's assertions are not all of them entitled to be received as *dogmas*;—certain we are, that all of them will not be so admitted. They are recommended, however, by a boldness that does credit to the author's sincerity, at the same time that it encourages us to a like independent exercise of our understandings.

The writings of Adam Smith are too abstruse to be easily comprehended by the unphilosophic mind,—besides, subsequent experience has elucidated much that was problematical or intricate in his day. Mr. Malthus has, more recently, written some ingenious, though rather theoretical essays, on national industry and population, but his views seem to have been, in a degree, restrained by considerations bearing upon the peculiar condition of his own country. Indeed, the very extraordinary circumstances in which Great Britain has been placed, have called forth a multitude of pens intent upon their melioration, and given rise to an infinitude of political speculations embodying important facts, but all too closely connected with the occasion of their origin, not to lose much of their merit when detached from it. Ganihl's able work on political economy, has done much towards fixing the standard principles of this science, and will interest all who do not shrink from the labour of investigation; it has, moreover, lessened that labour. We have very lately seen a popular treatise on this subject, entitled 'Conversations on Political Economy,' in form of familiar dialogues, the circulation of which, as it must disseminate correct notions, and will tend to excite a wholesome spirit of inquiry, we would gladly aid. This Catechism is, perhaps, the most convenient compend for those who love to arrive directly at conclusions. M. Say appears to have written for no one meridian, nor any single exigency. There is no narrowness in his calculations. His premises are broad and his inferences general. He shows no squeamishness in approaching any discussion; and is evidently exempt from the dominion of prejudice.

We cannot refrain from remarking, however, on the incongruity of the style of publication, with the *principle* of the work.

E.

A Portraiture of Domestic Slavery in the United States, with Reflections on the Practicability of restoring the Moral Rights of the Slave, without impairing the Legal Privileges of the Possessor; and a Project of a Colonial Asylum, for Free Persons of Colour, including Memoirs of Facts on the interior traffic in Slaves, and on Kidnapping. By Jesse Torrey, jun. Physician, Author of a Series of Essays on Morals and the Diffusion of Knowledge. Philadelphia. For the Author. New-York. KIRK & MERCEIN. 8vo. pp. 94.

The subjects to which the Author of this publication is endeavouring, we hope with success, to call public attention, is of immense importance to our country. Slavery, with retributive justice, has become a curse to those who have inflicted it. In the southern section of the Union, slaves compose nearly the whole agricultural population,—the class that constitutes the bone and muscle of every community,—the class too, whose increase is most rapid. It requires but little reflection to comprehend the nature of the impending danger, though it surpasses the powers of ordinary prescience to define its extent, and baffles the skill of political wisdom to devise a remedy. Dr Torrey is sensible of the impracticability of inducing the free blacks to emigrate, and the impolicy of emancipating those in bondage on any other condition. He proposes measures for the melioration of their present situation, and for their gradual enlargement. He very justly, however,

protests against the admission of freed-men to the privileges of citizens, and against every measure that tends to incorporate them into the mass of the people. We pretend not to have formed any definitive opinion on a subject beset with so many difficulties as the one under consideration. We are glad that it has excited discussion. The present work is calculated to do good. It is written with the warmth of a patriot and a philanthropist, —though with more ardour of feeling than choice of language. It is not confined merely to speculating upon evils that exist in apprehension, —it unmasks atrocities daily practised upon the unoffending race whom rapine has dragged to our shores enough, not only "to harrow up the soul" of humanity, but to make "the very stones cry out." Whatever differences may exist on any other point, we trust there can be but one sentiment in regard to protecting those whom we have brought into subjection to our laws. We earnestly recommend this work to general perusal. Though we do not believe that oppression is the prominent feature in the character of the slave-holders of the United States, it ought not to rest in their discretion to avenge offences against themselves, with a severity which justice does not exercise in punishing any crime committed against society. Nor ought it to be left in the power of an individual, in defiance of every principle of right, and every dictate of nature, to sever a tie sacred in the eye of religion, by whatever formality contracted.

E.

Melincourt, a Novel, by the Author of "Headlong Hall." Philadelphia, Moses Thomas. New-York, Kirk & Mercein. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 484.

This book has the worst of all faults, in a work designed for amusement—that of being extremely tedious. The Author has attempted to introduce various political, philosophical, and (if we may so speak) sentimental opinions, in the form of a story; and in so doing he has produced a jumble, from which the reader can extract no interest, and very little information. On this last point we would speak with some diffidence, for the work has an air of mystery, and may contain stores of recondite knowledge, which our vision, bedimmed by its powerful soporific influence, had not the keenness to detect. The writer certainly appears to be a man of some knowledge and talent, but he has learned nothing of the art of writing in a popular manner. His perpetual stateliness perpetually tires, and his manner of trilling, (which he frequently attempts,) reminds us of the mode in which Goldsmith said Doctor Johnson would write fables,—"His little fishes talk like whales."

S.

Religion and Philosophy United, or an attempt to show that Philosophical Principles form the foundation of the New Jerusalem Church, as developed to the world in the mission of the Honourable Emanuel Swedenborg. Boston, published for the subscribers. New-York. Riley & Adams. 8vo. pp. 55.

There is something so extravagant in the tenets of the Swedenborgians, that we consider them rather a subject of philosophical speculation than of religious controversy. In this light we must confess, that the pamphlet before us, as far as one of the *uninitiated* can understand it, has its merit. It suggests some very fanciful and pleasing analogies between the spiritual and material worlds, which amuse, at least, if they do not instruct. Baron Swedenborg was a man of learning, equally conversant with nature and with books,—to such qualifications it needs but to add a moderate degree of imagination to enable any man to form an ingenious theory that shall be susceptible of many specious supports, without calling in the aid of inspiration. If then it be, as we believe it is, a rule no less to be observed in philosophy than in poetry,

'Nec Deus interait, nisi dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit:'

the credentials of the Baron's mission must be severely scrutinized, and his authority admitted only on extrinsic evidence. For proofs of this kind we shall look in vain in this publication,—nor do we, indeed, know where they are to be sought. This little Essay is well written, but contains more enthusiasm than argument, more of good feeling than of sound logic. It is, in fact, a distinctive feature of the professors of this religion, not less honourable than peculiar, that the most ardent attachment to their own sect enkindles no rancour against others, and that the most fervid zeal of proselytism is combined with perfect philanthropy.

E.

Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, late President of the Royal Academy; comprising Original Anecdotes of many distinguished persons, his cotemporaries, and a brief Analysis of his Discourses. To which are added, Varieties on Art. By James Northcote, Esq R. A. Philadelphia. Reprinted, by M. Carey & Son. New-York, Kirk & Mercein. 8vo. pp. 496.

This is a valuable as well as a very entertaining production, and is calculated to afford much gratification, not only to the artist and connoisseur, but to the lover of literary anecdote, and to all who have been accustomed to take an interest in the memoirs of such men as Burke and Johnson, Goldsmith and Garrick, the early friends and intimate associates of the subject of the present volume. Mr. Northcote, who is himself an eminent painter, became a pupil of Sir Joshua in the year 1771, and resided in his house for five years; by which means he had very favourable opportunities of becoming well acquainted with the character and opinions of his distinguished friend, who, as Mr. Burke observes, "was on very many accounts, one of the most memorable men of his time." Sir Joshua Reynolds, it is well known, maintained a familiar intercourse with the most eminent men of his day for genius and learning, and the situation of Mr. Northcote, as above mentioned, enabled him to collect a number of anecdotes of these distinguished characters, which are not to be found in any other writer.

The celebrated Discourses on Painting, deliver-

ed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, as President of the Royal Academy of Arts, have particularly engaged the attention of Mr. Northcote in the present work, and he has taken occasion to exhibit a brief analysis and summary of the ingenious principles, enlightened views, and critical instructions with which these Discourses so preeminently abound.

Accompanying these *Memoirs* are several Essays or pieces of the Biographer himself, in which he has undertaken "to give opinions in respect to the Arts, under a variety of views." In one of them, under the veil of a *Dream*, he presents to the imagination a splendid portraiture of the most celebrated painters of Italy; and through the allegory of the "*Slighted Beauty*," another piece of considerable length, he gives a representation of the Fine Arts, as they were gradually introduced into England in the various attitudes, costumes, and fashions of the different schools of painting on the continent.

The style of these Memoirs is, we think, highly creditable to Mr. Northcote—chaste, neat, and unostentatious; and the reader will be pleased to find the Biographer taking no pains to thrust himself forward in order to display his own powers as a critic or philosopher; whilst, at the same time, the remarks he occasionally introduces are always sensible and pertinent. We have no hesitation in saying that this volume will be a highly acceptable present to the public, and will be regarded as a very interesting supplement to Hawkins and Boswell, independently of its merit as a body of valuable information and critical instruction relative to the noble art of painting.

A.

The Life of Andrew Jackson, Major General in the service of the United States: comprising a history of the war in the south, from the commencement of the Creek campaign, to the termination of hostilities before New-Orleans. Commenced by John Reid, Brevet Major, United States' Army. Completed by John Henry Eaton. Published for the benefit of the children of John Reid. Philadelphia. M. Carey & Son. New-York, Kirk & Mercein. 8vo. pp. 423.

Generally we dislike contemporaneous biography, because it is generally little else than a kind of covert panegyric. This book, however, forms an exception, and indeed corresponds to the latter part of its title more than to the former, being less a biography than a history. It is a full and explicit narrative of facts arranged with chronological accuracy, and set forth in a respectable style. It makes no high pretensions, while, nevertheless, it bears every mark of fidelity. It also throws much light upon the nature of militia operations, and though there be no set eulogium upon the illustrious subject of the memoir, yet the facts recorded will stand a noble and imperishable monument of his military talents and devoted patriotism.

L.

A Practical Essay on Chemical Re-Agents or Tests. Illustrated by a series of experiments. By Frederick Accum, Operative Chemist, Lecturer on Practical Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c. &c. &c. Philadelphia, published by M. Carey & Son. New-York. Kirk & Mercein. 12mo. pp. 204.

This book is a useful vade mecum for the chemical student. The experiments appear to be carefully made, and the results accurately stated.

L.

Poems, by Hannah Moore. From the London edition. Boston. Wells & Lilly. New-York. Kirk & Mercein.

This is a collection of minor Poems, by Miss Hannah Moore, which make a pretty sort of reading enough, though they betray not a single scintillation of genius. Miss M. is a useful and not unpleasing writer on most subjects, but she enjoys only a modicum of the inspiration of the muses. As a poet, she has about as much fancy as Dr. Johnson, without his energy of diction.

Most, if not all these pieces, have been some time in print. We are obliged, however, to the publishers, for noting that they are reprinted from the *London edition*. It should always be distinctly stated, whether a literary production be indigenous or exotic. Miss Moore is, indeed, too well known to the reading world, to make it particularly necessary to guard against any mistake as to her identity,—but we daily see publications issuing from our presses, from the pens of foreign authors of no very great distinction, every particular of intelligence in regard to whom, we are obliged to glean from extraneous sources, which are difficult of access exactly in proportion to the necessity of inquiry. We cannot too strongly inculcate it upon Booksellers, to use the means in their power to discriminate between our own and foreign literature, and to afford *data* to assist the bibliographer of after times.

E.

Arator; being a Series of Agricultural Essays. By Col. John Taylor, of Caroline County, Virginia. Baltimore. John M. Carter. New-York. A. T. Goodrich & Co. 12mo. pp. 220.

The author of these essays is more accustomed to thinking than writing, though not very familiar with the logical process of either. His notions, as far as we can extricate them from the intricacies of his style, are indicative of a natural fund of good sense and habits of attentive observation. He is correct, at bottom, in the position which he frequently and strenuously urges, that premiums for the encouragement of manufactures are, in other words, premiums for the discouragement of agriculture. It is inconsistent with sound policy, ever to divert industry, by artificial means, from its natural channels. If it were allowable to hold out adscititious inducements to any particular species of labour, they should unquestionably be used to promote the cultivation of soil. The great cause of the general pressure at this moment is a *deficit* of agricultural products, occasioned partly by the untowardness of the seasons in the two years last past, but principally by the 'rushing from their spheres'

of all classes of the community, on the return of peace, into the vortex of trade. The reflux of the wave gives us now an opportunity to repair its ravages.

A good historical and didactic treatise on the agriculture of the United States is a *desideratum*.

E.

Dissertation First: Exhibiting a General View of the Progress of Metaphysical and Political Philosophy, since the Revival of Letters in Europe, by Dugald Stewart, esq. F. R. S. London and Edinburgh, &c. &c. Part 1. 8vo. pp. 260. Boston, Wells & Lilly. New-York, Kirk & Mercein.

This is the first part of the first in a Series of Five Dissertations, prefixed to the Supplementary volumes of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, in which it is intended to exhibit a summary view of the progress and present state of metaphysical, mathematical, and physical science. The publication before us brings down the history of the moral and intellectual theories, the discussion of which, for some ages, constituted the employment, and consumed the talents of the learned, to the dawning of the day-star of reason on the Cimmerian night of the schools. The sequel of this preliminary discourse will take up the consideration of the writings of Locke and Leibnitz, and trace the progress of the science of mind to its present advancement. The high reputation of Professor Stewart is sustained by his present performance. He has taken a wide and liberal survey of his subject, and unbiassed by prejudice, and unawed by authority, has evinced a loyal adherence to the supremacy of common sense. He has been very successful in exposing the fallacies of doctrines that for centuries enslaved the understanding;—it remains to be seen what other than negative advantages have resulted from their demolition. For ourselves, we consider all speculations upon *nousogony*, to coin a word adapted to designate that branch of metaphysics on which so much study has been wasted, as worse than nugatory, inasmuch as ignorance is preferable to error. Let us be content, without attempting to search into what is inscrutable, to adopt as the *terminus* to which all just investigations must ultimately tend, the truth contained in the text of Scripture, which Dr. Reid wisely adopted as his motto,—"*The inspiration of the Almighty has given (man) understanding*,"—and diligently apply ourselves in imitation of his example, to the discovery of the means for its proper conduct. We cannot too cautiously guard against yielding ourselves to the impulses of imagination, in subjects wholly foreign to its province. Those magnificent *vistas* into the regions of mind, which have so often dazzled the vision of philosophic fancy, have proved to the weary pursuit of painful meditation,

"Long passages that lead to nothing."

To the faculty of imagination we must refer, not merely poetical creations, but every arbitrary fiction, as distinguished from fact—every species of *reverie*. It was the enticement of the illusions of this power that erst betrayed reason into the labyrinths of ontology, and again seduced it to engage in the Sisyphean toil of climbing the steeps of German mysticism.

We have much to congratulate ourselves upon in the disenthralment of opinion which has been achieved during the latter part of the last century, and the beginning of the present; and we have still more to hope from the spirit of free inquiry, upon every subject, which has gone abroad. The reaction of the mind, naturally incident to its emancipation from the bondage of superstition, has contributed more to the efficacy of its endeavours to burst the shackles of civil tyranny and intellectual vassalage, than all the aids furnished by the champions of pneumatology. We are not among those who calculate upon the discovery of latent faculties in the human mind, or upon the invention of a patent process of ratiocination.—We rejoice in the prostration of past systems, not in the hope of any more satisfactory substitute, but in the belief that mankind will, at last, be willing to apply themselves to the cultivation of their intellectual powers, instead of spending their lives in a preliminary abstract inquiry into their nature and economy. The time that has been thrown away in frivolous controversy on points beyond our comprehension, and of no practical value if ascertainable, is the strongest possible evidence of our ignorance of that with which we have thought ourselves most conversant. It is something, however, to have learnt, at length that there are limits which we cannot pass, and if we will but profit by experience, and give our exertions to the attainment of objects within our reach, we may grasp much that is useful, which we have heretofore overlooked in our longings after ideal good. The world will be probably more benefited by the institution of experimental courses of education, than by any *a priori* speculation on the origin of ideas, or the modes of reasoning. It is enough for this object, to know that axioms are not innate, and that wisdom is in some way to be acquired.

The history of the advances that have been made in the new science of political economy shows the steady progress of reason, where it has *data* to go upon, and equally evinces the fallacy of unfledged theories. We shall await with impatience the continuation of this able dissertation

E.

The Seasons; with the Castle of Indolence. By James Thompson. New-York. W. B. Gilley. 12mo. pp. 287.

We do not take up this volume for the purpose of expressing our admiration of the poet, which would carry us nearly the length of exclaiming with Collins,

"Yet lives there one whose heedless eye,
Shall scorn thy pale shrine glimmering near?
With him, sweet bard, may Fancy die,
And Joy desert the blooming year."

It is from the rareness of the opportunity of commending an American edition of a British work, that we feel bound to notice the remarkable neatness of this, which is executed in a superior style of typography, and ornamented with some of the most elegant wood cuts we have seen. Whether the text be more accurate than the run of publications from our presses, we have not examined

it sufficiently to say—unless, indeed, the exemption of some half dozen pages, that we have looked at, from error, may establish the affirmative.

E.

Essays on Hypochondriacal and other Nervous Affections. By John Reid, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; and late Physician to the Finsbury Dispensary. Philadelphia. CAREY & SON. New-York. KIRK & MERCEIN. 8vo. pp. 209.

Though the title of this Essay would lead us to suppose it a professional work, and though it is in fact the production of professional skill and observation, its use and its interest are not confined to the members of the faculty. It is in truth an essay upon the connexion subsisting between the physical and intellectual and moral systems, with rules to preserve the healthy action of all. The style, as well as the subject, will commend it to general perusal, whilst an attentive study of its principles will enable one to detect the pretensions of empiricism, and a firm adherence to its precepts will go far to dispense with the necessity of resorting to the *pharmacopeia*. We cannot but wish a wide circulation to the enlightened and beneficent opinions of Dr. Reid.

C.

Some very Gentle Touches to some very Gentle-Men, by an humble country Cousin of Peter Pindar, Esq. Dedicated to all the Little Girls and Boys of the city of New-York. 18mo. with cuts. pp. 16. RILEY & ADAMS.

We are glad that the continuance of a filthy nuisance which disgraces the police of our city, can be productive even of the single good effect of furnishing amusement to children. But, like many other coarse jokes, whilst it may 'make the unskilful laugh,' it cannot but make the judicious grieve.'

E.

The Reformer, or Essays on some important subjects. By a Friend to his Country. New-York. Sold by different BOOKSELLERS. 12mo. pp. 201.

The subjects of these essays are, as stated in the title, important, but the writer has not discussed them with much ability. Most of the sentiments, we do, indeed, think correct, but as a well-connected train of thought matured into system and set forth perspicuously and forcibly, the book can have no claim. In treating the several topics as they arose, the author seems to have lost sight too much of what he says elsewhere, and there are consequently many incoherencies in the statement of his thoughts and opinions. His style, too, is very faulty, and there are in the book some grammatical errors, which can hardly be charged upon the printer. He has read the "Pursuits of Literature," and has attempted to imitate the manner of that anomalous performance in his criticism and satire, without having the talents and erudition requisite for success. Still, however, the general strain of feeling is laudable, and most of the opinions on the subject of school discipline we wish might spread.

L.

The Sacrifice of Isabel. A Poem. By Edward Quillman, Esq. New-York. VAN WINKLE & WILEY. 12mo. pp. 52.

This poem appears to have been founded upon fact, and from the subject, the air of mystery which is thrown around it, and its beauties of language and sentiment, of which there are some, it is rendered not a little interesting.

L.

Peace—Republican's Manual; or, The French Constitution of 1793, and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of Citizens; to which are added Debates on this Constitution in the National Convention; translated extracts from pieces seized in Babœuf's Rooms; extracts from Rousseau's Work on the Social Contract, &c. &c. New-York, Sold by JOHN TIEBOUT & SONS. 8vo. pp. 161.

The Bower of Spring, with other Poems, by the Author of the Paradise of Coquettes. Philadelphia. M. THOMAS. New-York. KIRK & MERCEIN. 18mo. pp. 107.

The praise more liberally than judiciously bestowed upon this author's first production, has stimulated him to empty his *porte feuille* upon the public. Happily, its contents are small, and not offensive. The first poem in the collection, and which gives its title to the volume, contains a good deal of poetical epithet and scenery, but its descriptions, with all their particularity, want distinctness, and fail of effect. The writer has not the faculty of seizing upon the prominent features of the landscape, and presenting a picture at once to the eye. His lyrics are still more indifferent than his heroics. The conceits on which most of his minor pieces turn, are

—— "Far-fetched, and little worth."

E.

The Glory of Columbia, Her Yeomanry, a Play, in five Acts, by William Dunlap, esq. New-York. DAVID LONGWORTH. 12mo pp. 56.

Frightened to Death, a Musical Farce, in two Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. By W. C. Oulton. New-York. DAVID LONGWORTH. 12mo. pp. 34.

Bombastes Furioso, a Tragic Burlesque Opera, in one Act. New-York. DAVID LONGWORTH. 12mo. pp. 15.

*** Booksellers in any part of the United States, who wish to have their publications noticed in this Catalogue, will please to send copies of them to the Editors, as early as possible. We shall give the publications in the names of all those from whom we receive copies, putting the original publisher first.

Art. 14. MATHEMATICAL LUCUBRATIONS.

QUESTION 1, BY M. T. N. YORK.

GIVEN, $x^3 - y^3 = 7$, and $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 7$ to find x and y.

QUESTION 2, BY ANALYTICUS, N. YORK.

It is required to cut a given cone by a plane passing through the vertex, so that the area of the section may be the greatest possible.

QUESTION 3, BY ANALYTICUS, N. YORK.

It is required to determine the position of a body from three simultaneous observed angles of elevation, at three given places on the same horizontal plane.

QUESTION 4, BY MR. MICHAEL O'CONNOR,

Teacher of the Catholic Lancastrian School, Barclay-street, New-York.

A mound in the form of the frustum of a cone 21 feet perpendicular height, is to be raised upon a horizontal plane, the materials of which are to be taken from a trench, to circumscribe it at the distance of two yards from the base: the perpendicular depth of the trench to equal its width at the earth's surface; the inclination of the inside to be the same with that of the mound, viz. 10°, from the perpendicular and the outside, which is perpendicular, must enclose an acre exactly.

It is required to know the expense of the workmanship at six cents the cubic yard.

*** Solutions to these questions must be sent, free of expense, to KIRK & MERCEIN, New-York, the publishers. Solutions to the above will be published in the number for October, and must be furnished by the 1st of September next; and as a general rule, answers must be returned in two months from the proposition of the problem.

Art. 15. REPORT OF DISEASES TREATED AT THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, NEW-YORK, DURING APRIL AND MAY, 1817.

ACUTE DISEASES.

FEBRIS Intermittens, 8; Febris Remittens, 3; Febris Continua, 8; Febris Infantum Remittens, 33; Phlegmone, 4; Paronychia, 2; Ophthalmia Acut. 20; Catarrhus, 2; Cynanche Pharyngea, 2; Cynanche Trachealis, 3; Pertussis, 5; Pneumonia, 41; Pneumonia Typhodes, 5; Bronchitis Acut. 2; Hepatitis, 1; Hysteritis, 1; Rheumatismus Acut. 12; Hæmoptysis, 1; Cholera, 1; Rubeola, 5; Roseola, 1; Erythema, 2; Erysipelas, 8; Herpes, 2; Vaccinia, 206; Convulsio, 3; Morbi Infantiles, 8.

CHRONIC AND LOCAL DISEASES.

Asthenia, 12; Vertigo, 10; Cephalalgia, 8; Paralysis, 1; Dyspepsia, 15; Vomitus, 3; Gastrodynia, 4; Enterodynia, 7; Chorea, 2; Epilepsia, 4; Asthma, 1; Hysteria, 3; Colica, 1; Hypochondriasis, 1; Mania, 1; Dyspnœa, 9; Catarrhus chron. 15; Bronchitis Chron. 5; Rheumatismus Chron. 35; Lumbago, 7; Pleurodynia, 5; Cephalæa, 3; Hæmorrhois, 3; Diarrhœa, 3; Leucorrhœa, 1; Urethritis, 12; Icterus, 1; Obstipatio, 40; Chlorosis, 1; Amenorrhœa, 5; Dolor Uteri, 2; Plethora, 23; Anasarca, 2; Hydrothorax, 1; Ascites, 1; Lithiasis, 1; Scrophula, 3; Tabes Mesenterica, 3; Verminatio, 23; Syphilis, 14; Pseudo-Syphilis, 1; Tumor, 6; Scirrhus, 1; Carcinoma, 1; Hydarthrus, 3; Hernia, 1; Subluxatio, 8; Fractura, 3; Contusio, 7; Vulnus, 15; Abcessus, 5; Ulcus, 23; Ulcera Faucium, 1; Aphthæ, 3; Ustio, 4; Caligo, 2; Odontalgia, 40; Morbi Cutanei Chronici, 83.

With the exception of a few mild days, the weather, during this interval, has been uncommonly cold for the season; and from the want of those frequent refreshing showers that usually usher in the Spring, there was little appearance of advancing vegetation, until the first of May. The winds have been variable; but the N. W., W., and S. W., have chiefly predominated. North-easterly and South-easterly winds have occasionally blown, and with, what is usual, considerable chillness and atmospherical humidity. The *maximum* of the thermometer, in the shade, for April, was 80° on the 16th, with the wind from the S. W.; the *minimum* on the 11th was 33° at 6 o'clock in the morning, making a difference of 47° in five days. The mean temperature at 7 in the morning was 44° —at 2 in the afternoon. 58°—and at sunset 51°. In May, the *maximum* temperature was 76°; and the *minimum*, 45°. The mean of the thermometer for the morning was 51°; for the afternoon, 62°; for the evening, 56°.

The Records of the Dispensary, present, since the last Report, an increased proportion of inflammatory diseases. The prolonged coldness of the weather, and sometimes considerable vicissitudes of tempera-

ture, multiplied, as usual, the cases of rheumatic complaints, and affections of the thoracic viscera, in all their forms. Inflammations of the eyes were also frequent. In several instances, when, in consequence of previous Ophthalmic inflammation, specks, ulcerations, or pustules, had formed on the cornea or the conjunctiva, the most evident advantages were derived from a complete division of the vessels, which supplied them with nourishment, by means of scarifications by the lancet. Cases of typhus fever were sometimes observed; but some of the most prevalent complaints, next to those just mentioned, were, dyspepsia, torpor of the bowels, and other affections of the stomach and intestinal canal. These appeared to be frequently owing to the debility of want, or defective nutrition, as well as the habitual abuse of spirituous liquors; and in no instance, perhaps, were they the effects of a deranged state of the biliary or digestive organs, produced by the operation of external heat.

The return of Spring brought with it several cases of Erysipelas. A severe attack of this disease, attended with much inflammatory fever, occurred in an infant at the breast, aged six months; the mother of which was of a gross plethoric habit of body, and strongly predisposed to erysipelatous affections. The complaint made its appearance first on the back of the neck, and the occipital portion of the head. From thence it travelled progressively over the scalp, face, and front of the body, downwards to the extremities; each renewed succession of the disorder becoming gradually less severe, in proportion as it receded to a greater distance from the part originally affected. The tumefaction of the head and face was prodigious; the eyes were swollen shut, and the features could scarcely be recognized. Vesications appeared on the scalp on the fourth day. The Reporter was called to the child on the second day of its illness. The first intention was to relieve the disordered and constipated bowels, by an active cathartic, and they were afterwards kept soluble by the use of senna and manna, with a small portion of neutral salt, and the occasional interposition of a dose of calomel and rhubarb. Gentle diaphoretic medicines were at the same time employed, together with the frequent use of the pediluvium. As an external remedy, the diluted liquor ammoniæ acetatis was ordered to be kept constantly applied to the inflamed parts. In consequence of the Reporter's changing his district, his friend and colleague Dr. Townsend had the charge of the patient after the 7th day. The Antiphlogistic treatment was still continued, together with the general warm bath. The disease terminated favourably on the 12th day.

The Infantile Remittent Fever, (the Febris Infantum Remittens of Authors,) was very prevalent among children from the age of 5 or 6 months, to that of 10 or 12 years. Although this complaint visited children in all ranks of society, yet, it particularly affected those in the lower orders, who, either from greater exposures, from small, crowded, ill ventilated or unhealthy apartments, and from the use of improper food, or other causes, experienced its effects in an uncommon degree. In some it bore a strong resemblance to inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and in others to Hydrocephalus.

The invasion of the disease, so far as the Reporter had opportunities of observing it, was, generally, very gradual. It usually manifested its advances, by more or less impaired appetite and digestion; by disordered bowels, which were sometimes relaxed, but commonly constricted; by dulness, languor, and aversion to bodily exertion, or by a peevish and fretful disposition; by feverishness, particularly in the afternoon or towards evening, during which the hands were hot, the head painful, the breathing more hurried than natural, and the pulse one hundred or more in a minute. These premonitory symptoms having continued, in a greater or less degree, for some days, the little sufferer was suddenly seized with a more severe paroxysm of fever, preceded, for the most part, by chills, and sometimes by vomiting. The pulse now rose to 130 or 140 in a minute. The disorder being thus fully formed, the prominent or leading symptoms were—urgent fever; rapid pulse; quickened respiration, that was often attended by cough; flushed cheeks; pungent heat of skin, particularly of the head, abdomen, and palms of the hands; listlessness and inaptitude to motion; drowsiness and sometimes a disturbed state of the sensorium, amounting even to delirium; picking of the nose, lips or other parts of the face; depraved appetite and aversion to food; irregularity of the bowels, and an offensive state of the alvine discharges, which were either of a blackish or greenish colour, and mixed with much mucus, slime, or shreds of coagulated lymph.—

The duration of the fever was various. For the most part, however, it continued from 5 or 6 days to a fortnight, and in one a-

stance to more than five weeks. In this last case mercury was freely had recourse to, but not with those beneficial effects, that some have ascribed to it. The Reporter must here observe, that he cannot, either from theory or experience, approve of the use of mercury in this disorder to the extent recommended by Mr. Coley, in his late work on the Remittent Fever of Infants. As a purgative, it may be advantageously given, and in those few instances, perhaps, in which there may appear to be an evident torpor of the liver, with deficiency of the biliary secretions. His objections to the employment of this active medicine, so as to affect the system, are founded not only on its well known debilitating effects on the constitution, or its more primary operation in augmenting the phlogistic diathesis of body, and the motion of the blood-vessels; but also on its peculiar influence upon the *brain* and nerves, as well as its power to increase the action of the *exhalent* vessels. For a lucid and satisfactory view of this modus operandi of mercury on the system, the reader is referred to a learned and practical Inaugural Dissertation by Dr. John W. Francis, and to some valuable remarks of this Writer on the same subject, published in the last volume of the American Medical and Philosophical Register.

In every case of Infantile Remittent, there is evidently more or less affection of the brain, as is clearly evinced by the frequent stupor, drowsiness, delirium, and pain in the head: and from the great determination of blood towards that organ, there is necessarily produced a strong predisposition to hydrocephalus. The exciting of a mercurial action in the system, under such circumstances, must be highly improper, on the principle of its augmenting the local excitement of the brain, and thereby increasing the tendency to dropsical effusion. In confirmation of the correctness of this opinion, it may be observed that instances of Hydrocephalus in children have been known to arise from the internal use of Mercury. Several cases of this kind have fallen under the observation of Dr. Hosack, who has long since, in his public Lectures, given practical cautions on this subject.

The infantile remittent being a disease of the whole system, connected with a disordered state of the stomach and other Chylopoietic Viscera; its treatment is to be conducted on the principle of cleansing the primæ viæ: diminishing excitement both general and local; and giving tone to the stomach and intestines. On these principles, it was successfully treated by purgatives at intervals; by gentle diaphoretics; by ablution with tepid vinegar and water; and by the use of tonics, as soon as the state of the system would permit. An active cathartic of calomel and rhubarb was generally ordered to be taken immediately, and repeated every second or third day, according to circumstances; and on the intermediate days, the bowels were kept gently open by senna and manna in conjunction with a neutral salt, and sometimes by a combination of magnesia, rhubarb, and tartrite of antimony.

The subsequent observations on the increased pulsation of the Aorta in the Epigastic Region, were intended to have been inserted in the last Report; but were unavoidably deferred for want of room. They are still deemed of sufficient importance to be now communicated, inasmuch as they relate to an extraordinary symptom, which though not necessarily of serious apprehension in itself, may be the cause of great alarm by being confounded with another disease of the aorta, incurable in its nature, and commonly of fatal tendency. The attention of the reporter was directed to this pulsation during the preceding winter, by Dr. Hosack, who stated that he had observed three instances of it in this city; the last of which occurred at the period just mentioned, and was by an eminent practitioner mistaken for an *aneurism* of the aorta. The aorta, it is well known, has, like the artery at the wrist, a constant pulsation, which, however, is not perceptible to the touch, in consequence of the great depth to which the vessel lies buried beneath the surface of the abdomen. This motion of the aorta might at any time be felt, provided the parietes of the abdomen could be brought in immediate contact therewith. Accordingly, the learned Dr. Parr remarks that, "any person, if thin, will often, if lying on his back, perceive a pulsation somewhat below the pit of the stomach, and if low spirited or hysteric, will be alarmed by this unexpected sensation." This symptom, though it may be a source of alarm to the person experiencing it, can scarcely be considered a disease. It is mentioned here for the purpose of distinguishing it from an actually *increased* pulsation, which being a real morbid occurrence, or at least symptomatic of disease, is for the most part not only perceptible to the patient internally, or by the hand externally applied, but such is its force, that it is sometimes visible

even to the eye, on exposing the abdominal surface.

The Records of Medicine do not yet afford a sufficient number of well authenticated facts, to establish any certain conclusions, with regard to several of the phenomena of this increased pulsation of the aorta. Its causes in particular are enveloped in much obscurity. It appears, however, to be often a symptom of deep-seated disorder of some of the neighbouring viscera. It is easy to perceive, that a symptom of this kind may be produced by whatever prevents the blood from finding a free and ready passage forward through the aorta, or the large vessels connected with it. Under such circumstances, this fluid will be retained, or rather thrown back upon the aorta, and thus tend to produce an increased pulsation. It may, therefore, occur from a mechanical compression of the vessel below, a case of which is mentioned by Bonetus. Hence it may be caused by an enlarged or indurated liver, or some other viscus, either pressing on the aorta, or resisting the flow of blood from the cœliac, or the other large branches. Sevarinus and Bonetus have recorded it as occurring from an aneurism of the cœliaca; and Weisborn, from the aorta being pressed from its place. It has been noticed in a case of Hæmoptysis, of a stricture and thickening of the ileum, of an ulceration of the stomach, and of a tedious typhus fever. In some instances it appears to have been symptomatic of weakness and great irritability: but in the majority of cases it has associated itself with an impaired digestion, or some derangement of the hepatic organ.

Of the cases of this disorder which have fallen under the observation of Dr. Hosack, he states, that in one instance it occurred in a female near the middle period of life, in whom the catamenia were regular: but she had for some time been affected with an hepatic disease. In the second case in which it existed, the patient died of a stricture and ulceration of the œsophagus. Upon a minute examination of the body, no marks of disease were found, either of the aorta itself, or of its branches; but besides the morbid appearances of the œsophagus, the lungs were discovered to be in a state of induration, the pancreas partly so, and the stomach, as well as the duodenum preternaturally contracted. A detailed account of the diseased condition of these several parts may be seen in a paper by Dr. Francis, in the first volume of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York. In the third or last instance, he observes that it was connected with general feebleness, and probably depended upon an augmentation of nervous irritability, the effect of great exhaustion, from too long lactation in a woman of the nervous temperament.

The complaint appears to be wholly independent of any change or diseased structure in the vessel itself, which, by examinations after death, of several persons in whom the symptoms had existed, did not display the slightest morbid appearances. According to the experience of Dr. Baillie, of London, (who has published some account of this affection, in the 4th volume of the Medical Transactions of the College of Physicians,)' it "is more apt to take place in the middle period of life, than at any other; but, I have known, (continues he) one or two instances of it in persons about the age of 30. It occurs both in men and women, but more commonly in the former than in the latter. In one individual the pulsation is much more strongly marked than in another; and in the same individual it varies a good deal in its strength at different times. In some instances the pulsation is more strongly to be felt when the patient is in the horizontal posture; and sometimes the pulsation is so strong as to be visible to the eye, even as some distance, when the surface of the epigastric region is exposed to view. In some instances the boundary of the artery while it pulsates, can be very distinctly felt, and it may even occasionally be traced nearly as low as the navel. I do not recollect that there is any peculiarity in the pulse of persons affected with this complaint. It is commonly neither intermittent, nor remarkable either for frequency, strength, or weakness." He further observes, that, in most instances, it will be found to be connected with an imperfect digestion, and irritable constitution: and that when it has once taken place, it seldom subsides entirely, although it will vary in its degree at different times. He gives the following as the diognostic symptoms by which this pulsation may, in most instances, be distinguished from aneurism of the aorta. "When the boundaries of the artery can be felt distinctly, and the artery can be ascertained to be of the usual size, it is clear that, notwithstanding the force of the pulsation, the disease is not aneurism. When a round circumscribed tumor pulsates against the fingers applied to the epigastric region, there can then be little doubt that the disease is aneurism

either of the aorta or of the cœliac artery. When the pulsation has continued for several years without the health being materially impaired, even if the boundaries of the artery should not be distinctly felt, yet there is the strongest reason to believe that the pulsation of the artery does not depend upon an aneurismal swelling in it." As the means most likely to succeed in mitigating or removing this complaint, mention is made of improving the digestion, diminishing the irritability of the constitution, and, above all, relieving the mental anxiety of the patient.

JACOB DYCKMAN, M. D.

New-York, May 31st, 1817.

Art. 16. MISCELLANY.

For the American Monthly Magazine.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I HAVE lately been reading two works of a very different description, both as to matter and manner, viz. *The Pastor's Fire-Side*, by Miss Porter, and the *Narrative* of Captain Riley; and as they are both written in the English language, and have occasion, in one or two instances, to relate circumstances of a similar nature, I have been not a little amused by the difference of style and diction between a fine accomplished lady, and a rough, or rather plain unlettered mariner. I have therefore taken the liberty to send for insertion, in your entertaining Magazine, a couple of little specimens extracted from each of the above-mentioned publications, and which may be thus entitled—

The Style Superb, and the style simple; or the Magnificent Miss Porter, contrasted with the plain captain Riley.

The first subject of comparison is the process of making tea, and the business of serving it out to the company. "Early in the morning," says Captain Riley, "Rais desired me, in Arabic, to make some tea; so I took out the kettle, had it filled with water, and made a fire with a few sticks, and soon had the tea ready for drinking. The men and boys, in and near the village, came now to congratulate Sidi Mohammed, who directed me to pour out for each of the men, a cup of tea, which he made thick with sugar."

Now let us see how this same process is managed by the elegant Authoress of the Pastor's Fire-Side.

"Mrs. Comingsby presided over the dispersion of her fragrant tea, whilst her daughters, blooming with the freshness of the dewy flowers, did the honours of the coffee, and kneaded cakes." How dignified, fanciful, and brilliant! the very cakes seem to be rising under our eyes, and we imagine ourselves inhaling "the fragrant quintessence of tea," as Dr. Darwin beautifully expresses it. It should not be forgotten, however, that Miss P. has the advantage over Captain R. from the circumstance of her having more *materiel*, as the French term it, for her description, viz. coffee and cakes. Unfortunately, however, she has, in one particular, made a little mistake, and to use a vulgar saying, has put the cart before the horse, by dealing out her coffee first, and kneading the cakes afterwards.

The second specimen is a description of a man's getting up at sun rise. "The night," says the author of the *Narrative*, "passed slowly and tediously away; when day light began to dawn in the horizon and chased darkness before it; not to usher to our view the cheering prospect of approaching relief, but to unfold new scenes of suffering, wretchedness, and despair."

How beautifully, and with how much unaffected diction is the same circumstance described by Miss Porter; "After a night of profound sleep, the bright smile of the awakened sun played on his eyelids, and starting from his pallet with his usual morning spring of joy, he hailed the brilliancy of the opened day." As it might possibly be objected to this metaphor of the "awakened sun," that it presupposes him to have been asleep, it may be answered, that there is good reason for this supposition from the authority of the author of Hudibras.

"The sun had long since in the lap
Of Thetis taken out his nap."

To be serious, however, Mess. Editors, it is not my intention to attempt any disparagement of the talents, taste, or ingenuity of the accomplished authoress of the "Pastor's Fire-Side." I am animadverting merely on her style, which in too many instances is exceedingly affected, and devoid, throughout, of that chaste and elegant simplicity which distinguishes the compositions of Miss Edgeworth.

A.

Yours, &c.

UNDER THE ROSE.

A correspondent has transmitted the subjoined extract in answer to an inquiry in the *New Monthly Magazine*. "Whence

did this proverb arise: 'Under the rose be it spoken?'"

"The rose being dedicated by Cupid to Harpocrates, the god of Silence, to engage him to conceal the amours of Venus, was an emblem of silence; whence, to present it or hold it up to any person in discourse, served instead of an admonition that it was time for him to hold his peace; and in entertaining rooms it was customary to place a rose above the table, to signify what was there spoken should be kept private. This practice is described in the following epigram:

"'Est rosa flos Veneris, cujus quo facta latescent,
Harpocrati, Matris dona, dicavit Amor.
Inde rosam mensis hospes suspendit amicis;
Conviva ut sub ea dicta tacenda sciat.'"

POTTER'S *Antiquities of Greece*, vol. iii. p. 381.

ELECTRICITY.

The following article taken from the New [London] Monthly Magazine, relates to a meteorological phenomenon, which seems to have been synchronous with an occurrence of a similar kind in Vermont, which is noticed in the Miscellaneous department of our Magazine for May:

"Being out on horseback in the dark fierce squalls and showers of Saturday night, (Feb. 15th,) with the wind direct in my face, I observed on the edges and extremities of the ears of my horse, during the heaviest rain and most violent wind, a luminous appearance, as if the ears had been smeared with some phosphoric matter, or traced by the course of a glow-worm. I have heard and read of this phenomenon, but never before saw it, and I shall be much obliged to any of your travelling correspondents to inform me if they have observed the same appearance on that or any other night, and to any of your philosophical correspondents to explain how so curious an effect is produced. H. EDON.

Monday, 17th Feb. 1817.

LUXURY.

The progress of luxury in the last century is strongly marked by the facts furnished in the following paragraph from a British Magazine.

"It is recorded in a Review of London, published near a century since, that the first coffee-house ever established in England was kept by a barber, named James Farr, at the sign of the Rainbow, opposite Cancery-lane, which still goes by the same name. In 1708, he was presented by the inquest of St. Dunstan's in the west, for making and selling a liquor called coffee, as a great nuisance, and prejudicial to the neighbourhood. Who would then have imagined, that in the progress of fifty succeeding years, such nuisances should have increased to no less a number than 3000? In 1768, when the signs were taken down, to give free circulation to the air in the streets of the metropolis, and the numerous taverns decreased, coffee-houses continued to multiply, in consequence of the opinion of the College of Physicians, who stated publicly, that coffee was a wholesome beverage. It was then received into general estimation, and continued to be drank with avidity until the present day, when it appears by the register at the licensing office, that there are upwards of 9000 coffee-houses existing in London and its environs.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

It will be perceived by the variety of signatures and *ciphers* with which the different articles in the different departments of this number are marked, that the Editors have received the assistance of several able hands. Such aid they earnestly solicit, and for such services they will not confine their gratitude to thanks. It may not be amiss to observe, that the Editorial designations are uniformly E. and L.

Several Communications have been received, which for various reasons are omitted.—Among other contributions are two attempts at blank verse, of which it is enough to say, that they are not above mediocrity. In this species of composition, indeed, there is hardly a *medium* between good and bad,—what does not decidedly belong to the first should be ranked with the last.

The Editors particularly invite Agricultural Communications and Essays, relating not only to modes of culture, but to the history of insects that have injured the crops, and the indication of means of destroying them. It is hoped some valuable information may be obtained on these points. Statistical accounts will, also, be very acceptable. Hereafter, a monthly list of Patents granted in the United States, with a notice of the nature of the improvements for which they are claimed, will be published in this work, the Superintendant of the Patent Office having obligingly consented to furnish it at the request of the Editors.

THE

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

AND

CRITICAL REVIEW.

No. IV.....Vol. I.

AUGUST, 1817.

ART. 1. *The Sylphs of the Seasons, with other Poems.* By W. Allston. London. W. Pope. 1813. 12mo. pp. 164.

POETRY and painting are kindred arts. A refined sensibility to beauty and deformity, a voluptuous relish for the luxury of nature, and an exquisite perception of the shades of character and sentiment, are essential to the attainment of excellence in either. The same fervour of fancy is requisite to both. The painter's, as well as

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,
And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown,—

the artist's pencil no less than

—— the poet's pen,
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation, and a name.

The resemblance between the professions, holds, too, in another point,—mere enthusiasm is incompetent to portray its own conceptions however vivid,—a great painter and a great poet must alike be formed by study and institution. The elementary course of their education is parallel. Expansion is given to the same powers of mind;—the same models are held up to their admiration;—similar passions are to be delineated by each, and both are intent to catch the living features. It is only in the application of principles to practice, that their paths diverge. Versification and colouring, plot and perspective, are the mechanical branches which constitute the difference of their arts.

The rank of painting is, however, subordinate to that of poetry. Its powers are restricted by the laborious process of their exhibition, and when drawn out with the utmost skill and force, are still limited in duration of scene to an instant of time. It is for this reason, probably, that poetry is always in advance of painting; and that it is so, is, again, the motive which induces the latter so often to borrow hints from the creations of the former.

Considering the proximity of these two links in the *commune vinculum* of the arts which humanize society, it is somewhat remarkable that instances of their combination in individuals should so rarely occur. That it is the business of an ordinary life to attain to eminence in either line, is, to be sure, a strong ground with the candidate for fame for confining his efforts to effecting a proficiency in the single path he may have selected, by which to reach the summit of his ambition. But when we reflect that it is not common minds that court renown, and that talent alone can ensure it, we cannot but wonder that the elastic bound of genius does not oftener overleap the slender barrier that separates these congenial pursuits. Michael Angelo,

indeed, was not content to be the greatest painter and statuary in the world. To show what he might have been, would he have resigned his pallet and his chisel, he has left a collection of sonnets and canzonets not unworthy of Petrarch. His imitators, however, are as few in this respect, as they are numerous in every other.

These observations have been excited by the volume before us, which brings with it two recommendations, to neither of which can we ever be indifferent,—it is the production of a countryman and an artist. And here we cannot refrain from congratulating ourselves on the high distinction in the Fine Arts, which American genius has achieved in the British metropolis. Our compatriots West, Copley, Stuart, and Trumbull, occupy the first rank in the phalanx of living painters. whilst Allston, Leslie, &c. keep pace with the proudest of their competitors in the honourable career of their profession. Nor are we ashamed of Mr. Allston as a bard. Poetry appears to have been resorted to by him as a recreation,—*laborum dulce lenimen*,—and his pieces partake, principally, of the character of elegant amusement. The delicacy of his *tact* has kept him back from the vulgar extravagances of the fashionable metrical romance writers. He saw that freebooters, ravishers, and assassins, ignorance, atheism, and profligate atrocity, were equally unworthy objects of representation on paper or on the canvass. He knew that agreeable imitations of nature were the only legitimate objects of the fine arts, and scorned to prostitute a handmaid of the muses to ruffian desires. Mr. Allston's effusions are sportive but chaste, lively but moral; and are every where indicative of a purity of feeling, that sometimes approaches to fastidiosity. His poetic fame will not probably eclipse his professional reputation, though we are much deceived if his poetical studies have not materially contributed to his proficiency in the graphic art.

"The Sylphs of the Seasons," which gives its title to the volume, is a pleasing little allegory, in which the charms of the 'varied year' are fancifully depicted. The poet recounts a vision, wherein he had been transported in imagination to an enchanted castle, in a fairy land, where all the Seasons reigned in gay confusion, and—

> Where every Season seemed to shed
> Her own peculiar hue.

On blowing the 'bugle horn,' the 'portals' open and the poet enters. He is hailed on his arrival, in a seraphic voice, as 'Nature's chosen Child,' destined to rule over this lovely domain. Proceeding through 'glittering halls' he reaches, at last,

> ——— a bright saloon,
> That seemed illumin'd by the moon,
> So mellow was the light.
> The walls with jetty darkness teem'd,
> While down them crystal columns stream'd,
> And each a mountain torrent seem'd
> High-flushing through the night.
> Rear'd in the midst, a double throne,
> Like burnish'd cloud of evening shone;
> While, group'd the base around,
> Four Damsels stood of Faery race;
> Who, turning each with heavenly grace
> Upon me her immortal face,
> Transfix'd me to the ground.
>
> And *thus* the foremost of the train:
> Be thine the throne, and thine to reign
> O'er all the varying year!
> But ere thou rulest, the Fates command,
> That of our chosen rival band
> A Sylph shall win thy heart and hand,
> Thy sovereignty to share.
>
> For we, the sisters of a birth,
> Do rule by turns the subject earth
> To serve ungrateful man;
> But since our varied toils impart
> No joy to his capricious heart,
> 'Tis now ordain'd that human art
> Shall rectify the plan.

The Sylphs then, in order, enumerate their claims to his preference. Their various powers of pleasing are interestingly displayed and contrasted. We select the description of Autumn for its fine moral lessons.

> And now, in accents deep and low,
> Like voice of fondly-cherish'd wo,
> The Sylph of Autumn said:
> Though I may not of raptures sing,
> That grac'd the gentle song of Spring,
> Like Summer, playful pleasures bring,
> Thy youthful heart to glad;

Yet still may I in hope aspire
Thy heart to touch with chaster fire,
And purifying love:
For I with vision high and holy,
And spell of quick'ning melancholy,
Thy soul from sublunary folly
First rais'd to worlds above.

What though be mine the treasures fair
Of purple grape and yellow pear,
And fruits of various hue,
And harvests rich of golden grain,
That dance in waves along the plain
To merry song of reaping swain,
Beneath the welkin blue;

With these I may not urge my suit,
Of Summer's patient toil the fruit,
For mortal purpose given:
Nor may it fit my sober mood
To sing of sweetly murmuring flood,
Or dies of many-colour'd wood,
That mock the bow of heaven.

But know, 'twas mine the secret power
That wak'd thee at the midnight hour,
In bleak November's reign:
'Twas I the spell around thee cast,
When thou didst hear the hollow blast
In murmurs tell of pleasures past,
That ne'er would come again:

And led thee, when the storm was o'er,
To hear the sullen ocean roar,
By dreadful calm opprest;
Which still, though not a breeze was there,
Its mountain-billows heav'd in air,
As if a living thing it were,
That strove in vain for rest.

'Twas I, when thou, subdu'd by wo,
Didst watch the leaves descending slow,
To each a moral gave;
And as they mov'd in mournful train,
With rustling sound, along the plain,
Taught them to sing a seraph's strain
Of peace within the grave.

And then uprais'd thy streaming eye,
I met thee in the western sky
In pomp of evening cloud;
That, while with varying form it roll'd,
Some wizard's castle seem'd of gold,
And now a crimson'd knight of old,
Or king in purple proud.

And last, as sunk the setting sun,
And Evening with her shadows dun,
The gorgeous pageant past,
'Twas then of life a mimic show,
Of human grandeur here below,
Which thus beneath the fatal blow
Of Death must fall at last.

Oh, then with what aspiring gaze
Didst thou thy tranced vision raise
To yonder orbs on high,
And think how wondrous, how sublime
'Twere upwards to their spheres to climb,
And live, beyond the reach of Time,
Child of Eternity!

After listening to all each had to urge, the poet still remained in suspense, unable to choose between them;—thus intimating the wisdom of their alternation.

The tale of 'The Two Painters' is told with some humour, and were not all application disclaimed, we should suspect it was designed as a caustic.

The next poem in the Collection is called 'Eccentricity.' This is a Satire, containing about five hundred lines. It affords some pungent couplets, but its shafts seem to be aimless,—or rather they are aimed at marks set up merely to be shot at. Its portraits are *caricatures*, in which every natural lineament is exaggerated to such a degree as to render ridicule harmless. There are, too, in it, a few phrases, which seem to be used by the poet in a sense appropriated to them by some circle or club of which he is a member, but which lose their point from our ignorance of the *cant*. It is deformed, besides, by some undignified and most abortive puns. We might refer to several painful ellipses in this piece,—it is enough to notice one,—

A conscious life that shall, nor cannot die.

Though there can be no doubt as to the author's meaning, the sentence is nonsense as it stands.

The 'Paint King' is a playful ballad, in imitation, and in burlesque, of Walter Scott's 'Fire King,' M. G. Lewis's 'Cloud King,' &c. &c. In copying it we are confident we shall meet the wishes of the reader.

THE PAINT KING.

Fair Ellen was long the delight of the young,
No damsel could with her compare;
Her charms were the theme of the heart and the tongue,
And bards without number in ecstasies sung,
The beauties of Ellen the fair.

Yet cold was the maid; and though legions advanc'd
All drill'd by Ovidean art,
And languish'd, and ogled, protested and danced,
Like shadows they came, and like shadows they glanced
From the hard polish'd ice of her heart.

Yet still did the heart of fair Ellen implore
A something that could not be found:

Like a sailor she seem'd on a desolate shore,
With nor house, nor a tree, nor a sound but the roar
Of breakers high dashing around.

From object to object still, still would she veer,
Though nothing, alas, could she find;
Like the moon, without atmosphere, brilliant and clear,
Yet doom'd, like the moon, with no being to cheer
The bright barren waste of her mind.

But rather than sit like a statue so still
When the rain made her mansion a *pound*,
Up and down would she go, like the sails of a mill,
And pat every stair, like a woodpecker's bill,
From the tiles of the roof to the ground.

One morn, as the maid from her casement inclin'd,
Pass'd a youth, with a frame in his hand.
The casement she clos'd—not the eye of her mind;
For, do all she could, no, she could not be blind;
Still before her she saw the youth stand.

"Ah, what can he do," said the languishing maid,
"Ah, what with that frame can he do?"
And she knelt to the Goddess of Secrets, and pray'd,
When the youth pass'd again, and again he display'd
The frame and a picture to view.

"Oh, beautiful picture!" the fair Ellen cried,
"I must see thee again or I die."
Then under her white chin her bonnet she tied,
And after the youth and the picture she hied,
When the youth, looking back, met her eye.

"Fair damsel," said he, (and he chuckled the while)
"This picture I see you admire:
Then take it, I pray you, perhaps 'twill beguile
Some moments of sorrow; (nay, pardon my smile)
Or, at least, keep you home by the fire."

Then Ellen the gift with delight and surprize
From the cunning young stripling receiv'd.
But she knew not the poison that enter'd her eyes,
When sparkling with rapture they gaz'd on her prize—
Thus, alas, are fair maidens deceiv'd!

'Twas a youth o'er the form of a statue inclin'd,
And the sculptor he seem'd of the stone;
Yet he languish'd as tho' for its beauty he pin'd
And gaz'd as the eyes of the statue so blind
Reflected the beams of his own.

'Twas the tale of the sculptor Pygmalion of old;
Fair Ellen remember'd, and sigh'd:
"Ah, could'st thou but lift from that marble so cold,
Thine eyes too imploring, thy arms should enfold,
And press me this day as thy bride."

She said: when, behold, from the canvass arose
The youth, and he stepp'd from the frame:
With a furious transport his arms did enclose
The love-plighted Ellen: and, clasping, he froze
The blood of the maid with his flame!

She turn'd and beheld on each shoulder a wing.
"Oh, heaven!" cried she, "who art thou?"
From the roof to the ground did his fierce answer ring,
As frowning, he thunder'd "I am the PAINT-KING!
And mine, lovely maid, thou art now!"

Then high from the ground did the grim monster lift
The loud-screaming maid like a blast;
And he sped through the air like a meteor swift,
While the clouds, wand'ring by him, did fearfully drift
To the right and the left as he pass'd.

Now suddenly sloping his hurricane flight,
With an eddying whirl he descends;
The air all below him becomes black as night,
And the ground where he treads, as if mov'd with affright,
Like the surge of the Caspian bends.

"I am here!" said the Fiend, and he thundering knock'd
At the gates of a mountainous cave;
The gates open flew, as by magic unlock'd,
While the peaks of the mount, reeling to and fro, rock'd
Like an island of ice on the wave.

"Oh, mercy!" cried Ellen, and swoon'd in his arms,
But the PAINT-KING, he scoff'd at her pain.
"Prithee, love," said the monster, "what mean these alarms?"
She hears not, she sees not the terrible charms,
That work her to horror again.

She opens her lids, but no longer her eyes
Behold the fair youth she would woo;
Now appears the PAINT-KING in his natural guise:
His face, like a palette of villanous dies,
Black and white, red and yellow, and blue.

On the skull of a Titan, that Heaven defied,
Sat the fiend, like the grim Giant Gog,
While aloft to his mouth a huge pipe he applied,
Twice as big as the Eddystone Lighthouse, described
As it looms through an easterly fog.

And anon, as he puff'd the vast volumes, were seen
In horrid festoons on the wall,
Legs and arms, heads and bodies emerging between,
Like the drawing-room grim of the Scotch Sawney Beane,
By the Devil dress'd out for a ball.

"Ah me!" cried the Damsel, and fell at his feet.
"Must I hang on these walls to be dried?"
"Oh, no!" said the fiend, while he sprung from his seat,
"A far nobler fortune thy person shall meet;
Into paint will I grind thee, my bride!"

Then, seizing the maid by her dark auburn hair,
An oil jug he plung'd her within.
Seven days, seven nights, with the shrieks of despair,
Did Ellen in torment convulse the dun air,
All cover'd with oil to the chin.

On the morn of the eighth on a huge sable stone
Then Ellen, all reeking, he laid;

With a rock for his muller he crush'd every bone,
But, though ground to jelly, still, still did she
groan;
For life had forsook not the maid.

Now reaching his palette, with masterly care
Each tint on its surface he spread;
The blue of her eyes, and the brown of her hair,
And the pearl and the white of her forehead so
fair,
And her lips' and her cheeks' rosy red.

Then, stamping his foot, did the monster exclaim,
"Now I brave, cruel Fairy, thy scorn!"
When lo! from a chasm wide-yawning there came
A light tiny chariot of rose-colour'd flame,
By a team of ten glow-worms upborne.

Enthron'd in the midst of an emerald bright,
Fair Geraldine sat without peer;
Her robe was a gleam of the first blush of light,
And her mantle the fleece of a noon-cloud white,
And a beam of the moon was her spear.

In an accent that stole on the still charmed air
Like the first gentle language of Eve,
Thus spake from her chariot the Fairy so fair:
"I come at thy call, but, Oh Paint-King, beware,
Beware if again you deceive."

"'Tis true," said the monster, "thou queen of
my heart,
Thy portrait I oft have essay'd;
Yet ne'er to the canvass could I with my art
The least of thy wonderful beauties impart;
And my failure with scorn you repaid.

"Now I swear by the light of the Comet-King's
tail!"
And he tower'd with pride as he spoke,
"If again with these magical colours I fail,
The crater of Etna shall hence be my jail,
And my food shall be sulphur and smoke.

"But if I succeed, then, oh, fair Geraldine!
Thy promise with justice I claim,
And thou, queen of Fairies, shalt ever be mine,
The bride of my bed; and thy portrait divine
Shall fill all the earth with my fame."

He spake; when, behold, the fair Geraldine's
form
On the canvass enchantingly glow'd;
His touches—they flew like the leaves in a storm;
And the pure pearly white and the carnation warm
Contending in harmony flow'd.

And now did the portrait a twin-sister seem
To the figure of Geraldine fair:
With the same sweet expression did faithfully
teem
Each muscle, each feature; in short not a gleam
Was lost of her beautiful hair.

'Twas the Fairy herself! but, alas, her blue eyes
Still a pupil did ruefully lack;
And who shall describe the terrific surprise
That seiz'd the Paint-King, when, behold, he
descries
Not a speck on his palette of black!

"I am lost!" said the Fiend, and he shook
like a leaf;
When, casting his eyes to the ground,
He saw the lost pupils of Ellen with grief
In the jaws of a mouse, and the sly little thief
Whisk away from his sight with a bound.

"I am lost!" said the Fiend, and he fell like a
stone;
Then rising the Fairy in ire
With a touch of her finger she loosen'd her zone,
(While the limbs on the wall gave a terrible
groan,)
And she swelled to a column of fire.

Her spear now a thunder-bolt flash'd in the air,
And sulphur the vault fill'd around:
She smote the grim monster; and now by the
hair
High-lifting, she hurl'd him in speechless des-
pair
Down the depths of the chasm profound.

Then over the picture thrice waving her spear,
"Come forth!" said the good Geraldine;
When, behold, from the canvass descending ap-
pear
Fair Ellen, in person more lovely than e'er,
With grace more than ever divine!

The length of this sprightly and amusing legend will prevent our making any extracts from the remaining pieces in this collection. We can barely say of them, that they are not discreditable to the author as a man of taste and a scholar, without adding much to his merit as a votary of the muse.

On the whole, we augur well from this specimen of Mr. Allston's poetical abilities, and sincerely hope that he will not wholly neglect them, in yielding to the increasing demands on his manual skill. As compared with his rivals for the bays, Mr. Allston has received less praise than he has deserved. Of late, indeed, the success of this class of writers has been in the inverse ratio of their desert. There is a marked distinction between Mr. Allston's manner and the style of the idols of fashionable adulation. The flashes of his fancy remind us of the innocuous corruscations of summer lightning,—theirs is not only the lurid glare, but the terrific detonation, of the 'sulphurous' cloud.

E.

ART. 2. *The Life of Robert Fulton, by his friend Cadwallader D. Colden. Read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York: Comprising some Account of the Invention, Progress, and Establishment of Steam-Boats; of improvements in the Construction and Navigation of Canals, and other objects of Public Utility. With an Appendix.* New-York. KIRK & MERCEIN. 1817. 8vo. pp. 372.

THE present is the age of book-making, and especially of biography. The lives of individuals, and frequently of individuals whose eminence is known only to their biographers and a few of their intimate friends—occupy as much space on the shelves of a library, if not in public attention, as is allotted to the history of nations. An eminent statesman fills at least three thick volumes: the doings and sayings of a celebrated divine or a respectable poet are with difficulty compressed into two; and the *memorabilia* of some pious lady, whose manifold virtues have rendered her name known to half the town, and her person to half a street, cannot be duly set forth to her bereaved friends and a grateful public in less than a full-sized octavo. The great objection to this inordinate claim upon public attention is that it is impossible to comply with it. We have some concerns relating to our own lives to which we must attend, and really *cannot* read so many books. We are ready to acknowledge that the present is not an occasion which peculiarly demands remarks of this nature. If it were, we should extend and apply them with much relish if not with some pungency. Mr. Fulton was in truth a distinguished man, and a public benefactor. It was fitting that a memoir of his life should be preserved; and if his merits have been somewhat overrated, much apology may be found in the patriotism which seeks to raise the honour of the country through the merit of an eminent citizen, and still more in the ardour of private affection, striving to exalt the reputation of a departed friend. This, however, is apology and not justification. Indeed, we think that the biography of an individual should never be written by a warm admirer, and still less by a personal friend, and one who has himself been associated in the designs and labours, the history of which it is his business to relate. We may be told that the desire of personal reputation is no unworthy motive, and that a regard for the reputation of our friends is one of the most amiable traits of the human character,—no matter,—the truth, the simple unadorned truth, is what we want; and this can best be obtained by deriving our information from those only whose testimony is liable neither to be perverted by interest, nor swayed by affection. If this rule were followed, biographies would be less frequent, and we should lose something of the zeal and interest with which they are written. But the cause of truth would be a gainer, and there is little danger, in the present state of literature, that sufficient inducements of fame and profit will not be held out to record the history and the virtues of those eminently great and good men who have been the benefactors or ornaments of their age.

We would sedulously guard against the impression that we mean to represent the life of Mr. Fulton by his friend Mr. Colden as intentionally coloured. We merely imagine that in relating the efforts and delineating the character of a personal and intimate friend, with whom the relater was, in some degree at least, united in his hopes and his fears, his failures and his success, he has not been able to resist the influence which such circumstances so forcibly exert.

In the very commencement of the work Mr. Colden thus fixes the point of elevation at which he thinks the character of Mr. Fulton is entitled to stand.

We cannot think that it will be imputed to an undue partiality for our regretted associate, if we say that there cannot be found on the records of departed worth, the name of a person to whose individual exertions mankind are more indebted than they are to the late Robert Fulton. The combined efforts of philosophers and statesmen have improved the condition of man; but no individual has conferred more important benefits on his species than he whose memory now engages our attention.

When we have taken a view of what he has done, and bestowed some consideration on its effects, it will not appear that this praise is exaggerated, and we shall be obliged to acknowledge that though others may have been conducted in the paths of science by superior learning, and may have had a more dazzling career, the labours of no individual have been more honourable, meritorious, or practically useful.

We have sufficiently intimated an opinion that it would have been well to have assumed a tone somewhat lower,—because it might have been better sustained,—but there is a part of this praise in which we are disposed very heartily to join. Mr. Fulton certainly was, and to a very eminent degree, "*practically useful.*" With an adequate knowledge of the philosophical principles relating to the subjects of his investigation, with what is called an ingenious mechanical turn of mind, and favoured by circumstances with ample leisure and other means to retrieve unavoidable failures and continue his experiments, he has turned them to good account, and left the world his debtor. His great merit, in our opinion, consisted not in invention, but improvement. Upon this part of the subject it certainly behoves us to speak with modesty, for we frankly confess that our ignorance of mechanics is such as to prevent our being competent judges in the matter. It would appear, however, that Mr. Colden himself thinks proper rather to insinuate than to assert his claim to originality, and we believe the fact to be, that neither Mr. Fulton nor his counsel ever chose to rest his right to the exclusive navigation of waters by steam upon the patent obtained by him from the United States, but altogether upon the several statutes of the State of New York; and we presume the reason was because a patentee under the United States must at all times be able to prove that he was the original inventor of the improvement in question, whereas by the statutes of this State the exclusive privilege was absolutely granted without any such condition.

Robert Fulton, the subject of the memoir, was born of Irish parents, in Little Britain, in the county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1765. His family is said to have been respectable, but not rich. Mr. Colden says that his peculiar genius manifested itself at an early age, and that his leisure hours in childhood were spent in mechanics' shops or devoted to the pencil. This latter employment seems at that time to have possessed the greatest attractions, for from the age of seventeen to that of twenty-one he painted portraits and landscapes, at Philadelphia, for profit. He then purchased, with his earnings, a little farm in Pennsylvania, upon which he established his mother. We rejoice to record this circumstance, as we can scarcely conceive one more honourable to the character of a young man. It proves early industry, frugality, and great strength of filial affection. In the same year he went to England to improve himself in his profession, as a painter, under the patronage of Mr. West. He was for some years an inmate in the family of that gentleman. After leaving it he removed to Devonshire, and remained in that place and in other parts of England for some years longer—it does not clearly appear how many, and then went to France. During the latter part of his stay in England he seems to have relinquished his profession, and to have busied himself about several projects relating chiefly to canal navigation. In '93 he addressed (we presume from France) some general specula-

tions on French politics to Lord Stanhope, who appears to have been his intimate friend; but though designed for the public, they attracted little of the public attention, as his biographer does not even know whether they were ever in fact published or not. In 1797, he took lodgings at an hotel in Paris, with Mr. Joel Barlow, with whom he formed so strong a friendship, that when Mr. B. soon after removed to his own hotel, he invited Mr. F. to reside with him, and for some years Mr. Fulton was a member of the family of Mr. Barlow. He projected a panorama, which proved successful and beneficial, and made some experiments upon the explosion of gunpowder under water. The French Directory gave him hopes of patronizing these attempts, but at length withdrew their support. He offered the project to the Dutch government, but it was declined. It was then offered to Bonaparte, who had become first consul, and he appointed a commission with funds and powers to give the required assistance. While in France, and probably about this period, he formed an intimate acquaintance with Chancellor Livingston, and at that period those gentlemen laboured conjointly in their attempts to introduce steam navigation, which was afterwards attended with such brilliant success. In 1801, he made several experiments with a plunging boat, designed for submarine warfare, with a degree of success which seems to have been satisfactory to himself. The following very flattering account of it was given by St. Austin, a member of the tribunal.

The diving boat, in the construction of which he is now employed, will be capacious enough to contain eight men, and provision enough for twenty days, and will be of sufficient strength and power to enable him to plunge one hundred feet under water, if necessary. He has contrived a reservoir of air, which will enable eight men to remain under water eight hours. When the boat is above water, it has two sails, and looks just like a common boat; when she is to dive, the mast and sails are struck.

In making his experiments, Mr. Fulton not only remained a whole hour under water with three of his companions, but had the boat parallel to the horizon at any given distance. He proved that the compass points as correctly under water as on the surface, and that while under water, the boat made way at the rate of half a league an hour, by means contrived for that purpose.

If we may judge of the future from the past, it would seem necessary for the success of these projects, to obtain the consent of those who are to be "*decomposed,*" which has not yet been done. Mr. Fulton was therefore never able to demolish an English ship, although he watched long and anxiously such as approached the French coast, for that purpose. The rulers of France being at length discouraged, and Mr. Fulton thinking that the all-important object was to blow up ships, and so that were effected, it was no great matter to what power they might happen to belong, turned his eyes for patronage to the English government—or they turned their eyes to him. Mr. Colden seems very properly aware that this conduct of his friend might make an unpleasant impression on the minds of those who were not, like his biographer, acquainted with the elevation and philanthropy of his views, and seeks to justify him by the following defence:

It must be recollected, that Mr. Fulton's enthusiastic notions of the advantages of an universal free trade and the liberty of the seas, had led to the inventions which he was then endeavouring to employ, and which, as he supposed, would annihilate naval armaments, the great support in his estimation of what he called the war system of Europe. He was persuaded, that if this system could be broken up, all nations would direct their energies to education, the sciences, and a free exchange of their natural advantages. He was convinced, that if, on the contrary, the Europeans continued to cherish this war system, and to support and augment their great naval armaments, his own country would be driven to the necessity of protecting herself by similar establishments, which, as he thought, would be inimical to her republican institutions, and de-

structive of her happiness. Without reference, therefore, to the merits of the then existing contest, the grounds of which were constantly changing; without feeling a partiality or enmity to either of the belligerents; he was desirous of engaging one of the nations at war, to give him an opportunity of trying the efficacy of his inventions. If they were proved to answer his expectations, he was indifferent as to the temporary advantages it might give either over the other. He believed that the result would be the permanent happiness of all, and that in the general good, his own country would largely participate. He considered himself as introducing a new military science, which he wished to prove, and in which he had a desire to perfect himself for the benefit of his country, and of mankind. His sentiments on this subject were not novel, nor without the sanction of the nations which they most immediately concerned. Neither France nor England has hesitated to encourage their citizens, with a view to their improvement in military science, to serve in the armies and navies of foreign states at war, when they have been neutral.

"Whatever" says Mr. C. "may be the just force of this reasoning, it swayed the mind of Mr. Fulton to honest conviction." It is doubtful whether it will produce a similar effect on any other mind.

From the following passage we infer, that the negotiations between Mr. Fulton and the English ministry were *clandestine*, and were carried on at a time when he resided in France, and was ostensibly attached to her interests:

It has been mentioned, that the Earl of Stanhope had taken great pains to inform himself as to Mr. Fulton's proceedings in France. This nobleman's mathematical and mechanical mind, perceived what consequence might result from the application of Mr. Fulton's inventions. The information he obtained was communicated to the British cabinet, and excited alarm. It was determined by the British ministry, if possible to withdraw Mr. Fulton from France. Lord Sidmouth, who was then one of the ministers, *contrived* to have a communication with Mr. Fulton, while he was in Paris, and obtained his consent to meet an agent of the British government in Holland. In October, eighteen hundred and three, Mr. Fulton went from Paris to Amsterdam for this purpose. But the agent with whom he was to confer did not arrive; and after being in Amsterdam three months, he returned to Paris.

We cannot resist the impression that some light is thrown upon Mr. Fulton's conduct by the evidence adduced for another purpose, by Mr. Colden, from Lord Stanhope, his early friend and correspondent.

In a speech on American affairs, made by Lord Stanhope in the House of Lords, soon after these experiments were made, he is reported in an English newspaper, to have said, "it was not, perhaps, sufficiently known that, at that very moment, exertions were making in America to carry into effect a plan, for the disclosure of which an individual had, a few years before, *demanded of the British government fifteen thousand dollars, but had been refused.* He alluded to a plan, he said, for the invisible destruction of shipping, and particularly of men of war. That the inventor of this scheme was then in America, and it was ascertained that it would not, on an average, cost twenty pounds to destroy any ship whatever."

While he was labouring for his new employers, some of his torpedoes were thrown from British boats upon French vessels, but they exploded without effect—a circumstance which Mr. Fulton attributed to a slight, and easily rectified mistake. To evince the correctness of this opinion, in October 1805, he did blow up with complete success a brig *provided for the purpose.* Still, however, the British ministry were incredulous, and "Mr. Fulton, wearied with incessant applications, disappointments, and neglect, at length embarked for this country."

Mr. Colden here fairly states—

It would be doing injustice to the memory of Mr. Fulton, as well as that of another ingenious native American, not to notice, before we leave this subject, that Mr. Fulton did not pretend to have been the first who discovered that gunpowder might be exploded with effect under water; nor did he pretend to have been the first who attempted to apply it as the means of hostility. He knew well what had been done by Bushnell in our revolu-

tionary war. He frequently spoke of the genius of this American with great respect, and expressed a conviction that his attempts against the enemy would have been more successful if he had had the advantages which he himself derived from the improvements of nearly forty years in mechanics and mechanical philosophy.

We cannot but think, that it is a very exaggerated estimate of the efficiency of Mr. Fulton's contrivances which induces Mr. Colden to suppose, that "the British ministry never truly intended to give Mr. Fulton a fair opportunity of trying the effects of his engines."

The object may have been to prevent their being placed in the hands of an enemy; and if that was accomplished, it was the interest of England, as long as she was ambitious of maintaining the proud title of mistress of the seas, to make the world believe, that Mr. Fulton's projects were chimerical. Nothing could be more likely to produce this effect, than abortive attempts to apply them. This would prevent other nations from making similar experiments, and discourage the inventor.

In June, the British ministry appointed a commission to examine Mr. Fulton's projects. The commissioners were Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Cavendish, Sir Home Popham, Major Congreve, and Mr. John Rennie. Many weeks passed before Mr. Fulton could prevail on them to do any thing, and finally, when they met, they reported against the submarine boat as being impracticable. In a letter to the ministry, Mr. Fulton complains that this report was made without his having been called upon for any explanations, and although the gentlemen who made it had before them no account of what had been done. Indeed, in the first interview which Mr. Fulton had with Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville, the latter condemned the Nautilus without a moment's consideration.

If these engines were, in truth, as terrible as the biographer imagines; it would not be strange that the British ministry should choose to preserve their navy by almost any means, from entire demolition; and they might oppose the introduction of a mode of warfare, which, though in the first instance it was exerted against their enemies, would infallibly re-act against themselves with greater effect in proportion to the superiority of their naval force. But no such motive can be ascribed to the French republican government, and they rejected it—no such suspicion can lie against Bonaparte, and after a full trial be relinquished it—or against the Dutch government, and they declined it—no such policy is to be attributed to our administration, and still we are told by Mr. Colden, (page 207,) "Mr. Fulton's plan for submarine warfare met with no countenance from the government. He had not been able to inspire the executive officers with any confidence in them [it]." We presume, also, that Commodore Rodgers is not to be accused of connivance in a similar design.

Besides, Mr. Colden should have weighed the matter well before he made a charge which necessarily implies that all the experiments made by such men as Mr. Cavendish, Sir Home Popham, Major Congreve, and Mr. Rennie, (the commissioners appointed by the British ministry) were intended to be deceptive, and that their report was meanly fraudulent and false.

Mr. Colden has so far suffered his imagination to predominate over his better judgment upon this subject, that he seems really to have supposed [see page 206] that during the late war it was a main object with the British navy to ascertain the part of the coast where Mr. Fulton might reside, and to avoid it as the peculiarly fulminating point of this terrific submerged thunder.

Mr. Fulton arrived in New-York in December, 1806, and immediately renewed the pursuit of the objects upon which he had recently been engaged in Europe, that is, submarine war and steam navigation. He was encouraged by the American government, and in the summer of 1807 made several experiments, and one of them upon a large hulk brig, (an unresisting subject) was completely successful. The narrowness of our limits—the necessary length of this article—and the notoriety of these attempts, which were made in the vicinity

of this city, render it unnecessary for us to detail them with minuteness. In March, 1810, Congress passed an act making an appropriation for trying the use of torpedoes and submarine explosions. Commissioners were appointed to observe the success of the experiments of which the sloop of war Argus, commanded by Captain Lawrence, was to be the subject. These commissioners differed considerably in their reports of the result to the government. *Chancellor Livingston*, with whom, as we before mentioned, Mr. Fulton had formed a very intimate acquaintance and connexion in France, which subsisted during their joint lives, was rather favourably impressed. *General Lewis* ("whose long military services and experience," Mr. Colden thinks, "render his judgment on this subject, deserving of the highest consideration,") was very sanguine of their ultimate success; and such, also, was the opinion of the biographer, then one of the commissioners.

Commodore Rodgers also made a report, which contained a journal of the daily proceedings of Mr. Fulton and the committee, and very minute descriptions of the machines and experiments. His opinion was entirely against Mr. Fulton's system, and he concludes, that every part of it would be found totally impracticable.

A great portion of the work is occupied by a statement of Mr. Fulton's merits, and those of his chief friend and associate, Chancellor Livingston, in relation to steam navigation. The information prevalent upon this subject—the legal discussions which have already been had, and which may hereafter arise in relation to it,—and to speak honestly, a little distrust of our own judgment, induce us to refrain from a minute examination of the claims which are advanced in favour of those gentlemen. It is but fair, however, to remark, that even if it be admitted that Mr. Fulton has done no more than to reduce to successful practice previously existing theories upon a subject of such paramount importance, he is entitled to praise enough to fully satisfy the ambition and affection of his friends. The increased facility of intercourse in many parts of the world, and especially on this continent, is such as twenty years ago it would have required a bold imagination to conceive. Can any man doubt that Mr. Fulton has been mainly instrumental in accelerating, if he did not exclusively produce this state of things? The whole progress of the arts shows that the first discovery of a principle is usually very remote from the perfection of the practice. This is strongly exemplified by some facts stated by Mr. Fulton himself.—In 1320 gunpowder was discovered; 150 years after that period iron balls were first used; muskets were unknown until 200 years from the same time; and in these the cumbrous *match* lock did not give place to the fire-lock till the beginning of the 17th century, that is, 280 years after the first knowledge of gunpowder.

"In the year sixteen hundred and sixty-three, the Marquis of Worcester discovered the expansive power of steam. Thirty-three years afterwards, Captain Savary took out a patent for a steam-engine, to pump the mines of Cornwall. In seventeen hundred and five, Mr. Newcomen thought of a piston to the cylinder; but he worked at it nine years before it was sufficiently improved to give a fair prospect of utility. Fifty-two years after Mr. Newcomen's discovery, Mr. Watt thought of another improvement, which was the separate condenser. Thus it was a hundred years from the time of the Marquis of Worcester, till Mr. Watt's discovery gave the steam-engine, in any degree, its present perfection; and rendered it so simple, familiar, and useful, as to be adapted to the many important purposes to which it is now applied."

Another striking illustration to the same effect, and which may serve to exemplify the *nature* as well as to manifest the degree of Mr. Fulton's benefactions to the public, is to be found in the gradual improvements effected in his steam boats since their establishment. We

believe that the average passage of the first boat between Albany and this city fell little short of 36 hours, and in some of the present boats it does not exceed 21 hours.

Mr. Fulton's attention was strongly attracted during several parts of his life to the subject of improving internal navigation by means of canals, and in particular, he entered with his characteristic enthusiasm, into the magnificent project which our Legislature is now attempting to realize. In 1811 he was appointed one of the commissioners upon the subject, but he did not sanction the Report which in the subsequent year was returned to the Legislature. It is not claimed by the biographer either that this scheme in particular, or generally this branch of improvement, has received any eminent benefit from the genius or industry of Mr. Fulton.

In February, eighteen hundred and fourteen, he addressed a letter to Gouverneur Morris, Esq. President of the Board of Commissioners, in which he shows what would be the advantages of the proposed canal, and exhibits very interesting and curious calculations of the comparative expense of transportation upon land, upon rivers, and upon canals.

The same year Mr. Fulton, with the other commissioners, made another report to the legislature: this is the last service he rendered this magnificent project.

We presume that our readers will readily excuse our omission of any account of Mr. Fulton's well-known and very extensive experiments in relation to the various modes which he devised for submarine attack, and for transferring a large portion of naval warfare beneath the surface of the ocean. We are told by Mr. Colden that the steam frigate, that imposing if not effective engine of war, owes its origin to these experiments, although it is not apparently connected with them. The untimely death of Mr. Fulton;—the cessation of the war; and the imperfections inseparable from the infancy of all improvements, may have prevented the full developement of the powers which perhaps this invention is hereafter destined to display.

The occasion and manner of Mr. Fulton's death is thus related.

In January, eighteen hundred and fifteen, Mr. John R. Livingston, who owned the steam-boat which plyed between New-York and New-Jersey, but which was stopped by the operation of the Jersey laws, petitioned the legislature of that state for their repeal. After hearing witnesses and counsel for several days, the laws were rescinded. It was upon this occasion that Mr. Fulton was examined as a witness, as we have before stated. The weather, while he was at Trenton, where he was much exposed in attending the hall of the legislature, was uncommonly cold. When he was crossing the Hudson to return to his house and family, the river was very full of ice, which occasioned his being several hours on the water in a very severe day. Mr. Fulton had not a constitution to encounter such exposure, and upon his return he found himself much indisposed from the effects of it. He had at that time great anxiety about the steam-frigate, and, after confining himself for a few days, when he was convalescent, he went to give his superintendance to the artificers employed about her: he forgot his debilitated state of health in the interest he took in what was doing on the frigate, and was a long time, in a bad day, exposed to the weather on her decks. He soon found the effects of this imprudence. His indisposition returned upon him with such violence as to confine him to his bed: His disorder increased, and on the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifteen, terminated his valuable life.

As soon as the legislature, which was then in session at Albany, heard of the death of Mr. Fulton, they expressed their participation in the general sentiment, by resolving that the members of both houses should wear mourning for some weeks.

It will appear, by the above slight sketch of the life of this valuable citizen, that the three great subjects of his attention and efforts, were the improvement of the art of making canals, submarine warfare, and steam navigation. In relation to the first, we are not aware that he has effected much; in the second, he has displayed great talent and wonderful industry, the effects and utility of which time is hereafter to de-

velope; and in the third he has done what should make his country proud, and the world grateful.

The work which is the subject of our remarks, was read as a memoir before the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York. It was undoubtedly designed for the press, and we have treated it as such. We understand that the profits of the publication are liberally given to that society by the author.

Mr. Colden evidently does not hold the pen of a ready or practised writer. His style is sometimes deficient in elegance, and often in ease and grace. In a composition so formal, and so generally stately, we do not like such expressions as "the little farm on which he *settled* his mother," page 9. "Canalling," page 19,—and we particularly disrelish the mock solemnity which results from prefixing the indefinite article to the name of an individual—"they mark the genius of *a Fulton*," page 13. But these are trifles. The work wants arrangement. The writer seems to have been confused between his attention to chronological order, and his desire to keep separate his accounts of the several subjects of Mr. Fulton's investigation. The great objection is that the book is too long. In such matters compression is every thing. Considering the avocations of the writer, part of the prolixity to which we object, is perhaps to be excused upon the ground suggested by Dean Swift—that he had no time to write shorter,—but surely there is a great deal which might have been beneficially retrenched. The merits of Mr. West and his pictures, whatever they may be, might more properly have been left to form a part of the biography of *that* gentleman, whenever it shall come to be *again* written.

We have thought proper to notice these imperfections, though of minor importance. Upon the whole, we think the writer has done justice to his subject and honour to himself.

The Appendix contains some information on the subjects to which Mr. Fulton had devoted his attention, though it is more diffuse than important.

It would be unjust to the publishers not to acknowledge that they have presented us, in this work, an elegant specimen of American typogtaphy.

D.

ART. 3. *Le Printemps, premier chant du Poëme Chinois, Des Saisons, traduit en vers Français, et mêlé d'allusions au Regne de Louis XVIII., Par Charles Léopold Mathieu, Membre de plusieurs Sociétés Savantes, nationales et étrangéres.* A Nancy. CHEZ HENER. 8vo. pp. 28.

CONSIDERING the frequent intercourse of Europeans with the Chinese, for centuries, it is somewhat extraordinary that so little should be known of their literature. It is the more remarkable, as their pretensions to learning are so great, and their books so numerous,—for they have possessed the art of printing, after a fashion of their own, from time immemorial. Some of the writings of Confucius have, indeed, been translated into English, and versions have been made of a few other works of various descriptions. But the acquisitions, hitherto, are trifling both in quantity and value. The labours of Dr. Marshman, Mr. Morrison, &c. which have so much facilitated the attainment of a language that has heretofore presented difficulties in apprehension almost insurmountable, may, perhaps, pave the way for more important accumulations of Oriental lore. But it is in their popular works of fancy, in their plays, poetry, and novels, that we must look for indications of the prevailing character and temperament of a people. Of these very few have fallen into the course of our reading. This is the first specimen, such as it is,

that we remember to have seen of Chinese poetry.

Mr. Mathieu tells us that he chanced upon this 'poem of the Seasons, or rather of the Months,' on a suit of tapestry, and takes occasion, very justly, as well as opportunely, to compliment the Chinese on their taste in displaying in the hangings of their rooms something for the mind as well as the eye to repose on. We hope the hint will not be lost. If the Chinese are too proud to learn of us, let us not be ashamed to be instructed by them. From this source the translator obtained the entire Poem on the Spring. Mr. Mathieu informs us, also, in regard to a point on which every reader will be ready to put an interrogatory,—that the poem appears to be written in blank verse, except the introduction, in which the lines rhyme by their initial syllables. This is, however, a singularity even in the Chinese language, most of their verses rhyming by their closes. In regard to metre, the lines are irregularly of three, four, five, six, or nine feet. If we may believe the translator, notwithstanding the want of statedly recurring sounds and of modulated cadence, poetic inspiration is easily discernible in the impetuosity of the style. He thus expresses his veneration for this fragment of antiquity.

On retrouve dans ce poëme le laconisme impétueux, ce beau désordre, que l'on pourrait appeler pindarique, qui caractérise les poésies antiques, et dont les poëmes orphiques nous donneraient le premier type, si la poésie chinoise, dans une langue que plusieurs indications me feraient volontiers croire la langue primitive et antédiluvienne, ne nous en fournissait un, peut-être plus antique encore, dans ce premier chant du poëme chinois des saisons.*

* "We find in this poem that energetic laconism, that charming wildness, which may be termed Pindaric, which indicates antiquity, and of which the poems of Orpheus might be regarded as the prototype, did not Chinese poesy, in a language which I have been led by many considerations to look upon as the primitive and antediluvian tongue, furnish us, in this very production, a specimen of the same kind, possibly more ancient."

'This poem,' continues Mr. Mathieu, 'verses of which are inscribed as well on fans as on paper-hangings, is entirely composed of simple expressions, and written in key or radical characters of what we term the Chinese alphabet; which is an evidence that it was produced at a remote period, when Chinese writing was restricted to its primitive signs, the roots of its present characters, and consequently before the invention of these complicated characters.'

'It is a long time,' he adds, 'since we have had an opportunity to obtain any production of this singular and interesting people. It is a kind of discovery, to have found out a means of reading the inscriptions on their fans and tapestry, the characters of which at first blush, appear to have so little relation with those we know. They open, however, a field of observation; the more curious, that they seem intended to bring under the eye of the spectator the more esteemed extracts of the poetry of the country, sometimes without reference to the designs of the paintings, but always with the laudable view of promoting instruction and morality.'

Such is the account the translator gives us of the original of the poem which he has entitled 'Le Printemps.' We have been the more sedulous in gleaning these particulars relative to it, since it is exceedingly difficult to discover any traces of its former self in the dress which he has given it. Unwilling to lose any opportunity of discovering his loyalty, Mr. Mathieu has plentifully interlarded his performance with the most fulsome and impertinent flattery of the House of Bourbon, whilst, with an equally deplorable want of taste, he has tricked out his primitive, antediluvian, radical, straight-mark'd, Chinese bard, in all the common-place of a mincing, set-phrased, palavering, Parisian petit-maitre.

The poem appears to us, from what

we can gather in regard to it, to have been designed as a georgic. The following is given by Mr. Mathieu as the "Argument."

"Exposition of the Subject. The traces of winter still subsist; it is necessary to break up the ice to aid the emancipation of nature. The ice is cut in pieces with sharp instruments. New frosts intervene to baffle hope. Let ardour be redoubled to counteract these last efforts of winter. The time has now come to construct new habitations, and to till the ground, that the seeds may germinate. The heat of the sun increases, and reanimates industry and nature. Now gardens are formed and embellished. The melting of the snows on the mountains occasions floods which alarm the husbandmen. The waters at last subside. The caravans assemble. The soldiers are mustered—may they have no wars to wage. Commerce revives, the vessels sail on their voyages. The children, who had been benumbed by the cold weather, resume their studies, and return to the charge of the old men. The middle-aged men undertake the execution of those projects which they had matured in the winter. New families extend themselves. The youths engage in exercises suitable to their years. Those who study mathematics apply the principles they acquire to geography and astronomy. Finally, those who learn to write, apply geometry to the regular construction of their letters."

Such is the plan of this poem, as far as we can disengage it from the episodes and 'allusions' with which the translator has so injudiciously encumbered it. We are indebted, however, to his candour and simplicity, for two further facts in regard to the style of the original. The dissolving of snow by the sun is likened by the poet to the fusion of metals by fire. Mr. Mathieu takes care, and it is not amiss, to let us know that this simile is found in the text. He further observes, with great naïveté,—

Il est vraiment curieux de voir les Chinois avoir aussi des comparaisons dans leur poésies. Cette remarque prove évidemment que cette figure est inspirée par la nature elle-même.

Again, on introducing an episode of his own, yet of considerable interest we confess, describing the *renversement* of a fisherman's cabin by an inundation, he tells us, indeed, that the passage is not in his author, and adds, in his own justification,

Il ne m'a pas paru dans tous les vers Chinois, que j'ai vus jusqu'ici, que le goût Chinois adoptât l'épisode; mais si celui n'est pas de ce pays, j'ai cru qu'il etait dans la nature du poème, et qu'en vers Français, il devait s'y trouver.

How far this may be satisfactory to others we know not,—for ourselves we had far rather see a Chinese poem, in all its nudity, than bedizened "en vers Français." At any rate, we do not think Mr. Mathieu's poetic merit extenuates the audacity of his innovations. We shall limit ourselves in quoting from his version to a mere specimen, as we do not wish to multiply French extracts, and because we are still less inclined to turn poetic strains into humble prose. In fact, if filtered through another translation, probably as little would remain of the sentiment as of the language of the original. The following *début* of the poem may possibly convey some idea of the *brusquerie* and abruptness of the Chinese; and is a favourable instance of the faithfulness and even of the manner of Mr. Mathieu.

Mortels, ranimez vous, le soleil va renaître:
La nature glacée, attend un nouvelle être.
Avec elle, à l'envi, commences vos travaux;
Accourez, saisissez vos haches, vos marteaux.
Pour vos nombreux enfans, il faut des toits propices,
C'est l'instant de bâtir d'utiles édifices.
Hâtez-vous! mais toujours suivez, à chaque mois,
Du temps et des saisons les immuables lois.
Que le hardi triangle aille, en sa marche sûre,
De la terre et des mers vous donner la figure.

Qu'il forme des remparts, qu'il élève des tours,
Des palais de vos rois, qu'il trace les contours ;
Et qu'au joug suspendu le soc fendant les plaines,
Prépare l'abondance et le prix de vos peines.

So much for the poem. There are, however, some fanciful speculations, on a point concerning our own country, contained in a note, that have a boldness which commends them to consideration, and are supported by a correspondent confidence of assertion. If they fail to convince, they will serve to amuse. In his prefatory remarks, speaking of the primitive characters in which these verses are written, Mr. Mathieu says—

A l'aspect de ces caractères, au style de ces vers, on serait tenté de croire cette poésie tirée de ces livres antiques et sacrés, écrits avec les fragmens de la ligne droite, entiere et brisée, qui ne sont sûrement pas de l'arithmétique binaire, comme l'a cru si bizarrement Leibnitz ; puisque les caractères numériques chinois sont les caractères romains dont l'origine est atlantique.

On this he introduces the following note, which will be read with some avidity by our antiquarians.

Cette idée de Leibnitz de voir son calcul binaire dans les anciennes écritures chinoises, ne peut être que la rêverie d'un inventeur de calcul qui veut trouver son système par-tout. Le système de numération chinois, les signes de cette numération sont les mêmes que ceux de l'hiéroglyphe atlantique de Dighton, près Boston, en Amerique, lequel paraît être de l'an du monde 1902, selon la traduction que j'ai trouvé le moyen d'en faire, d'après l'art de lire les hiéroglyphes, que j'ai découvert. Cette numération atlantique est la même que celle des Romains, qui la tenaient des Pélasges, peuples sortis originairement de l'Atlantide, où, selon Platon, qui donne le nom de Pélagos à la partie de l'Ocean située entre cettee île et l'Amérique, ils devaient par consequent habiter la côte occidentale. Elle paraît avoir été portée à la Chine par cet In, fils d'In-dios, roi de l'Atlantide, nommé dans l'hiéroglyphe d'Amérique, pour le chef de l'expédition, qui était venu là faire un traité d'alliance et de commerce avec les Américains. Cet In, de la Chine, est le chef de la hutième des cent premières familles chinoises au temps d'Yao, l'an 2296, 48 ans aprés le déluge d'Ogygés, auquel on peut rapporter la submersion de l'Atlantide. Il a pu en sortir quelque temps avant la submersion, et se trouver encore quarante-huit ans après, au temps d'Yao, selon le Pé-Kiã-Sing, livre qui contient tous les noms des cent familles chinoises, au temps de cet empereur, et qui conserve toujours ce même nom : quoique le nombre des noms propres qu'il contient, soit augmenté jusqu'a 438. Ces caractères numeriques sont employés, à la Chine, dans les livres les plus anciens, et jamais les Chinois n'ont voulu se prêter à les changer. J'ai, en ce moment, à ma disposition un manuscrit chinois qui en fait la preuve, concurremment avec le dictionnaire chinois de M. de Guignes, qui est le titre le plus moderne. Ce manuscrit est un traité de mathématiques appliquées. Il paraît être fait par quelque missionnaire pour introduire à la Chine les mathématiques européennes. Il contient des calculs, et sur-tout une espéce de table de logarithmes, où l'on voit figurer le 0, parmi les autres signes de numeration chinois, qui sont aussi atlantiques. Il semble que l'auteur ait eu l'intention d'inspirer aux Chinois l'envie de se servir de ce 0, pour faciliter la formation des nombres, en l'employant concurremment avec leurs signes ordinaires, à la manière des chiffres arabes. Le dictionnaire chinois, au contraire, ne fait aucune mention du zéro dans la table qu'il donne des signes numériques chinois. Il indique toujours cette numération à la maniere romaine, ce qui prouve que les Chinois, toujours fidèles à leur ancien usage n'ont pas voulu adopter seulement ce zéro ; par conséquent s'ils avaient eu originairement une autre numération, ils l'auraient plutôt conservée que de la changer contre une nouvelle aussi peu commode que la romaine, pouvant choisir l'arabe de préférence. On ne dira pas qu'ils tiennent la leur des Romains. Ce peuple n'a jamais été à la Chine ; et les livres chinois de Confucius, où se trouvent employés les chiffres romains, ou plutôt atlantiques, sont trop anciens, pour pouvoir supposer que la numération dont ils se servent, y a été portée depuis la découverte de la Chine, même par saint Thomas. Confucius existait 550 ans avant notre ére, ou au moins, selon d'autres, 483 ans. Ces chiffres romaines dont il s'est servi, ne peuvent donc

y avoir été portés que par un peuple antérieur; or, aucun peuple n'est rapporté par l'histoire, y avoir été avant notre ére. Sans la traduction de l'hiéroglyphe atlantique de Dighton, en Amérique, ce fait serait inexplicable. L'identité de numération de cet hiéroglyphe et de celle de la Chine, l'identité de nom, d'In, Chinois, et de l'In, atlantique de l'hiéroglyphe, dans le même temps, prouvent bien, au contraire, que ces deux monumens viennent du même peuple; que ces deux In sont de la même famille, comme je le prouverai d'ailleurs par nombres d'autres faits que j'ai rassemblés dans un ouvrage que je publierai bientôt. L'on verra qu'à l'époque de l'hiéroglyphe atlantique d'Amérique, en l'an 1902 du monde, où l'île Atlantide pouvait exister comme l'hiéroglyphe le prouve; Les Atlantes, au milieu de l'Ocean, comme aujourd'hui les Anglais, comme eux, fréquentaient alors les quatre parties du monde, y faisaient des établissemens. Ils y portaient leur langue et leur numération, qui s'y sont conservées jusqu'aux découvertes modernes. après l'interruption de communication avec ces contrées, qu'occasionna, pendant si long-temps, la submersion de cette île fameuse. Voilà comme les scènes du monde se sont succédées dans des âges différens, et que les hommes, dont la vie est éphémère, ont toujours cru que celle qui se passait sous leurs yeux, ou à la portée ne leur mémoire, était la première. Ce sont les moucherons d'un jour, qui bourdonnent et voltigent sous l'ombre du cèdre antique, en disputant sur la durée de cet arbre éternel, et le soir ils ne sont déja plus.

For the benefit of those who may need an interpretation, we will give the substance of the above in a few words. Mr. Mathieu, in controverting an opinion of Leibnitz, states, that the Chinese system of numeration and the signs employed in it, are the same as those found in the Atlantic hieroglyphical inscription at Dighton in Massachusetts, which appears to have been written in the year of the world 1902! This system of numeration is similar to that of the Romans, who derived it from the Pelasgi, a people originally from the island of *Atlantis!* The same system was communicated to the Chinese by that very *In*, son of Indios, king of Atlantis, who is named in the inscription of Dighton, as chief of the expedition, which had arrived there for the purpose of concluding a treaty of 'commerce and amity' with the Americans. This In became the founder of a distinguished family in China, and was living in the time of Yao, in the year 2296, being 48 years after the utter submersion of the island of Atlantis in the *Ogygian* deluge. This island of Atlantis was, in its day, what Great Britain is in ours; carried on a brisk trade with the four quarters of the globe, and established colonies and factories to facilitate exchanges. Unfortunately this great emporium of the arts and sciences was swallowed up about 1800 years before the Christian era!! Such is the amount of this wonderful story of the events in which Mr. Mathieu speaks as familiarly as of the occurrences of yesterday. We may safely recommend it to the reader to believe as much of it as he can.

As the inscription on the rock at Dighton, seems to be the pivot on which this ingenious theory hinges, it may be well to append such authentic information as we have, in regard to it. This information is furnished in a paper communicated by the Honourable James Winthrop, of Cambridge, to the A. A. S. from which we have made the following extract:

Account of an Inscribed Rock, at Dighton, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, communicated to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Nov. 10, 1788. *By James Winthrop, Esq.*

"In Taunton river, about six miles below the town of Taunton, and within the limits of Dighton, is a rock containing an hieroglyphical inscription, which has long engaged the attention of the curious. The rock is on the eastern side of the river, upon the beach, and the inscribed side fronts northwesterly. At the lowest tides the water retires from the foot of it, but at high water it is commonly covered. The longest side contains the inscription, looking towards the channel of the river, and is the natural face of the rock, not smoothed by art. This side is ten feet six inches long, and four feet two inches wide. The other sides are shorter, and drawn to a point towards the shore, and are rough, as if large pieces had been bro-

ken off. The rock is of the dull reddish colour, common to the stones in that neighbourhood. Tradition says, that in the last century it stood as much as four rods from the river, but the inhabitants by digging round it, upon the foolish expectation of finding money, gave a passage to the tide. It is agreed on all hands, that the inscription is hieroglyphical; but for want of an exact copy of it, no satisfactory explanation has been given. A very imperfect copy was published, early in this century, in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, and about twenty years ago a much more accurate one was taken by Professor Sewall, which is deposited in the Museum of the University in Cambridge."

In the course of August, 1788, Mr. Winthrop took a copy of it. He was assisted by the Rev. Mr. West and Col. Edward Pope, both of New-Bedford, and the Rev. Mr. Smith and Judge Baylies, of Dighton. The method of taking the transcript is very particularly described, and as it proves the perfection of the copy, may be of service on similar occasions. We will give it in Mr. Winthrop's own words.

"We spent one day in cleaning the face of the rock, tracing the character, and painting it black, beginning to work when the water had fallen so as not to be above our knees, and finished the operation when the water was about as deep upon the flood. The next day the same company went to the rock, provided with a large sheet of paper of the whole size of the inscription, and after retracing the character with paint, to cure any viscidity which the first paint might have contracted from the extreme heat of the weather, we applied the paper to the face of the rock, two of us managing the ends of the sheet, and the others, with towels, which we dipt into the river, pressing the paper upon the rock. As soon as the paper was dry enough to be removed, we laid it upon the shore, and completed the character with ink. Afterwards I brought it home, and hanging it up to the light, traced the inscription with ink upon the other side of the paper, it having been reversed by the manner of copying it from the rock.

"The inscription comes within eight inches of the bottom of the rock, and runs off at the top and ends, which makes it highly probable that it has suffered considerably since it was first wrought. The character is generally about half an inch wide, and very shallow, appearing as if it were made by some pointed instrument."

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ART. 4. *Essays on Hypochondriacal and other Nervous Affections.* By John Reid, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and late Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary. 8vo. 209 pp. M. CAREY & SON. Philadelphia.

SOCIETY can furnish few characters more worthy of love and veneration, than that of an accomplished physician. If he be adequately endowed and 'thoroughly furnished for his good work,' he becomes not only the soother of pain and the healer of disease, but one of the most efficient auxiliars of morality and public order. In order that he may become so accomplished, however, he must not confine his attention to the study merely of inorganic and irrational nature, and the laws of the animal economy; he should, also, as the means of his most extensive usefulness and the crown of his glory, analyze the human heart—ascertain the constituent principles of the moral agent—and explore the secret springs of action. 'Pharmacy,' says Doctor Reid, 'is but a small part of physic; medical cannot be separated from moral science without reciprocal and essential mutilation.' In conformity with this opinion is that of our illustrious countryman, Doctor Rush, that if physicians would become better metaphysicians, and metaphysicians better physicians, it would essentially facilitate the inquiries, and throw light on the pursuits of both. Nor would physicians and metaphysicians only, find advantage in uniting the studies of natural and moral science. The ministers of religion and the instructors of youth—all, whose care it is to prepare members for society and citizens

for the state, would find the means of usefulness greatly multiplied in their hands, if they would extend their studies, far more than they do, to those departments of learning, which are regarded by the vulgar, both the bookish and the illiterate, as proper only for the doctor. They would then be enabled to urge obedience to the divine command, and encourage the practice of virtue by a thousand touching motives, with which they are either totally unacquainted, or which, from their very limited knowledge, they cannot exhibit with skill. The more nearly the teacher of truth can approach, and the more completely he is enabled to comprehend the whole nature of the subject of his exhortation, the more convincing may he render his argument and the more winning will be his persuasion. The motives drawn from the consideration of a future state, and the nature of ultimate retribution, sublime and effectual as they are, when arrayed before the clear-sighted and wise eye of faith, are but too often unavailing, if opposed to the temporary but tangible inducements which passion brings so near; when, if they were aided by a wider range of argument, drawn from an extensive and intimate acquaintance with the multiform character of man, the passions themselves might be enlisted in their enforcement, and, producing their due results, they would be followed by a long and bright train of happy consequences. Scholastic systems, and the forms and genius of public education, instead of keeping pace with the general progress of society, and constantly harmonizing with the character of the times, have ever been among the last subjects of reformation.

The improved condition of society in modern times, must be attributed chiefly to the advancement of physical science, and while its cultivators, by their individual or combined exertions, have contributed so largely to the benefit of mankind, academic institutions, with an aristocratic haughtiness and pride of opinion, have retained their systems; and instead of contributing to the original stock of knowledge, or to their own gradual renovation, have remained, for the most part, 'immoveably moored to the same station, by the strength of their cables and the weight of their anchors, measuring the rapidity of the current by which the rest of the world is borne along.' Even at this day, the spirit which predominates in most ancient seats of learning, has emanated from systems of education that were established ages ago, in the eclipse of science, and when learning pursued her inquiries in the pale glimmer of the cloister, more careful about words than things. The continuance of such systems, at this period of the world, when the state of knowledge and the opinions out of which they grew, have so long since passed away, is like opening the prison doors to a captive, and leading him forth to light, and air, and nature, but insisting that he shall still wear his iron collar, and his chain and ball. Light began to dawn on the nature of man as soon as philosophy quit conjecture for experiment. This light has increased with the unfolding glories of the science of medicine, and though, for a long time, it was streaked with the hues of morning, the various rays appear to be blending into bright beams of steady effulgence. A sublime improvement yet remains to be made in the education of the ministers of religion, as well as the professors of medicine. It is the union of natural and moral science. Solomon, whose wisdom was the light of his age, 'knew every plant, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall;' and it is not to be doubted, that the profound, luminous views which he took of practical ethics, are to be explained by his extensive knowledge. Through the medium of science and observation, divine wisdom chose to convey that illumination to the mind of the son of David, which shed a ray of glory over the age in which he lived, and added

splendour to the Jewish name. Tadmor has been for ages a heap of ruins; Jerusalem—the prophecy, 'not in this city,' has long since been fulfilled—the gold of Ophir is exhausted, and the Temple has fallen; but the memory of 'the Preacher' has descended through all the reverses of the nation over which he ruled, gathering new honours with every successive generation.

In medicine, too, the noblest triumph is to be achieved. The day is yet to come, and it will come, when the skill of the physician will be employed, not so much in prescribing remedies, as in furnishing antidotes—rather in establishing the general regimen of life, than in restoring enjoyment to any particular moment. In regard to mere bodily health, the arrangement of the academic life, in the literary institutions of the present day, has been left to the wisdom of men, who, however extensive may have been their classical attainments, and however faithful may have been their endeavours to enrich the minds of their pupils with the treasures amassed in books, were but little acquainted with the discipline of the body, or the art of preserving that health, without which, their efforts must be fruitless, and the destruction of which, is too often the direct consequence of indiscreet exertions to force the developement of the mind. That kind of hot-bed cultivation, which is so much the method of many, is not only hazardous to the health and perfect growth of the body, but is pernicious also to the mind. The mind should be allowed to follow nature in its gradual approach to maturity. It will then long retain the fulness of its powers and scarcely know decay. Nourish it, but not pamper it. Stall-feeding is as fatal to the mind as to the body. In this respect, at least, the ancients were wiser than we. The exercises of the gymnasium were as essential with them, and regulated with as much care as the lessons of the school. A vigorous constitution was not the only good consequence of such a system of education. The period of instruction was thereby necessarily lengthened, and *boys* were not sent forth into society to fill the stations and perform the functions of *men*. Not only was the individual benefited, in this way, but the state also was a gainer; the resources of the one were augmented, and the other was presented with an efficient member. If the changes in the manners of modern times, and particularly the revolution in the art of war, have rendered the gymnasium less necessary in a political view than it was, still these changes have not diminished the force of the reasons in its favour, drawn from its moral and physical effects upon the individual. On the contrary, these reasons have received new strength from the more complete and multiplied divisions of society into classes, in this latter age of the world, and the far greater number of individuals who are exempted from manual labour.

But though the truth of these positions must be admitted, yet it would doubtless be a fond expectation to look for their adoption in practice, till the progress in physical science, which is annually extending its conquests and collating every part of nature, shall, in the flow of time, have aided the philosophy of mind in renovating partial theories, and views which include but half our nature.

The foregoing are a few of the ideas which have presented themselves to us in perusing Doctor Reid's work. These Essays, we think, valuable; not that the author has given any thing very original or profound, but he has added the sanction of his name and practice, to the opinions of others who have gone before him, and they abound in wise maxims and benevolent instructions, the fruit of long and multifarious experience, gathered by acute observation, and expressed with elegance and force. Physicians like Doctor Reid, consider man as he is, a com-

pounded being, of much good stamina, but of a fearful liability to disorder, both in his mental and corporeal faculties, and with the fidelity of one, who truly feels, in the very retirement of his heart, good will toward men, and with a noble disdain of empirical arts, and that sordid and murderous self-interest which prolongs languishment for the sake of securing an income, they urge the observance of all those moral and physical habits, which are so conformable with the dictates of nature and the injunctions of religion, and directly calculated to render men independent of tinctures, powders, pills, and lancets. Of the importance of moral and metaphysical science to the physician, Doctor Reid thus speaks.

He who, in the study or the treatment of the human frame, overlooks the intellectual part of it, cannot but entertain very incorrect notions of its nature, and fall into gross and sometimes fatal blunders in the means which he adopts for its regulation or repair. Whilst he is directing his purblind skill to remove or relieve some more obvious and superficial symptom, the worm of mental malady may be gnawing inwardly and undetected at the root of the constitution. He may be in a situation like that of a surgeon, who at the time that he is occupied in tying up one artery, is not aware that his patient is bleeding to death at another.—Intellect is not omnipotent; but its actual power over the organized matter to which it is attached, is much greater than is usually imagined. The anatomy of the MIND, therefore, should be learnt, as well as that of the body; the study of its constitution in general, and its peculiarities, or what may be technically called its idiosyncrasies, in any individual case, ought to be regarded as one of the most essential branches of a medical education.

The savage, the rustic, the mechanical drudge, and the infant whose faculties have not had time to unfold themselves, or which (to make use of physiological language) have not as yet been *secreted*, may, for the most part, be regarded as machines, regulated principally by physical agents. But man, matured, civilized, and by due culture raised to his proper level in the scale of being, partakes more of a moral than of an animal character, and is, in consequence, to be worked upon by remedies that apply themselves to his imagination, his passions, or his judgment, still more than by those that are directed immediately to the parts and functions of his material organization.

Doctor Reid then proceeds to exemplify the strong connexion between the mind and the body, first by adducing some of the very wonderful effects upon the body produced simply by the power of volition: and then, by taking notice of the operation of the passions both upon the intellectual and physical health. From among the passions, he has selected the fear of death, pride, and remorse, as furnishing some of the most signal illustrations. On the subject of the power of volition, though our author blames, as both ineffectual and cruel, the conduct of those who attempt the cure of hypochondriasis by reproof or ridicule, yet he acknowledges and maintains the salutary influence of an energetic and well regulated will. To illustrate the power of the will over the vital and animal functions, he cites a case related by Doctor Cheyne, which is so astonishing that we shall insert it for the amusement and instruction of our readers. The case is one of a man, "who could to all appearance die, at any time he chose, and after having lain a considerable time exactly as a corpse, was able to restore himself to the various functions of animation and intellect." Doctor Cheyne, who together with Doctor Baynard and Mr. Skrine, went to visit him, thus relates the circumstances.

He could die or expire when he pleased; and yet by an effort, or somehow, he could come to life again. He insisted so much upon our seeing the trial made, that we were at last forced to comply. We all *three* felt his pulse first. It was distinct, though small and thready: and his heart had its usual beating. He composed himself on his back; and lay in a still posture for some time. While I held his right hand, Dr. Baynard laid his hand on his heart; and Mr. Skrine held a clear looking-glass to his mouth. I found his pulse sink gradually, till at last I could not feel

any by the most exact and nice touch. Dr. Baynard could not feel the least motion in his heart; nor Mr. Skrine perceive the least sort of breath on the bright mirror he held to his mouth. Then each of us, by turns, examined his arm, heart, and breath; but could not, by the nicest scrutiny, discover the least symptom of life in him. We reasoned a long time about this odd appearance as well as we could; and, finding he still continued in that condition, we began to conclude that he had indeed carried the experiment too far; and at last we were satisfied he was actually dead, and were just ready to leave him. This continued about half an hour. By nine o'clock in the morning in autumn, as we were going away, we observed some motion about the body; and upon examination found his pulse and the motion of his heart gradually returning; he began to breathe gently, and speak softly. We were all astonished to the last degree at this unexpected change; and after some further conversation with him and ourselves, went away fully satisfied as to all the particulars of this fact, but not able to form any rational scheme how to account for it.

This, however, was the last experiment the man made, for in a few hours afterwards he actually died.

Civil as well as medical history can, it should seem, furnish many examples of the preservative power of an energetic will. We can well recollect how often, in reading the narrative of men who have been remarkable for their spirit of adventure, we have been struck with the fact that they have almost uniformly escaped the diseases which have swept off their followers. Of those men who have astonished the world by the heroism of their exploits in the field of battle; who have founded empires, or new-modelled the institutions of states; who have extended the limits of civilization, or led the way through unexplored regions of the earth, we believe but few comparatively have ever lain long on the bed of languishment. While men of pusillanimous spirits have fallen beneath privation and disease like grass beneath the mower's scythe, these great men, their animal fibre invigorated and shielded, and their nerves strung by the untiring energy of their wills, have triumphed over hunger and thirst, and heat and cold, and inhaled untainted the hot breath of pestilence. Or if they have died of sickness, it has been when, by some accident or evil habit, the proper character of their minds was either permanently or for a time destroyed, or after exposure and excitement had both been long past. It is not pretended that in any of the instances alluded to, volition has been exerted with the especial design of acting upon the springs of life, as in the case reported by Doctor Cheyne, but that by the general healthy tone of the will and its occasional extraordinary excitement, the body has been kept as it were in a prepared state to resist the invasion of disease, or to throw it off, instead of tamely submitting, if at any time it had actually seized upon the system. The fact it is presumed will not be denied; and how else can it be explained? Occupation, whether of mind or body, or both, will hardly furnish an explanation, for simply having much to do, especially if it be attended with great responsibility and be difficult of execution, instead of conducing to the corporal good of a man of feeble will, would of itself destroy him. Nor can it be said in opposition, that the hope of reward, whether in wealth, honour, or renown, would account for the fact, for this feeling would not so much produce its effect directly, as by stimulating resolution, and operating through the medium of volition; and as for courage, intrepidity in danger, and the feeling of exultation upon the successful issue of an arduous struggle, these are all qualities of the will, or are found in those men only who are characterized by the energy of that faculty. But we do not pretend to be qualified to enter into a profound discussion of this subject, and we will pass on, to what is said of the fear of death.

After some striking remarks on the melancholy inconsistency exhibited by those, upon whose health the fear of

death has produced the most fatal effects, "those persons most dreading their departure from life, to whom it has proved least productive of enjoyment," Doctor Reid goes on to give some illustrations of the powerful operation of this morbid feeling. Introducing this part of the subject, he elegantly says; "an indulgence in this morbid excess of apprehension not only embitters a man's existence, but often tends to shorten its duration. He hastens the advance of death by the fear with which his frame is seized at the appearance of its approach. His trembling hand involuntarily shakes the glass in which his hours are numbered." As, however, we have not room to dwell as long as we could wish on any part of the book, we will quote some examples offered, and proceed.

The well attested instance of the younger Lord Lyttleton is mentioned, 'who expired at the exact stroke of the clock which, in a dream or vision, he had been forewarned would be signal of his departure;' and that of a man 'who was sentenced to be bled to death. Instead, however, of the punishment being actually inflicted, he was merely made to believe that it was, by causing water, when his eyes were blinded, to be poured down his arm. This mimicry, however, of an operation, as completely stopped the movements of the animated machine, as if an entire exhaustion had been effected of the vivifying fluid. The man lost his life, but not his blood.' Another person 'had been condemned to lose his head. The moment after it had been laid upon the block a reprieve arrived; but the victim was already sacrificed. The living principle had been extinguished by the fear of the axe, as effectually as it would have been by its fall.' In connexion with this subject, an instance is mentioned of 'restoration from an apparently hopeless disease,' which was ascribed 'to the tranquil cheerfulness of the patient, which powerfully aided the operations of nature, and gave an efficacy, altogether unexpected, to the applications of art.' 'This patient,' says Dr. Reid, 'was one of the society of Friends; a society whose peaceful tenets and habits prove as favourable to health as they are to piety and virtue; with whom Christianity consists principally in composure; and self-regulation constitutes the essence of religion.'

The Essays on Pride and Remorse abound with just remarks and prescriptions both moral and medical. Pride is not only a sin, but may become a disease, and health as well as virtue suffer from its hateful influence. Remorse, also, is not of itself 'a compensation for misconduct. Where it is an unproductive feeling merely, and not a regenerating principle, instead of mitigating it can only serve to aggravate our offences. Repentance, sentimentally indulged, often stands in the way of a practical reformation. The errors of our past life are not to be atoned by wasting the remainder of it in a sedentary grief, or in idle lamentations. Active duty alone is able to counteract the injury, or to obliterate the stain, of transgression.' In short, Doctor Reid, in leading us from the broad and frequented road of physical ill, brings us into the path of duty and enjoyment.

The remaining essays are on Solitude; on Excessive Study, or application of mind; on Vicissitude, as a cause and characteristic of intellectual malady; on Want of Sleep; on Intemperance; on the Excess of Abstinence; on Morbid Affections of the organs of sense; on Mental Derangement not indicative of constitutional vigour of mind; on Physical Malady, the occasion of mental disorder; on the Atmosphere of London; on Dyspeptic and Hepatic diseases; on Palsy, idiotic and spasmodic affections; on the hereditary nature of Madness; on Old age; on Lunatic Asylums; on the importance of counteracting the tendency of Mental Disease; on Bleeding; on Pharmacy; on Ablution; on Bodily Exercise; on Real Evils, a remedy for those of the

Imagination; and on Occupation. In the treatment of all these subjects, Dr. Reid has manifested much philanthropical feeling and elegance of mind, as well as an extensive range of observation, and a profound acquaintance with the theory of human life and duty.

Such books are eminently calculated to do good. The precepts and exhortations of the moralist are too apt to be unavailing. In early life, when sense is young and appetite keen, before truth has been enforced by stern experience, there is ever indulged an obscure hope that the connexion between moral and physical ill is not absolutely inseparable; that passion may be indulged and duty neglected with impunity. But when, in aid of the moralist, the physician comes forward, and by the strong evidence of facts, on the stable basis of experiment, urges, from motives of policy as well as duty, an observance of the same rules of conduct that had before been dictated by speculative reason and enjoined by religion, how much is the cause of virtue strengthened? Men then find that the laws of nature and providence grant no immunities to transgression, no pardon, but to reformation; and that with one accord they all cry out, by the immutability of God, that self-control is wisdom; that the infallible consequence of righteousness is happiness, and that,

—— Sure as day follows night,
Death treads in pleasure's footsteps round the world,
When pleasure treads the path which reason shuns.

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Art. 5. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Messrs. Editors,

AMONG the romantic incidents of real life, few surpass the adventures of lady Harriet Ackland, who accompanied her husband Major Ackland in General Burgoyne's unfortunate campaign, of 1777. An entire generation has nearly passed away since the declaration of American Independence. The events of our revolutionary war, familiar to those who were actors in its scenes, are becoming, like the tales of "the days beyond the flood," to the existing race. The memory of those times that "tried men's souls" is revived by the perusal of General Wilkinson's Memoirs, who corrects a misstatement in the pathetic tale of Lady Harriet's story, so admirably delineated by General Burgoyne in his "State of the expedition from Canada, as laid before the House of Commons in 1780." Should the Editors of the American Monthly Magazine consider the narrative comprehended within their plan, they will no doubt amuse and gratify their readers by its insertion. The account of General Burgoyne is first introduced, and General Wilkinson's relation concludes a scene unrivalled in interest by any section of ancient or modern romance.

General Burgoyne's Narrative of Lady Harriet Ackland's Adventures.

"Besides the continuation of difficulties and general fatigue, this day, (9th October, 1777) was remarkable for a circumstance of private distress too peculiar and affecting to be omitted. The circumstance to which I allude is Lady Harriet Ackland's passage through the enemy's army to attend her wounded husband, then their prisoner.

"The progress of this lady with the army could hardly be thought abruptly or superfluously introduced, were it only so for the purpose of authenticating a wonderful story.—It would exhibit, if well delineated, an interesting picture of the spirit, the enterprise, and the distress of romance, realized and regulated upon the chaste and sober principles of rational love and connubial duty.

"Lady Harriet Ackland had accompanied her husband to Canada in the beginning of the year 1776. In the course of that campaign she had traversed a vast space of country, in different extremities of season, and with difficulties that an European traveller will not easily conceive, to attend, in a poor hut at Chamblee, upon his sick bed.

"In the opening of the campaign in 1777 she was restrained from offering herself to a share of the fatigue and hazard expected before Ticonderoga, by the positive injunctions of her husband. The day after the conquest of the place, he was badly wounded, and she crossed the Lake Champlain to join him.

"As soon as he recovered, Lady Harriet proceeded to follow his fortunes through the campaign, and at Fort Edward, or at the next camp, she acquired a two wheel tumbril, which had been constructed by the artificers of the artillery, something similar to the carriage used for the mail upon the great roads in England. Major Ackland commanded the British grenadiers, which were attached to General Fraser's corps; and consequently were always the most advanced post of the army. Their situations were often so alert, that no person slept out of his clothes. In one of these situations a tent, in which the Major and Lady Harriet were asleep, suddenly took fire. An orderly sergeant of grenadiers, with great hazard of suffocation, dragged out the first person he caught hold of. It proved to be the major. It happened, that in the same instant she had, unknowing what she did, and perhaps not perfectly awaked, providentially made her escape, by creeping under the walls of the back part of the tent. The first object she saw, upon the recovery of her sense, was the major on the other side, and in the same instant again in the fire, in search of her. The sergeant again saved him, but not without the major being very severely burned in his face, and different parts of his body. Every thing they had with them in the tent was consumed.

"This accident happened a little time before the army crossed the Hudson's river, (13th Sept.) It neither altered the resolution nor the cheerfulness of Lady Harriet; and she continued her progress, a partaker of the fatigues of the advanced corps. The next call upon her fortitude was of a different nature, and more distressful as of longer suspense. On the march of the 19th Sept. the grenadiers being liable to action at every step, she had been directed by the major to follow the route of the artillery and baggage, which was not exposed. At the time the action begun, she found herself near a small uninhabited hut, where she alighted. When it was found the action was becoming general and bloody, the surgeon of the hospital took possession of the same place, as the most convenient for the first care of the wounded. Thus was this lady in hearing of one continued fire of cannon and musketry, for four hours together, with the presumption, from the post of her husband at the head of the grenadiers, that he was in the most exposed part of the action. She had three female companions, the Baroness of Reidesel, and the wives of two British officers, major Hanage and Lieutenant Reynell; but in the event their presence served but little for comfort. Major Hanage was soon brought to the surgeon very badly wounded; and a little time after came intelligence that Lieutenant Reynell was shot dead. Imagination will want no help to figure the state of the whole group.

"From the date of that action to the 7th of October, Lady Harriet, with her usual serenity, stood prepared for new trials! and it was her lot that their severity increased with their number. She was again exposed to the hearing of the whole action, and at last received the word of her individual misfortune, mixed with the intelligence of the general calamity: the troops were defeated, and major Ackland, desperately wounded, was a prisoner.

"The day of the 8th was passed by Lady Harriet and her companions in uncommon anxiety; not a tent, not a shed being standing, except what belonged to the Hospital, their refuge was among the wounded and the dying.

"When the army was upon the point of moving, I received a message from Lady Harriet, submitting to my decision a proposal (and expressing an earnest solicitude to execute it, if not interfering with my design) of passing to the camp of the enemy, and requesting General Gates's permission to attend her husband.

"Though I was ready to believe, (for I had experienced) that patience and fortitude, in a supreme degree, were to be found, as well as every other virtue, under the most tender forms, I was astonished at this proposal. After so long an agitation, exhausted not only for want of rest, but absolutely want of food, drenched in rain for twelve hours together, that a woman should be capable of such an undertaking as delivering herself to the enemy, probably in the night, and uncertain of what hands she might first fall into, appeared an effort above human nature. The assurance I was enabled to give was small indeed; I had not even a cup of wine to offer; but I was told she had found, from some kind and fortunate hand, a little rum and dirty water. All I could furnish to her was an open boat, and a few lines, written upon dirty and wet paper, to General Gates, recommending her to his protection.

"Mr. Brudenell, the chaplain to the artillery (the same gentlemen who officiated so signally at General Fraser's funeral) readily undertook to accompany her,

and with one female servant, and the major's valet-de-chambre, (who had a ball which he had received in the late action then in his shoulder) she rowed down the river to meet the enemy. But her distresses were not yet at an end. The night was advanced before the boat reached the enemy's out post, and the sentinel would not let it pass, nor even come on shore. In vain Mr. Brudenell offered the flag of truce, and represented the state of the extraordinary passenger. The guard, apprehensive of treachery, and punctilious to their orders, threatened to fire into the boat if it stirred before day-light. Her anxiety and sufferings were thus protracted through seven or eight dark cold hours; and her reflections upon that first reception could not give her very encouraging ideas of the treatment she was afterwards to expect. But it is due to justice at the close of this adventure to say, that she was received and accommodated by General Gates with all the humanity and respect that her rank, her merits, and her fortune deserved.

"Let such as are affected by these circumstances of alarm, hardship, and danger, recollect, that the subject of them was a woman; of the most tender and delicate frame; of the gentlest manners; habituated to all the soft elegancies, and refined enjoyments, that attend high birth and fortune; and far advanced in a state in which the tender cares, always due to the sex, become indispensably necessary. Her mind alone was formed for such trial."

GENERAL WILKINSON'S RELATION.

"The day, (9th Oct.) wasted without a movement to the front, excepting parties of observation, and the night found us on our old ground. About ten o'clock I was advised from the advanced guard on the river, that a batteau under a flag of truce had arrived from the enemy, with a lady on board, who bore a letter to General Gates, from General Burgoyne, of which I shall here record a fac-simile,* in honour of the sensibility which dictated it, and as a testimony of that supreme degree of fortitude, resignation, constancy, and affection, which is most frequently discovered under the most tender forms; and I will add, from my own observation, and I will do it with lively satisfaction, that in the exercise of these duties and these virtues which ornament and sweeten the married life; in every trial of adversity, the fair and feeble sex show themselves superior to the lordly animals of the creation, and furnish examples of tranquil firmness and resolution to their protectors.

"Major Henry Dearborn (since Major General) who commanded the guard, was ordered to detain the flag until the morning; the night being exceedingly dark, and the quality of the lady unknown. As this incident has been grossly misrepresented to the injury of the American character, which in arms is that of courage, clemency, and humanity; to correct the delusions which have flowed from Gen. Burgoyne's pen, who, although the vehicle could not have been the author of the calumny—I am authorized by General Dearborn to make the following statement, in which I place entire confidence. His guard occupied a cabin, in which there was a back apartment appropriated to his own accommodation: the party on board the boat attracted the attention of the sentinel, and he had not hailed ten minutes, before she struck the shore; the lady was immediately conveyed into the apartment of the Major, which had been cleared for her reception; her attendants followed with her baggage and necessaries, and fire was made, and her mind was relieved from the horrors which oppressed it, by the assurance of her husband's safety; she took tea, and was accommodated as comfortably as circumstances would permit, and the next morning when I visited the guard before sunrise, her boat had put off, and was floating down the stream to our camp.

* *Gen Burgoyne's Letter to Gen. Gates.*

SIR—

Lady Harriet Ackland, a lady of the first distinction by family, rank, and personal virtues, is under such concern on account of Major Ackland, her husband, wounded, a prisoner in your hands, that I cannot refuse her request to commit her to your protection.

Whatever general impropriety there may be in persons acting in your situation and mine to solicit favours, I cannot see the uncommon preeminence in every female grace and exaltation of character of this lady, and her very hard fortune, without testifying that your attentions to her will lay me under obligations.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Oct. 9, 1777. J. BURGOYNE.

M. G. Gates.

The original of this highly interesting letter, together with several other important MSS. documents relating to the campaign of 1777, has been deposited, by Gen. Wilkinson, in the archives of the New-York Historical Society as well as an elegantly bound presentation copy of his Memoirs.

where General Gates, whose gallantry will not be denied, stood ready to receive her with all the respect and tenderness to which her rank and condition gave her a claim: indeed, the feminine figure, the benign aspect, and polished manners of this charming woman, were alone sufficient to attract the sympathy of the most obdurate; but if another motive could have been wanting to inspire respect, it was furnished by the peculiar circumstances of Lady Harriet, then in that most delicate situation, which cannot fail to interest the solicitudes of every being possessing the form of a man: it was therefore the foulest injustice to brand an American officer with the failure of courtesy, where it was so highly merited. Major Ackland had set out for Albany, where he was joined by his lady." I am, &c. HISTORICUS.

July 4, 1817.

We are much obliged to our correspondent for bringing together the particulars attending an adventure, which, we doubt not, has engaged the sympathies of our readers. We will complete the history of these lovers. The circumstances attending the wound and capture of Major Ackland, will be found in our Review of General Wilkinson's Memoirs, page 41 of this volume. We are enabled to add from the same authority, (Gen. W's Memoirs,) the tragic sequel of this interesting story.

In consequence of the situation of Lady Harriet, General Wilkinson used his endeavours, with success, to procure the conditional exchange of Major Ackland, with permission to remove to New-York. There, Major Ackland effected his exchange against Major Otho Williams, at that time a prisoner on Long-Island. Pending the negotiation for this purpose, Major Ackland made this wounded officer an inmate of his house, where Lady Harriet's attentions alleviated his sufferings. We approach with reluctance the catastrophe of our tale. General Wilkinson has feelingly related it.

"But unfortunate was the destiny of this gallant, generous, high-minded gentleman; and it cannot be listened to by an American without deep regret, when it is known he gave his life in defence of their honour. I have the following detail from an English gentleman in whom I place confidence:—Ackland, after his return to England, procured a regiment, and at a dinner of military men, where the courage of the Americans was made a question, took the negative side with his usual decision; he was opposed, warmth ensued, and he gave the lie direct to a Lieutenant Lloyd, fought him, and was shot through the head. Lady Harriet lost her senses, and continued deranged two years; after which, I have been informed, she married Mr. Brudenell, who accompanied her from General Burgoyne's camp, when she sought her wounded husband on the Hudson's river." E.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION.

Messrs. Editors,

The American Museum has been removed from Chatham street to the New-York Institution, in Chamber street; and was opened for exhibition the first time on the afternoon and evening of the 2d July, 1817. The brilliant display made on this occasion, gave an opportunity for many to admire the taste of Mr. Scudder (the proprietor) in the disposition of his natural curiosities, and the elegant manner in which he has prepared and preserved them, and varied their natural attitudes to give the strongest impressions, and produce the most lasting effect upon the beholder. His skill is unequalled in preparing subjects of natural history so that they shall retain their original characteristic expression, and appear in their native beauty or deformity. It was the opinion of several gentlemen present the first exhibition, that neither London nor Paris, which they had visited, possessed specimens in such high state of preservation; and that as he already excelled in the preparation, he would soon exceed in the number of his subjects, and the extent of his Museum, any similar establishment. It was thought by some, that nothing was wanting but a little more time and due encouragement, to make the American Museum the first establishment of the kind in this or any other country. Not an individual appeared dissatisfied with this appropriation of the building in which the Museum is now established. On the contrary, all expressed their satisfaction that Mr. Scudder had received public patronage, and thought that he had shown himself worthy of it. Former attempts had been made in New-York to establish a Museum of natural and artificial curiosities, but they failed for want of public patronage. Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, Mr. John Scudder began, about the year 1790, while he was yet in the employ of Mr. Savage, at monthly wages, to procure specimens for a new collection. The

Armadillo was the first animal that he procured, and from this feeble beginning his industryand perseverance have brought to public view the splendid collection which now graces our city. He has laboured for several years under the disadvantage of having a house badly adapted to the purpose of a Museum, but as this is now removed, he will for the future have full scope for the exercise of his ingenuity, and with the encouragement thus afforded him, much may be expected to result from his labours.

On the 2d July, Mr Scudder complimented his patrons with the first view of the American Museum as newly arranged in the New-York Institution. The members of the Corporation, and those scientific gentlemen who had taken a particular interest in his success, together with their families, were invited to a gratuitous view, previously to opening the Museum to the public. We shall take some future occasion to describe the excellent disposition of the natural curiosities of this Museum, particularly the different groups and combinations of the preserved specimens of animals.

The Museum now forms a part of the New-York Institution, which, though well understood among ourselves, may require some explanation to distant readers and visiters to our city. The building which is appropriated for the purposes of the Institution, was formerly the New-York Alms-house,a brick building,260 feet long, and three stories high. It is a plain edifice, without ornament, having been built for use, not for show. When it was vacated in 1816 and the paupers removed to the new establishment at Bellevue, in the suburbs of the city, the Corporation appropriated it to different Societies, which had applied for apartments within it. Under the direction of the Committee of Arts and Sciences, the building was leased for ten years, for a nominal rent, to different persons and Societies, who are now located in the building, and whose leases commenced on the 1st May,1816. The edifice, by its present designation, means the *New-York Institution of Learned and Scientific Establishments*, of which the following are located there.

1. The American Academy of the Fine Arts, of which Col. Trumbull is President. The other officers are stated in a former number of this Magazine, in which was commenced (p.133) an account of the subjects exhibited. These comprise painting and statuary only.

2. The Literary and Philosophical Society, of which his Excellency the Governor is President This association has the lease of a spacious room for their sittings, which are monthly. A number of excellent papers on various subjects have been read before this Society, of which one volume of transactions has been published, and there are other communications on file sufficient for a second volume, whenever the funds of the Society will admit their publication.

3. The Historical Society. His Excellency De Witt Clinton is also President of this institution. They have a suit of rooms. One is appropriated for the sittings of the Society, and in this, the monthly meetings of several Bible Societies are permitted to be held. Another room contains the collection of books, papers, manuscripts, &c. collected by the Society, relating to the civil, ecclesiastical, or natural history of our country. Two other large rooms are set apart for the cabinet of Mineralogy, Zoology, and Botany, and considerable progress is made in these departments. These rooms were once assigned to the New-York City Library, but the lease was relinquished, and they were subsequently given to the Historical Society and to Mr. Griscom.

4. The Lyceum of Natural History. Dr. Mitchill is President of this institution, of which we gave some account in a former number. The members consist principally of young, active and zealous cultivators of the Natural Sciences. Their sittings are frequent, and the communications made to the Society are numerous and important. The room occupied by the Lyceum was formerly assigned to General Swift, and occupied by him, during the war, when his services were wanted, and his talents were employed, in planning works of defence for this city. Being no longer wanted for that purpose, it has been granted to the Lyceum.

5. Mr. John Griscom, Lecturer on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, has a room assigned to him on the same terms with the other Societies, provided he uses it for the purpose of delivering his lectures therein and nothing else.

6. The American Museum, of which we have spoken. These six establishments and associations constitute the *New-York Institution.*

The whole of this extensive building, except a small part occupied by the Commissioners of the Alms-house, has thus been disposed of by the Corporation for

the benefit of Science, and the reputation of the city. I am assured that the citizens generally will not regret this disposition of a small portion of the public property, though it has been said that a better application might have been made. Some have suggested to demolish the building and sell out the fee for town lots; but this would only afford a chance for speculation, and render it necessary to open Warren street, through the public ground between the New-York Institution and the City Hall; and the great thoroughfare, thus made near the Hall, would render it impossible to attend to the business of the courts from the constant rumbling of carts and carriages. It has also been suggested that if the Alms-house had been converted into offices it would have produced several thousand dollars income. Be this as it may, I cannot but justify and applaud the Corporation for the generous disposition they have made of the building; and I take the liberty of giving it as my opinion that neither Warren nor any other street should ever pass so near the Hall as it must, if opened through the public ground, so long as the Courts of Justice hold their sessions therein. K.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

Notwithstanding the salutary ordinances of the corporation of this city, the unpardonable negligence of its executive officers suffers the streets to be infested with every manner of unclean beasts. Nor is the danger of suffocation from stench, or of fever from infection, all that we have to apprehend from the toleration of the vilest nuisance that ever was permitted to nauseate a civilized community. Disgusting as swine are, they are not so much to be dreaded as dogs. As canine madness is usually prevalent at this season, and as we are so imminently exposed to suffer from its effects, I have thought that an account of the means that have been suggested of preventing and curing the hydrophobia, would not be ill-timed.

A writer in the National Intelligencer, under the signature of S. in May last, takes notice of the methods of treatment recommended for recent wounds, by Dr. Mosely, of London, and Dr. Bouriat, of Montpelier, in France. He remarks, that there is an extraordinary coincidence in the ideas of these gentlemen, who published their essays about the same time, without any previous concert. The following is an extract from S's communication:

"These physicians agree as to the speedy mode to be adopted in the treatment of a wound inflicted by a rabid animal; it is its immediate destruction by caustic, or by fire, in order to annihilate the poison. The wound requires repeated applications of escharotics, (such as corrosive sublimate, or red precipitate) to keep it discharging, and a judicious surgical management according to its nature and situation. Until an experienced person can be had to employ the powerful agency of pure potash (caustic) it is proper to burn linen, cotton, or tow, and even gunpowder, on the wound. No internal remedies are to be relied on without local applications; and Mosely says, destroying the part, and continuing the suppuration some weeks are sufficient to prevent all mischief.

"These authors unite in the most unqualified rejection of all remedies from empyrics, quacks, or even well meaning persons, who, being unacquainted with medical science, are not aware of their responsibility, when they would waste precious time, and jeopardize many lives by their nostrums, in preference to the *certain* and judicious means which are actually put into our hands.

"As the work of Dr. Bouriat is not yet translated into the English language, we recommend that of Dr. Mosely, which as a *vade mecum* should have a place in every practitioner's book-case. He says, himself, 'until the late great prevalence of canine madness in London, there were only a few physicians who ever saw it; and that after it, there was scarcely one who had not had an opportunity of seeing it often.' What warning for us to be prepared against so distressing an evil! In no other treatise of the kind can be found more authenticated success in the mode of treatment, more experience, more of that useful instruction, which after many ages, has been scattered among numerous books, than is now condensed in this excellent performance of Dr. Mosely."

"Before closing this article, we beg leave to repeat the simple but effectual treatment recommended by these experienced physicians:

Destroy, as soon as possible, the bitten part by caustic or fire; keep the wound suppurating or discharging for a few weeks, and the patient is safe."

William Coleman, Esq. editor of the Evening Post, in remarking on the above, recommends a decoction of the *scutellaria*, or skullcap "as a safe and certain preventive, if taken at any time after the bite and before hydrophobia comes on." Dr. Thacher, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, in a letter published in the first volume of the

American Medical and Philosophical Register, speaks respectfully of the virtues of this plant. Dr. Thacher, also, mentions the benefits that have been experienced from the use of the *lobelia inflata*. He concludes his letter with saying,—

"That the fatal consequences of the ravaging evil in question, may, as far as possible, be obviated, it is incumbent on professional men, to direct their attention to the most eligible means of prevention on such alarming occasions. The first in point of importance or security, unquestionably is, the operation of cutting out or burning the parts in which the bite has been effected; but whether this be dispensed with or not, a careful and assiduous ablution cannot be too strongly inculcated. If the wounded part be scarified within a few hours or even days, after the accident, and water be poured on forcibly, and the washing persevered in for a length of time, there is almost an infallible certainty that in general the destructive poison may be completely eradicated before it can be absorbed into the system. The above process, however, should, for greater security, be followed by the application of the nitrate of silver, or some other caustic in solution, or if not speedily attainable, a valuable substitute may probably be found in the properties of strong unslacked lime."

Dr Hosack, in his observations on this letter, expresses some confidence in the efficacy of preparations of copper as a remedy, and agrees with Dr. T. that washing for a length of time is the best preventive. He denies the security of excision, though immediate.

In the fourth volume of the Medical and Philosophical Register, is a letter from the late Dr. Rush to Dr. Hosack, in which he mentions several cases, supported by good authority, of cures effected by copious bleeding, followed up by calomel and opium in large quantities. Dr. R. expresses a favourable opinion of this treatment, considering the hydrophobia a febrile disease.

In a late British magazine I met with the following letter from the celebrated Baretti, the friend of Burke, Johnson, &c. to Dr. Brocklesby, another of their intimates, and a distinguished physician. The letter is dated at Venice, May 20, 1764. After adverting to the festivities of the season, (the marriage of the Republic to the Adriatic sea,) he proceeds: "But if you were here you would be much more pleased with a discovery made at Udine, the capital of Friuli, a small province belonging to this republic. The discovery is this: a poor man lying under the tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured with some draughts of vinegar given him by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician of Padua, called Count Leonissa, got intelligence of this event at Udine, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the Paduan hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset; and the man was speedily and perfectly cured. I have diffused through Italy this discovery, by means of a periodical paper that I am writing; and I hope you will make it known in England, by means of your public papers. And as I am sure that this astonishing remedy will have as happy an effect there as it had here, so I should be glad to be apprized of it, that I may relate it in my said paper."

I have thrown together these facts and opinions in one view, in the hope of aiding the efforts of the faculty to discover some efficient specific for this frequently fatal, and fatally frequent disease.

HUMANITAS.

New-York, July 9, 1817.

Messrs. Editors,

I offer for registry in your valuable journal a Talk, made to Dr. Le Baron by a Chippewa chief, to induce the President of the United States to pardon Pe-to-big, one of their tribe, who had committed a murder, of one of our citizens, in 1810. My friend, to whom it was addressed, understands so much of the language, as to vouch for the correctness of the interpretation. The reader of this performance, will class it among the best of the native speeches.

You will herewith receive a map or geographical sketch of the South shore of Lake Superior from the river Onatanagan to the Ford du Lac, done by an Indian lad, who has no other education than he received in a trader's hut. He was of a mixed blood, two-thirds Chippewa and one-third French. It is another proof, in addition to the many I possess already, of the proficiency of the Tartars, and other American indigenes, in geography.

I beg you to accept my respectful salutation. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

A Talk held at the Council House in Detroit, in 1811, *addressed to Doctor Francis Le Baron, to be delivered by him in person,*

to the President of the United States, with a white Belt of Wampum.

MY FATHER,

Listen to what your children have to say, and lend an ear to what is said.

FATHER,

We were pleased to find on our arrival here, by the smiles and conduct of your representative, (the governor of the territory) that anger reigned not in your breast, and your heart, emblematic of the white walls that now surround us.

FATHER,

Listen to the words of your children—they are the voice of three great nations—Chippawas, Ottawas, and Pattawatties; you that reign over the seventeen great fires, and have them at command, open your ears, and heart, and give attention to what your children have to say.

FATHER,

Remember, when you first came among us, remember our chiefs, and the solemn contract we then made for our mutual happiness, and the promise you then made, to treat us as your children: in trouble once, you received us under your protection—we then buried the hatchet, with this solemn appeal to the Great Spirit, never to raise it unless in one common cause. These things are registered in the hearts of our young men.

FATHER,

One of our brothers (Pe-to-big) in a moment of folly and madness, when the heart was blackened by intoxication, did so far forget himself, as to be guilty of the first crime; he killed his fellow man, without cause! He has been given up to justice, and has long been confined in one of your dungeons, loaded with irons.

FATHER,

Our French and British Fathers, punished their red children, but not with death! No, never.

FATHER,

When intoxicated, we are all mad or foolish; your red children are weak and oftentimes imprudent, and are more guilty of this indulgence than our white brethren.—You, who are endowed with greater strength of mind and good sense than we are, must view with a charitable eye, and hear with a liberal ear, this *first* offence of our brother.

FATHER,

When you first adopted us as your children, you marked out for us a path to walk in, which was strewed with flowers, and lighted by an unclouded sky; we have endeavoured to walk therein, and, but *one* of us in an hour of madness and folly has strayed from it! Forgive him, father, and evince to us your charity and your friendship; the Great Spirit, in whose presence we now speak, and who sees our actions, and knows our thoughts, has deigned to give us this day an *unclouded sky* in token of His forgiveness.

FATHER,

The tedious and solitary confinement of our brother has washed away his crime. Think so, father, and unbolt the bars of your prison-door, and let our brother return to the bosom of his family and friends; if so, father, we will be responsible for his future good conduct.

FATHER,

The chief that speaks to you is *old*, and the nations he represents, respect him.

FATHER,

Listen to your red children, and pay attention to what has been said; accept this belt of white wampum, in token of the purity of our feelings towards you.

FATHER,

We will offer up, in common, a sacrifice to the Great Spirit for Him to watch over, and take care of you. Farewell.

(A true Copy.)

FRANCIS LE BARON.

COUNCIL-HOUSE,

Detroit, July 20th, 1811.

NAGGS, Interpreter, Sworn.

The editors acknowledge their obligation to Doctor Samuel Akerly, of this city, in enabling them to lay before their readers, the following full and interesting account of the insect, commonly called the Hessian Fly.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WHEAT INSECT

Of America, or the tipula vagans tritici, commonly called the Hessian Fly.

The United States is an immense agricultural country, and the injury committed upon vegetation of all kinds by insects is so great, and so frequently repeated, that it has excited attentive inquiry into this department of the natural sciences. This class of living creatures has been divided into several orders, one of which is called DIPTERA, including all those insects which have only two wings. The wheat insect, that commenced anew its depredations upon our crops of grain the present season, has but two wings, and consequently belongs to the order of diptera. It was long since known, by its destructive effects, at various times, in different parts of the country, but its nature, the changes it undergoes, and the means of destroying it,

have not been generally understood. Having examined into the subject, and made a drawing of the insect, the following is the result of the inquiry.

The wheat insect is a species of *tipula*, and in order to distinguish it from other species of that genus of insects, Dr. Mitchill has called it the "wheat tipula," or *tipula vaginalis tritici*. The creatures of this tribe or genus of insects are numerous, amounting to more than one hundred and thirty, hitherto described, most of them attaching themselves to particular plants, as in "Spain to a chrysanthemum, in Denmark to a persicaria in other parts of Europe to box, juniper, barberry, rye, while others annoy orchards, kitchen gardens, and meadows, frequently committing the most destructive ravages."*

The tipula vaginalis tritici is a very small black insect, not so large as the mosheto of this place, with two fine transparent wings, from the roots of which three ribs diverge, as through the leaf of a plant. The body, when examined by a microscope, is found to be divided into four segments, with a few hairs observable on each. The legs of a yellowish cast, and transparent; head inflected, with a short proboscis. The cut here given will present a more correct idea of this little creature than any description.

* Dr. Mitchill's letter, as published in the New-York Gazette, 3d July, 1817.

It is here represented in its natural size, and magnified; also in its state of chrysalis, in which it is dormant. It is shown nestling in the wheat stubble, near the roots, where it looks something like flaxseed. The chrysalis is also taken from the stalk of the wheat, and represented of its natural size. The egg and larva are omitted in the plate, as the one is a small white nit, and the other a small white maggot, not easily delineated.

All insects undergo certain changes and transformations, which embarrass ordinary observers; and the creatures seen in different states are taken for different insects. But these changes are positive and uniform, and must be known to understand the subject and come at the truth. They are four. 1. the *ovum*, or egg; 2. the *larva*, or caterpillar; 3. the *chrysalis pupa*, or dormant state, and 4. the *imago*, or perfect insect.

Omne animal ex ovo, (every animal is produced from an egg,) is a favourite dogma with some. It is true with respect to almost all insects. From the egg issues, in due time, called into existence by the warmth of a congenial sun, the larva or caterpillar. In this state it partakes of its favourite food, adapted to its nature, and provided by the hand of the Omnipotent. It feeds till having obtained its growth, and performed all its functions, it is prepared to sleep away a portion of its existence previous to its revival in its ultimate state. It is in the caterpillar state that most insects injure vegetation; and herein they perform no other functions than eating and digestion, by which they acquire their growth. This being accomplished, they become torpid and enter into the *chrysalis* or dormant state, in which they continue a longer or shorter interval, according to the season. In high latitudes most of them hybernate and resuscitate on the approach of summer, not again into a caterpillar, but into the *imago* or perfect insect. From this form of its existence it must be characterized and described as the parent animal. The others are subordinate states of being, preparatory to its perfect and most complete developement. In this it performs the functions necessary for a continuation and propagation of its species. The wheat tipula, like the silk worm, lays its eggs and dies, and a new generation succeeds.

The egg of the insect is generally deposited "between the lowest part of the leaf of the wheat and the part which forms the main stalk or straw, to the latter of which it closely adheres, and is generally within the outside leaf, so as to lie as near to the root as possible, (as represented in the cut.) It resembles, at first, a very small white nit, and as it grows larger becomes a sluggish and almost inanimate maggot of a white colour. In this state, the proper and most natural food of the insect is the sap or juice of that kind of green wheat which has the most delicate straw."* The change from the egg to the larva, or maggot, is so difficultly discernible, in so small an object, that Judge Havens, whose observations are just quoted, has mistaken the fact, and concluded that the insect is viviparous. But although some insects do not undergo the changes that have been stated, yet none of them that are viviparous produce a larva as the first state of existence. Spiders lay eggs which produce spiders, and these creatures, by late naturalists, have been removed from the class of insects and placed by themselves on that account. The *aphides*, or little green insects that infest cabbages and other plants, and called cabbage-lice, deviate from the ordinary course of other insects, and are viviparous. The wheat tipula, however, progresses through the four ordinary changes common to most insects. The chrysalis is brownish or black, and might be mistaken for the egg of some other insect.

The tipula vaginalis, looks something like a moscheto, but smaller, and is without the feathery palpi, or feelers, of that troublesome insect. The tipula plumosa, resembles our moscheto very much. The American wheat tipula is said to have been imported, during the American revolution, by the German troops employed by England to repress the spirit of freedom in her colonies, and hence this little creature has been called the Hessian Fly. Judge Havens, in his observations on this subject, does not decide the question, but leaves it probable that it might have been so, because the chrysalis of the insect is sometimes deposited in the upper part of the stalk of grain, and hence could have been imported with straw from Europe. But no such insect is known to infest grain in Great Britain, and one only on the continent of Europe, which feeds upon wheat in the ear.† If these facts are wrong, the

* Havens on Hessian fly. Agricultural Society Transactions of New-York, vol. i. p. 96.

† Dr. Mitchill, in naming the insect tipula tritici, was aware that one of the same name inhabited Europe, and fed upon wheat, but it was

figure in the plate, which has never before been given to the public, will serve to correct the errors by comparison with the description of figures of other tipulæ published in books of entomology.

German troops were quartered in several places on Long-Island, during the American revolution, and a year or two after peace, when agriculture commenced its operations uninterrupted by war, the wheat tipula first excited notice in that part of our state, by the injury done to the wheat. It was easy to attribute this plague to our enemies, and accordingly it was saddled upon the poor Hessians, who are innocent of the charge, and hence it is improper to call the wheat insect, the Hessian *Fly*. It is besides quite different from a fly, whose figure and habits are very unlike those of a tipula, and the former belongs to a genus of insects called *musca*, which most generally feed upon animal substances.

The tipula vaginalis tritici of America, most generally delights to feed upon the tender plants of green wheat, but it has been known to attack rye, and even barley, (Havens. Agricult. Trans. vol. i. p. 91.) though the two latter rarely and without injury, except that in one case on Long-Island, in 1783, a field of summer barley was entirely destroyed, as was supposed, by this insect. It first appeared to attract notice by its ravages on the east end of Long-Island, about thirty-one years ago, (viz.) in 1786. The crops of wheat were almost entirely cut off in that part of the country in 1787 and 1788. The inhabitants, discouraged by such destruction, cultivated rye almost exclusively for several years, and the insect disappeared. Some sowed the bearded wheat, which the tipula did not injure, but this kind of grain does not wholly escape, unless it is sown late in the autumn, so that the tipula has not the green plant upon which to lay its eggs. The crops of wheat sown early in the fall receive the most damage by it.

In this part of the country, the tipula passes through two generations in a season, and consequently annoys the young grain both in the spring and autumn. After hybernation, or lying in a state of chrysalis all winter, in the culm, or stalk of the grain sown in the autumn, it resuscitates between the middle of April and first of May. The imago, or perfect insect, has no other duty to perform than to deposit its eggs in a situation where sufficient food will be found to nourish its young. Accordingly, the place selected is between the first leaf and the stalk near the root. The season, if warm, soon hatches the eggs into small white maggots, which feed upon the sap and tender fibres of the plant, by which it is deprived of its circulating juices, withers and dies; or if not, it is stunted in its growth, appears sickly, and does not bring its seed to perfection. During the months of May and June it exists in the egg and *larva*, or maggot state, in which latter the damage is effected. It becomes torpid, or is converted into the chrysalis before harvest, and is found in that state in the stubble after harvest, and during the months of July and August, and sometimes longer, and may be found as long as the stubble is suffered to stand, till in September, when it again issues into its perfect state of existence, and the same progress is repeated, though the period of its several changes differs; the dormant state particularly, which, in summer, is only about two months, but in the winter five or six. Thus two generations succeed each other in a year. The one commences in April and terminates its existence in August: The other springs into life in September and October, and finishes its period by the ensuing spring. Thus nature seems to have adapted its coming to the spring and autumn, when the tender sprouting grain affords the best nourishment

It has been supposed that the damage done to grain was effected by the chrysalis of the tipula, by its mechanical effect of pressure, as from one to six have been found on one plant: but this cannot be the case, since we have shown that the insect is not converted into a chrysalis till near the

so different a creature, that it could not be mistaken for the American wheat tipula, as the one in Europe feeds upon wheat in the ear, and ours upon the juices of the young plant, and deposits its eggs and chrysalis on the stalk, where it is covered like a sheath by the first or outer leaf. Hence, not to confound the two insects together, he has called the American wheat tipula, the *tipula vaginalis tritici*. That they are not the same, will be easily seen by comparing the description and figure of the American tipula, with the *tipula tritici* of Europe, which is as follows: "Dull rufous: wings byaline with a fringed margin: eyes black. Inhabits Europe; very minute. (Lin. Trans. vol. iv. p. 290.) Antennæ moniliform, longer than the thorax: legs very long. Larva citron with foliated papillæ at the margin, a sharp head and truncate tail; skips, and is found in great numbers in the ears of wheat, to which it is very injurious; is destroyed by the ichneumon tipula: pupa narrow, reddish and pointed at each end." Turton's Linnæus.

ripening of the grain, and the injury is manifested while the wheat is young and before it begins to head. It can only be a number of the larvæ or young maggots sucking the juices of the plant, which prevents its increase and vigour.

It is a mistake that the wheat tipula is to be found on salad. The insect is too small to be positively distinguished by the naked eye; though another species may infest salad, it is certainly not this insect, for although it sometimes leaves its favourite food, this happens but rarely, and then it attacks its congeners, and does not shift to the salad.

This insect travels about thirty miles in a season, going apparently in swarms, and alighting in a body upon a piece of grain, which will most frequently be injured in patches, as if attacked by different swarms. The periods of its existence in the different states of maggot, chrysalis, &c. must vary according to circumstances in different parts of the country, therefore the months in which the changes take place in the southern parts of New-York, will not be the same as where the seed time and harvest are different. The insect will be found, however, in the egg and maggot, on the young grain in the spring and autumn, and in the state of chrysalis just before harvest, and on the stubble.

Several remedies may be proposed for the destruction of these insects. Very hot weather, attended by a dry state of the atmosphere, will either bring forward the insect prematurely from its chrysaline state, or dry up the moisture, by which it is destroyed. This has been observed with some of them, kept in a dry vessel in June. Some came out feeble and others withered. A cold season, with much moisture, will also destroy them, though these remedies are not at our will and disposal; but some one of the following may be practicable in any part of the country.

1. Sowing late. If the grain is scattered early in autumn, the insect has full time and opportunity to deposit its eggs on the tender plant, and have them undergo the changes into maggot and chrysalis before winter; but by delaying, as long as the season for sowing winter grain will admit, the time for these changes is shortened, and the eggs or maggots are destroyed by the frost.

2. Cultivating the bearded wheat. This has been considered as proof against the attack of the insect, but reliance on it alone has been found fallacious. It does not escape with impunity, though it is not so easily injured as some other varieties of wheat, and this arises from the strength of its stalk and abundance of juices, which are not as delicate as some other kinds, and hence these small creatures cannot devour sufficient of its substance before it begins to harden into straw. This and any other variety of wheat, whose stalk is stout and has a stiff straw, will answer the same purpose. But if from any cause the insect has become very numerous, the same precautions of late sowing in the fall must be resorted to.

3. Manuring high. In so doing the farmer produces a strong and rapid growth, which progresses faster than the maggot of the insect can devour, and as the stalk grows hard the feeding of the larva ceases to have effect.

4. Making use of a roller. By using a heavy wooden or stone roller on the young grain, in the autumn, after the chrysalis is formed, or in the spring before it is hatched, or on the stubble after harvest, the chrysalis will be crushed, and future progeny destroyed. In this state it is very tender and delicate, and the smallest pressure will burst it and the insect must die.

5. Ploughing up the stubble. If this is done immediately after harvest, the chrysalis will be buried in the earth, and not being in a place congenial to its nature, it will die. Unless the stubble is completely buried, the experiment will not succeed,—the deeper the ploughing the better.

6. Burning the stubble. If the stubble is entirely burnt the chrysalis must be destroyed, but as it lays near the root, the fire must be well applied, or the insect escapes.

I am, &c.

SAMUEL AKERLY.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

There was nothing more extraordinary in the eccentric life of Thomas, Lord Lyttleton, or as he is commonly called, Lord Lyttleton the younger, than the mysterious manner of his death. The event made a great noise, and excited much speculation at the time. Indeed the *bruit* has hardly subsided, and inquiry is scarcely at rest. If you think there are any of your readers who are not familiar with the facts, you will perhaps feel willing to admit a succinct account of his Lordship's character, and of the singular concomitants of his decease, into your useful Miscellany.

This licentious nobleman was the son of the celebrated George, Lord Lyttleton, who

was equally celebrated as a scholar and a Christian He was the heir of his father's talents, but not of his virtues. He succeeded to the title and estates in 1773. The circumstances of his death, which occurred in 1779, were certainly very extraordinary, and excited the more attention on account of his Lordship's known profligacy and scepticism. In the Gentleman's Magazine, for Nov last, I met with the following article in relation to this event.—

'*Pit-place, Epsom, Jan.* 6.

'MR. URBAN,

'Your correspondent, T. S. mentions "the marvellous account of Lord Lyttleton's death," and wishes to see it "authenticated" Having bought Pit-place, where he died, I can give the following copy of a document in writing, left in the house as a heir-loom, which may be depended on. Having received much pleasure and instruction from your work for near forty years, I deem it my duty to assist, in however trifling a degree.'

"Lord Lyttleton's dream and death" (see Admiral Wolseley's account.)—"I was at Pit place, Epsom, when Lord Lyttleton died: Lord Fortescue, Lady Flood, and the two Miss Amphletts, were also present. Lord Lyttleton had not been long returned from Ireland and frequently had been seized with suffocating fits. He was attacked several times by them in the course of the preceding month. While in his house in Hill-street, Berkley-square, he dreamt, three days before his death, "he saw a bird fluttering, and afterwards a woman appeared in white apparel, and said, 'Prepare to die, you will not exist three days.' He was alarmed, and called his servant, who found him much agitated and in a profuse perspiration. This had a visible effect the next day on his spirits. On the third day, while at breakfast with the above-mentioned persons, he said, 'I have jockied the ghost, as this is the third day.' The whole party set off to Pit-place. They had not long arrived when he was seized with a usual fit. Soon recovered. Dined at five. To bed at eleven. His servant, about to give him rhubarb and mint water, stirred it with a tooth-pick; which Lord Lyttleton perceiving, called him a 'slovenly dog,' and bid him bring a spoon. On the servant's return, he was in a fit. The pillow being high, his chin bore hard on his neck. Instead of relieving him, he ran for help; and on his return found him dead."

'In Boswell's "Life of Dr. Johnson," (vol. iv. p. 313,) he said, "It is the most extraordinary occurrence in my days. I heard it from Lord Westcote, his uncle—I am so glad to have evidence of the spiritual world, that I am willing to believe it." Dr. Adams replied, "You have evidence enough; good evidence, which needs no support."'

In the same Miscellany, for Dec. 1799, a very interesting and candid account is given of this strange occurence, from which I make the following extract.

'On Thursday morning, the 26th of Nov. last, his lordship mentioned at breakfast, to Mrs. Flood (a widow lady who lived with him as companion to the Miss Amphletts, his nieces,) that he had passed a very restless night; that he thought he heard a fluttering noise in the room; and that immediately after he fancied he saw a beautiful lady, dressed in white, with a bird on her hand, who desired he would settle his affairs, for that he had but a short time to live. On his inquiring how long, the vision answered, "*Not three days.*" His lordship mentioned this dream frequently, but with an affected air of careless indifference, which only showed that it had made a stronger impression on his mind, than he chose to acknowledge. On Saturday evening he pulled out his watch, observed that it was half past ten, and that he had still an hour and an half longer to live, and jocosely chucking under the chin one of the young ladies (his nieces) danced about the room, and asked her if she did not think he would get over it, and live beyond the time predicted for his death. Soon afterwards, however, he went to bed, complained of an uneasiness in his stomach, and while his servant was mixing a cup of rhubarb and pepper-mint-water, a medicine which he frequently took, expired. It was remarkable, likewise, that his lordship endeavoured to account for his having dreamed of the bird, by saying that a few days before, being in his green-house, at Pit-place, with Mrs. D——, he had taken some pains to catch a robin, which had been shut up in it, and which he had set at liberty.

'His general complaint was a pain in his stomach, and his usual medicine, a dose of rhubarb in mint-water. His real disorder was a *polypus* on the heart, described to be a quantity of coagulated blood, contained in a *cyst* or bag, on the bursting of which, immediate death, the natural consequence, ensued.'

His Lordship died at the age of thirty-five.

There was certainly in the above case a striking coincidence of the event with the prediction. But that such presentiments are not infallible I imagine many of your readers can attest. An anecdote I lately met with in some biographical sketches, by the late John Courtenay, Esq., of the principal men of his day, will go to show this. Mr. Courtenay thus relates it:

'My acquaintance with the late General Dalrymple, uncle to the present Earl of Stair, commenced about the year 1763. His manner and address were pompous, and he did not express himself with facility and con-

ciseness, which induced many to depreciate his parts. His understanding was excellent, clear and comprehensive, wholly employed on military subjects; his judgment and precision on every point of his profession were unquestionable.

'I lived in great intimacy with General Dalrymple above forty years, and always found him a generous and attached friend. His table was elegant, and his great delight was to entertain a convivial select party; for he hated to have a crowded dinner, which obliges the company to split into sets, and substitutes a confused noise instead of general agreeable conversation.

'The last time he sailed to America, he earnestly pressed me to go and dine with him at Hounslow on his way to Portsmouth. I observed that he was unusually grave and dispirited; after a cheerful bottle he began to talk of presentiments, and at last owned that he had conceived an idea that he should die in America, and never see England again. I was surprised at this, as he was of a firm, high, cheerful temper, and as little tinctured by superstition as any man I ever knew. To dissipate this mental gloom, I related an anecdote which happened to myself not many months before. I dreamed that Moses had appeared and acquainted me that on such a day of the month and day of the week I should surely die. I told this dream the next day at dinner at Mr Blair's in Portland place; but it made so little impression on me that I had forgotten both the dream and the Mosaic dates. Mrs. Sharp, a Scotch lady, who was present, privately made a memorandum of the fact; and as I accidentally called on her at her mother's, Lady Sharp, in Tichfield street, she reminded me that the fatal day was come to verify Moses's denunciation. The surprise and suddenness of recalling this singular dream to my recollection, in defiance of all my efforts, depressed my spirits so much, that I was obliged to step into Delvaynes's shop, in Spring Gardens, in my way to the Ordnance Office, and take forty or fifty drops of Lavender Drops to revive me; nor did I recover from the gloomy impression till the day was past. I assured the general on my honour that I had not invented the anecdote for the occasion. I appealed to Mr. and Mrs. Blair and Mrs. Sharp for the truth and accuracy of my relation. The singularity of this dream, its accidental impression upon me, with the enlivening aid of another bottle, had a most propitious influence on the general. He pursued his journey to Portsmouth in the evening, and was no longer disturbed by his presentiment. I have often reflected since, that if my dream had been accidentally verified, it would have had more effect to prove the divine legislation of Moses, than Warburton's Treatise.'

Yours, &c. J. S.

As our correspondent seems to have taken a fair view of the subject, we will only add that some similar cases, with judicious remarks on the operation of such sinister anticipations, may be found in Reid's Essays' which are noticed in our review of that valuable publication, in this number of our Miscellany. E.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

If the following anecdote of the power of painting, in deceiving canine sagacity, strike you as forcibly as it did me, I am confident you will give it a place in your Miscellany. I confess I do not recollect to have heard of an analogous case.

In the year 1815, Doctor Buchanan, of the United States' Navy, stationed at Sackett's Harbour, having sent his son to New-York, for the purpose of taking passage for Europe, wrote to a friend in this city to select a portrait painter, and have the boy's likeness portrayed and sent to him. This was done, and some time after the friend received a letter expressing the father's approbation of the portrait, and relating a singular occurrence evincing the truth of the resemblance.

"My friend, Captain Heilman, has a fine pointer dog, named *Pero*. My dear James being an excellent shot, and fond of sporting, an intimacy was consequently formed between him and Mr. *Pero*—who would frequently call (as it were) for James to go a hunting. After James's absence he repeated his visit about once a week, as if seeking his former friend. The first visit he paid after the arrival of Dunlap's semblance of his sporting companion was truly affecting. The moment he came into the door the picture struck his eye,—he stood motionless, one leg raised and his tail wagging for a few moments,—he then seemed to have identified the truth of his own sight; he rapidly approached it, whining and wagging his tail,—jumped upon the chair over which it stood, and placing his fore-paws on the frame, licked the hands of his quondam young friend: and this visit he repeats frequently, standing, ere his departure, with his eyes fixed on the picture and his tail wagging *adieu*. I presume this fact has taken place a dozen times, and in the presence of a dozen people."

Yours, &c.

R. T.

We certainly do consider the circumstances narrated by our correspondent,

both extraordinary and interesting. It is, however, not the only instance we have met with of the triumph of the graphic art over brute instinct. Antiquity furnishes two remarkable incidents of the same class. Apelles had executed an equestrian painting of Alexander, with which the king was dissatisfied, but a horse passing at the instant, neighed at the steed represented in the picture. The story of the grapes, in the piece of Zeuxis, at which the birds pecked, is familiar,—though the artist confessed that had the figure of the man who carried them, been equally well drawn, it must have frightened them away. A very recent illustration of the effect of the illusions of the pencil upon birds, is found in an humourous anecdote in Northcote's Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mr. Northcote thus introduces it,—

'Sir William Temple, in his Memoirs, relates a surprising instance of sagacity in a Macaw, one of the parrot genus of the largest kind, which occurred under his own observation. His relation is, indeed, a very wonderful one; but I am the more apt to give it credit from being myself a witness of the following instance of apparent intellect in a bird of this species, and therefore can vouch for its truth: at the same time I hope to be excused for giving what I consider merely as a curious circumstance, and not to incur the accusation of vanity, in this instance at least, by making a weak endeavour to extol my own poor work, for very poor it was.

'In the early part of the time that I passed with Sir Joshua as his scholar, I had, for the sake of practice, painted the portrait of one of the female servants; but my performance had no other merit than that of being a strong likeness.

'Sir Joshua had a large macaw, which he often introduced into his pictures, as may be seen from several prints. This bird was a great favourite, and was always kept in the dining parlour, where he became a nuisance to this same house-maid, whose department it was to clean the room after him; of course they were not upon very good terms with each other.

'The portrait, when finished, was brought into the parlour, one day after dinner, to be shown to the family, that they might judge of the progress I had made. It was placed against a chair, while the macaw was in a distant part of the room, so that he did not immediately perceive the picture as he walked about the floor; but when he turned round and saw the features of his enemy, he quickly spread his wings, and in great fury ran to it, and stretched himself up to bite at the face. Finding, however, that it did not move, he then bit at the hand, but perceiving it remain inanimate, he proceeded to examine the picture behind, and then, as if he had satisfied his curiosity, left it, and walked again to a distant part of the room; but whenever he turned about, and again saw the picture, he would, with the same action of rage, repeatedly attack it. The experiment was afterwards repeated, on various occasions, in the presence of Edmund Burke, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Goldsmith, and most of Sir Joshua's friends, and never failed of success; and what made it still more remarkable was, that when the bird was tried by any other portrait, he took no notice of it whatever.'

E.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

Your criticism on Mr. Cooper's pronunciation of the soliloquy in Macbeth, in your number for July, led me to consult the passage referred to. In turning to it, in Mrs. Inchbald's Edition of the British Theatre, I found a reading of it materially different from the one you have given, and, I own, quite new to myself. It is as follows:

If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well:
It were done quickly, if the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,
With his surcease, success.—That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time!—
We'd jump the life to come.

I should like to know your opinion of this construction. It appears to me to be at least ingenious.

Respectfully, &c.
SPONDEE.

We possess Mrs. Inchbald's Edition, and were not ignorant of the reading there given. She has made no remark on it, and we are ignorant whence she derived it. It appears to be wholly unsupported. As far as it goes to show the power of punctuation, her construction is certainly ingenious; but it very much weakens the force of the sentence, and the sequence of the deductions, besides occasioning an unnecessary and painful ellipsis. We have three editions which concur in giving the text as follows,—

If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly: If the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,
With his surcease, success; that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,—
We'd jump the life to come.

On this passage Dr. Johnson makes the following remarks, which corroborate our strictures.

'Of this soliloquy the meaning is not

very clear; I have never found the readers of Shakespeare agreeing about it. I understand it thus:

"If that which I am about to do, when it is once *done* and executed, were *done* and *ended* without any following effects, it would then be best to *do it quickly*; if the murder could terminate in itself, and restrain the regular course of consequences, if *its success* could secure *its surcease*, if, being once done *successfully*, without detection, it could *fix a period* to all vengeance and inquiry, so that *this blow* might be all that I have to do, and this anxiety all that I have to suffer; if this could be my condition, even *here* in *this world*, in this contracted period of temporal existence, on this narrow *bank* in the ocean of eternity, *I would jump the life to come*, I would venture upon the deed without care of any future state. But this is one of *those cases* in which judgment is pronounced and vengeance inflicted upon us *here* in our present life. We teach others to do as we have done, and are punished by our own example."

E.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

We have ever been accustomed in this country, and with good reason, to attach the highest importance to the value of intimate connexion and friendship with the court of Russia, and, although the remoteness of the relative situations, and the dissimilarity of the two governments, may appear not to give all the force of this alliance, which, in my opinion, it actually possesses,—the simplicity of our republican forms comporting but little with the dignity of an *Autocrat of all the Russias*,—yet interest, that powerful bond of nations as of individuals, growing out of extensive relations in trade, has, I believe, drawn closer the ties of amity, and assisted the political feeling of the two countries, which is now cementing by progressive intercourse.

In the first place, the products of the Russian Empire have long formed a prominent feature in the list of our imports, and a moment's reflection will suffice to show that by a maritime nation like ours, the common articles of Russian growth must be in continual request, particularly considering the low price of labour in Russia, owing to the system of peasant slavery, and the consequent cheapness at which those articles can be furnished. By some short sighted politicians it may be thought that, as our country possesses in abundance similar articles of product within our reach, the spontaneous and boundless resources of our mines and forests, our own population would be better employed in bringing these to market from the back country, than in transporting others in lieu of them, across the sea, so that wealth might not unnecessarily travel from home to purchase articles from abroad, but be preserved to circulate in the country. To this I answer, that, for government to interfere in matters of trade will rarely be found beneficial to a country in the long run, but generally pernicious; that, according to Smith and other most approved economists, the course of trade should be left to find its own level, and will almost universally be found to regulate itself better than governments can regulate it; added to which, as it is the policy of modern courts to foster their navies by promoting, as much as possible, nurseries for their seamen, I rejoice that our Baltic trade actually engages so considerable a portion of our population, and that our hardy mariners find a profitable employment in this pursuit, in lieu of the reverse consequences of drawing our resources from the interior of this continent, where labour is so high and can be so much more advantageously applied.

It is erroneous also to suppose, that because we resort to other countries for supplies of such articles as we most require from abroad, it is attended with an expenditure for which no adequate equivalent is received. Russia purchases of us sugar, coffee, tobacco, and a variety of articles procured in barter from the East and West-Indies, or raised in our own plantations. Our manufactures or products, in the first instance, created the necessary wealth for this purpose, so that virtually, an extension of our maritime commerce is, at the same time, accompanied by an extension of the sale of our productions and our fabrics. When specie is paid to make up the deficiency of exports, the balance of trade may then be said to be against us, but this rarely happens in the course of our European traffic. The Chinese policy of withdrawing from external barter, to form a world within itself, would be followed by consequences of incalculable injury and retrogression in civilization, to any country absurd enough to imitate it.

The raw produce of Russia is a mass inconceivably large. A weekly account is transmitted to St. Petersburgh of all the productions of all the provinces, and is there printed. Considerable as are the exports of Petersburgh, Riga, Revel, and Archangel, yet the paucity of havens in northern Russia, from which Russian articles are transmitted abroad, and their situation in seas closed with ice, sometimes during seven months of the year, would have the effect of greatly contracting the exterior commerce, were not the attention of the government drawn to

the policy of encouraging the trade of the Euxine, or Black sea, and the Caspian. When we reflect that this vast empire extends from Finland to the Pacific ocean, which brings it into easy communication with China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, New Holland, Java, and the East-Indies—that it is of greater extent than all the rest of Europe, and exceeds even the limits of the greatest empires of antiquity—that, when it is noon day in its western parts, it is almost midnight in its eastern parts,—in the south, the longest day not exceeding fifteen hours and a half; in the north, the sun being visible for two months. Of such a country we cannot but feel curious to know something more than its mere geographical limits, and to push our researches into its capabilities for the arts, knowledge and civilization, more particularly its commercial advantages, as immediately interesting to our shipping and trading interests. Nor ought we to omit inquiring into its policy, as bearing a potent sway in the regions of the north, and likely to extend its influence over the more cultivated portions of Europe.

The recent acquisition of Poland must tend greatly to the aggrandizement of this power, and bring it into immediate connexion with the Prussian dominions. In the History of family compacts, we have seen enough to augur of the probable effects of such political alliances. The grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Emperor Alexander, it is said, is betrothed to one of the daughters of the King of Prussia. The personal friendship of the two monarchs, whose feelings and whose policy will probably be closely connected by this event, was formed in circumstances the most trying and interesting, when, in the field, side by side, they shared the dangers and privations of war, contending in the hottest of the fight, for the emancipation of Europe, and encouraging their united forces by their own valour and examples. So long as the moderation of European courts shall give no cause of jealousy to these mighty potentates, we may expect that the Czar, who, it is to be remembered, was the first to institute that *Holy Alliance*, by which sovereigns and rulers bind themselves to the observance of Christian forbearance one towards another, will be bounded in his views of ambition, by the internal glory of his administration, and the advancement of the condition of his people; but, looking at the unlimited means at her disposal, in less, perhaps, than another century, Russia, with her satellites, may give laws to Europe. The Emperor, by encouraging the wisest and most ingenious men from every quarter to settle in his dominions, appears resolved to elevate the character of his country. What has not Russia effected in the late campaigns? How great her skill, her prowess in arms!—Since first she led her victorious troops into the capital of France, Alexander has acquired an ascendancy in the French councils. He procured the dismissal of Talleyrand, the introduction of the Duc de Richelieu. Count Pozzo di Borgo, the Emperor's aid de camp, transmits to his Imperial master a minute detail of all that passes in the court of the Thuilleries. A policy favourable to Russia is brought about by the successful agency of this faithful minister. Holland and the Netherlands unite in this combination of feeling and of political views. The hereditary Prince of Orange, refused in his matrimonial offer by the Princess Charlotte of England, cannot but feel a mortification at her acceptance of Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, especially after the encouragement he had received. He has, in consequence, by his marriage with the Grand Dutchess Catharine, sister of the Emperor, thrown into the scale of Russian interest, those of the *Low Countries*, industrious and fertile—a power, naval and commercial. The Emperor, moreover, reckons as brothers-in-law, the hereditary Duke of Saxe Weimar, and the King of Wirtemberg, both married to his sisters. The Wirtemberg troops are excelled by none for discipline and bravery. The Grand Duke Constantine, one of Alexander's brothers, is nominated Vice Roy of Poland. Carnot, and other French refugees, are admitted to the Russian war office. The Emperor, his ministers, and his officers, have profited by their residence in France and in England, to study the most improved practices of both nations. The merits of each have been watched and noted, and inferences drawn for the future practice of Russia. English and Scotch naval officers command in the Russian navy which now exhibits a formidable fleet. English engineers are extensively employed in the interior.

With all these politic measures of the Russian court, there seems to be only wanting to fill up the beneficial scope of its policy, a greater degree of attention to the commerce of the south, by the Black sea, and the Caspian, as before alluded to. The duties on exported and imported articles, would alone be a considerable object to the Russian exchequer. The old government of France, prior to the Revolution, aware of the fertility of the southern provinces of Poland, and the importance of their products to the French navy and commerce, sought to establish an intercourse between their ports in the Mediterranean and the Black sea. Those provinces constitute almost one half the extent of Poland. They are watered by three great rivers; the Dnieper or Boristhenes, which empties itself into the Black sea above Cherson; the Bog, which enters it at Ockazow, and the Dniester, which has its mouth at Ac-

kermann. These three great rivers traverse a much larger extent of country than the Niemen or the Vistula, and are the only grand channels of Polish commerce by the Black sea. To them, therefore, the attention of the speculator should be particularly directed. The countries through which they flow may justly be called the *Land of Promise*, with respect to the means of supplying the chief necessities of man. As a proof of the abundance of provisions, it is sufficient to state, that the Ukraine alone, subsisted several Russian armies during the whole of the last wars with the Turks. It produces ship timber in great abundance, and of very great age, as reported by the master mast-maker at Toulon, who was sent purposely to examine its forests. The salted provisions of the Ukraine, are equal to those of Ireland, and from the low price of both cattle and salt in Moldavia and the Crimea, according to trials already made, they may be delivered at Ackermann, or Cherson, one half cheaper than they can be had, on the spot, in Ireland.

Hemp, fur, sailcloth, and cordage, horse hair, common wool, bleached and green linen, packing cloth, raw and tanned hides, may here be obtained in great quantities. It also abounds in saltpetre, tar, tallow, hemp, flax, and linseed oil, honey, butter, hog's lard, hops, rosin, and aqua vitæ. The different kinds of wax are sold at so low a rate in the Ukraine, that the Austrian merchants carry them by land to Gallicia, whence they are conveyed also by land carriage, across Moldavia and Austria, as far as Trieste, where they are shipped to foreign parts, and, at that port, always fetch a considerable profit.

These countries, so rich in articles of the first necessity, are almost entirely destitute of manufactures. It seems, however, to be the policy of Russia to encourage the introduction of them, and the importance of opening a mart for the mutual interchange of commodities, free from every tax or impediment, is beginning to be felt. We learn, by recent advices from St. Petersburgh, that Odessa, a considerable haven in the Black Sea, has been declared a free port—a measure of infinite advantage to the neighbouring regions, and beneficial to the trade of foreigners. Here I would recommend that a consul from the United States should be stationed, to foster and encourage this promising resort of our shipping. The United States would obtain, by the Black Sea, a market advantageous for its productions and dealings. The experiments actually made before the French revolution evinced of what importance such a trade was to France and the departments bordering on the Mediterranean. I should hope, that at least a share in the carrying trade between these countries might, by proper advances on the part of our executive, be secured to our vessels, that our shipping might find employment, in conveying to the confines of Tartary, the various commodities of the Levant, and that, by our means, Austria may receive her wax by the cheaper conveyance of water. Greece, Syria, Egypt, Italy, Spain, and France, may be supplied with the northern commodities at one-fourth part of the expense attending its transportation by the Baltic.

A new spirit of enterprise would thus be lighted up in Russia and in Poland, and we might hope, in no long time, to see the Caspian and the Black seas united, so soon as the canal of Kamushinski, which joins the Don to the Wolga, is completed. Already has the Baltic a direct communication with the Caspian and Black seas by means of canals uniting the great rivers that intersect the country, and thus is the whole of Russia and Poland enabled to share in the commerce of the south. No part of Europe is better calculated for commerce than Russia; by means of the extensive rivers which flow through all parts of the empire, the productions of the north can be exchanged for those of the south with the greatest facility.

The great annual Fair of Russia, almost as celebrated as that of Leipsic, is held at Makaroff, 400 miles east of Moscow, and regulates the price of goods throughout the empire. To this the attention and speculation of all the merchants are directed. It is the grand depôt of trade between Europe and Asia. It is held towards the end of July and beginning of August. The teas and silks of China, the productions of Persia, &c. are exchanged for articles, the produce of Russia and of the whole world.

This proves with what facility we may acquire the rich productions of Asia, without the intervention of the British merchants at Madras and Bengal. Tea, silks, &c. are brought by the caravans from China and Persia to Makaroff, which is situated on the banks of the Wolga, whence there is a direct communication by water both with the Black Sea and St. Petersburgh. In short, through Russia, at Astracan, Odessa, or other fixed points, a gainful commerce with the eastern nations could be carried on without the protracted and circuitous navigation of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The goods are brought by the natives, who unlike the Chinese, by whom specie alone is taken in return for their products, would be content with goods, a consideration of the highest importance, when it is recollected that our banks are cleared, and our proper medium of circulation removed to supply the unreasonable demands of India and China. The merchants of the east generally exchange their goods for woollen cloths, which are in great

request among the Tartars, Persians, and, indeed, throughout the north of China. In all those countries, though at certain seasons of the year it is extremely hot, yet their nights and winter months are generally cold, and the inhabitants require a warm yet light dressing, and which only the fabrics of the French looms will answer. These are supplied in great plenty and very cheaply at the free port of Marseilles. The woollen cloth of Russia is of too coarse and heavy a texture for those regions, and consequently does not meet with general demand.

A commercial intercourse might certainly be opened through the medium of Russia on the principle of an exchange or barter, by establishing agents in various parts of the empire adjacent to the Chinese dominions, whose business it should be to find a vent for goods, and send on for shipments in return, the valuable productions of the east.

It is a subject worthy of the serious attention of our government, and it is to be hoped, will meet all the consideration which its importance demands.

To discover and bring into operation new sources of profit and employ in a time of unprecedented stagnation, for shipping and for commerce, is the duty of patriotic persons who value the prosperity of their country; and it is equally the duty of the executive to investigate the merits of such propositions by every means in its power,—by the inquiries and opinions of their agents, and especially by the friendly aid of those Courts whose co-operation might with advantage be solicited, and whose good will it is of the highest importance to cultivate. 1. A. M.

Camden, Del. July 4th.

Art. 6. TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Sitting of the 8th of July.

THE Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Society to prepare and present a Memorial to the Corporation of this City on the subject of obtaining observations to determine the latitude of the City-Hall, and of perpetuating the remembrance of the same by the erection of a monument with a suitable inscription; and also of perpetuating in like manner the record of the observations taken by Mr. David Rittenhouse and Capt. Montresor, by order of the Chamber of Commerce in 1769, &c.—Reported, that in pursuance of the duty assigned them, they had presented a memorial conformable to the vote of the Society. The Committee further reported, that the application had been graciously received, and referred by the honourable body, to whom it was addressed, to their Committee on Arts and Sciences, who at a subsequent meeting had presented to the Corporation of the City, a favourable report, which had been confirmed. This report, which was ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Society, was as follows:

REPORT.

The Committee of Arts and Sciences, to whom was referred the communication of Dr Mitchill and Mr. Pintard in behalf of the Historical Society of New York, on the subject of the latitude of this city, beg leave to report—

That they have examined the communication, and are sensible of the importance of its object; and, therefore, take the liberty of stating the substance of it, and the request contained therein.

The Chamber of Commerce of the city of New-York was instituted and organized on the 5th of April, 1768. In the year following, measures were taken to ascertain the latitude of the place. Accordingly, in October, 1769, Mr. David Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, and captain John Montresor, of the British corps of engineers, at that period stationed in New-York, were engaged to find the latitude, by celestial observations. These were made in the south-west, or flag-bastion of Fort George, whose site is not now evident, in consequence of the demolition of that fortress by alterations and improvements in the city. The mean of several observations on Capella and Castor, gave 40 deg. 42 min. 8 sec. The communication from the Historical Society having stated this fact, as taken from the minutes of the Chamber of Commerce, request, that the corporation would endeavour to find the site of the flag bastion of Fort George, and erect on the spot, a stone, with an inscription, stating the latitude, when and by whom ascertained; and that a suitable person or persons be employed to take the latitude of the City-Hall, and erect a stone in front, or near it, with the latitude marked thereon, which shall serve as a monument or millearium, from which all distances shall be reckoned, and which will be considered the proper latitude of the place, being taken from the largest, most elegant, and permanent building in the city.

Your committee think that the subject of this communication is of great importance; and that so large and growing a city as New-York should not long remain without its latitude being accurately ascertained; and that the place of observation should be known and designated. Wherefore, they recommend,

1. That the Street Commissioner be directed

to ascertain as nearly as possible, the site of the south-west bastion of Fort George, and erect thereon a monumental stone, on which shall be marked the latitude as taken in 1769, and by whom.

2. That a suitable person or persons be employed, under the direction of your committee, to find the latitude of the City Hall, and to erect a monumental stone near it, with suitable inscriptions, from which mileage or distances from the city shall hereafter be computed.

One other subject, connected with the one before your committee, though not in the petition under consideration, they beg to submit to the board. The City Surveyors frequently differ in their computation of distances and direction, in consequence, sometimes, of the different variation of the magnetic needles used by them. If a place was fixed, in some elevated situation, (as the cupola of the City-Hall, for instance) from which some permanent object on Long-Island or the Jersey shore could be observed, and the true direction ascertained, it might serve the purpose of regulating surveys, and, in some measure, of correcting errors, as thereby the compasses of all surveyors might, at any time, be adjusted. Wherefore your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to ascertain if any proper object can be seen from the cupola of the City-Hall which may be fixed on as a mark to ascertain the direction of the compass from the said cupola, and that a stone slab be fixed some where on the Hall, with proper marks thereon, by which the true direction of the magnetic needle of surveyor's compasses may, at all times, be regulated and adjusted.

Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL AKERLY,
J. WARREN BRACKET,
THOMAS R. SMITH,
JOHN REMMEY,
ARTHUR BURTIS.

Dr. Mitchill informed the Society that he had laid on the shelves of their cabinet, the Herbarium of the venerable Dr. Samuel Bard, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, containing the collection of Scotch plants, made by him, whilst a student of medicine in the University of Edinburgh, in 1754, and for which he received the Medal founded by Professor Hope.

J. G. Bogert, Esq. informed the Society that he had placed on the shelves of their cabinet, the collections in mineralogy and concholo-gy, which he had made within the last ten years, in which he had devoted considerable attention to the subject. He had classed and arranged the following mineral specimens:

1. Shorls—topaz, shorl, tourmaline, epidote, axinite. 2. Garnets—vesuvian, garnet precious, garnet common. 3. Quartz—amethyst, rock crystal, milk quartz, flint, calcedony, heliotrope, opal, jasper, agate. 4. Pitch stone—obsidian, pumice. 5. Zeolites—prehnite, zeolite fibrous, cross-stone. 6. Felspar—felspar common, adularia, labrador, opalescent. 7. Clays—pipe clay, potter's clay, kaolin, a great variety of ochres of different colours. 8. Mica—foliated, crystallized, red, black, and green. 9. Soap-stones—native magnesia, steatite, numerous varieties. 10. Talc—serpentine, asbestos, amianthus, rockwood. 11. Hornblend—hornblend actynolite, tremolite, kyanite. 12. Chrysolites—augite, coccolite. 13. Basaltes—wacke, iron clay. 14. Dolomites—common dolomite, pearl spar, many varieties. 15. Limestone—compact, foliated, fibrous, with varieties. 16. Fluor—purple compact spar from Louisiana, yellow do. do. earthy do. from Derbyshire. 17. Gypsum—earthy, compact, fibrous, foliated. 18. Barytes—common spar, sulphate, carbonate, strontian, &c. 19. Saline—alum native, salt native, Missouri and England. 20. Sulphur—native mineral pitch, elastic mineral pitch. 21. Coal—brown, bituminous, black, slate, cannel, soot, foliated. 22. Graphite—graphite scaly, do. compact, mineral charcoal. 23. Resins—amber, white, yellow. METALS. 24. Platina. 25. Gold—native, ore. 26. Mercury—native, cinnabar. 27. Silver—native, antimonial. 28. Copper—nativecompact, variegated, copper pyrites, tile copper, carbonate of do. phosphate of do. arborescent native, with numerous varieties. 29. Iron—meteoric, iron pyrites, capillary, radiated, magnetic, specular, red hematite, steel grained, mountain, bog, morass, swamp, meadow, chromate, arseniate, phosphate, cube, pea, bean, &c. &c. 30. Manganese—radiated grey, foliated, compact. 31. Titanium—menarchinite. 32. Lead—galena, white ore, muriate of do. arseniate of do. carbonate of do. phosphate of do. 33. Zinc—calamine, blend. 34. Bismuth—bismuth, glance. 35. Antimony—native, sulphuret. 36. Molybdena. 37. Cobalt—tin white, silver do. red do. 38. Arsenical Pyrites. 39. Tungsten—wolfram. 40. Uranium—triable ochre.

Mr. Bogert enumerated the following shells as those he had arranged, though there were many others which he had not had time to class: viz

Univalves—cornutes, murex, petellae cypria, bulla, helex, haliotis, olives, strombus, nerites, &c. &c. Multivalves—4 varieties of Pholas, 2 do. of chiton, 2 do. of anatifera. Bivalves—Venus, Telline, Myas, Chama, Pesine, Solen, Mactra, Qatrea, with about 200 varieties.

Petrifactions—coralite, entrochite, ostracite, belmnite, orthocerite, terebratulite, enchrinite, ammonite, pectinite, mytilite, serpulite, turbinite cardites, chamites, ammonoides, &c. Together with madripores, tubipores, gorgonite, spongiæ, &c.

Dr Hosack presented to the Society a head of Sir James Edward Smith, President of the Linnæan Society of London.

On motion of Dr. Francis, resolved, that the bust of that distinguished naturalist and philosopher, Sir James Edward Smith, be placed over the Linnæan herbarium* in the apartment of this Society devoted to natural history.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

Sitting of July 10.

A report of the Mineralogical Committee was read, and the several objects which it embraced adopted. A communication was received from Mons. Garin, entitled a Report of the Engineer commissioned to examine into the possibility of uniting by a canal the navigable waters of the Hudson with those of Lake Champlain, and to draw a plan for the same. This paper of M. Garin contained numerous facts of a geological nature relative to the western part of the State of New-York; but particularly to the tract of country through which the canal of the State is now determined to be made. The formation of the river Hudson and the union of its waters with those of the Lakes at a remote period seems to have been a state of things established upon the surest evidence.

A paper, entitled "Addition to the Observations on the Sturgeons of North America," from Mr. Rafinesque, was read before the Society. In this memoir Mr. R. stated severally the discoveries of M. Le Suer, whose new species belong particularly to the genera salmo, cyprinus, silurus, anguilla, bodianus, perca, clupea, &c. Mr. R gave it as his opinion that the lake sturgeon is a perfectly distinct species, to which the name of accipenser fulvescens could be given, as it is entirely of a dark fulvus colour. It reaches six feet in length, has a very obtuse and short snout, a falcated dorsal fin, a smooth skin, five rows of shields; the lateral rows composed of a great number of small shields, upwards of forty, &c.

The small sturgeon of Lake Erie, according to the author, remains yet to be described. He supposes that several small species may also be found in lakes Michigan, Huron, Superior, and Winnipeg, but they require the eyes of able observers. "I have no doubt," says Mr. R "that twenty species, at least, of this genus, inhabit North America, on the east and western lakes and rivers, and that as many dwell in the eastern continent."

His Excellency the Minister of Portugal, M. Joseph Correa de Serra, LL.D. F. R. S. F. A. S. &c having honoured the Society by his presence, the presiding officer, Dr. Hosack, officially communicated to him the decision of the association in unanimously electing him an honorary member at a meeting held on the 13th July, 1815—in answer to which his excellency made a becoming reply.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Sitting of June 23.

Dr. Mitchill, President of the Lyceum, reported that he had taken an opportunity afforded in the excursion on board the steam-frigate to the Narrows, to present the President of the United States the diploma of membership voted to him by the Lyceum as a testimony of their respect, which was received in a manner gratifying to the feelings of the representative of the Society.

Dr. M. also presented from Dr. Jesse Torrey a number of plants collected by him at Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Mitchill presented a collection of fossils in lime-stone from Jefferson County, New-York. They were a donation from Dr. Le Baron, Apothecary-General of the army of the United States, and were gathered at Sackett's Harbour, and the adjacent region near Lake Ontario; which abounded in marine productions, such as pectintes, madrepores, and an extraordinary large species of *orthocerite*, in many curious forms.

He laid on the table the snout, tail, and fins of a Sword-Fish, (Ziphias Gladius) eleven feet long, which had been harpooned near Sandy Hook, and brought to market. The body of the fish being very savoury food, had been sold for 25 cents a pound; and for the remains of this individual, now known to be an inhabitant of our waters, he was indebted to the generosity of Enoch Johnson, jun. Esq. The sword was between three and four feet long.

Dr. Mitchill further presented to the Lyceum a biographical memoir on John A. De Reimarus, late Professor of Natural History and Physics in the Gymnasium of Hamburg, written in the Latin language by the celebrated C. D. Ebeling, the famous American Geographer, and Professor of History in the

* Through the kindness of the governors of the New-York Hospital, the Historical Society has become possessed of the Herbarium formerly belonging to Dr Hosack, and originally the property of Sir James Ed. Smith. This collection of dried plants, brought to this country by Dr. Hosack, is in excellent order, and is composed chiefly of duplicates taken from the original Linnæan Herbarium, formed by the great Swede himself.

Gymnasium of that Imperial city. It contains an account of a man. who studied physic at Gottingen, under Brendel, Richter, Haller, Roederer, Detlef, &c. and their associates; and who afterwards became famous by his writings on scientific and profe-sional subjects. between the years 1757 and 1815. when he was called away from the theatre of action in this world.

Sitting of June 30.

Dr. Mitchill laid on the table, a parcel of warlike arms and domestic utensils, from the Sandwich islands and Otaheite, presented for the Institution by Major James Mitchill.

He exhibited also a polished piece of marble, from a quarry in Swanton, Vermont, near Missisqui Bay, where considerable quantities are raised and polished for the Canadian market; offered by Henry Hoffman. Esq.

The President further reported, that the saw-shaped rostrum or snout of a fish, brought forward at the last meeting by Mr. Clements, belonged to the *Squalus Pristis*, or Sawfish, a species of the shark family.

Dr. Mitchill made a report on the character of the *Hessian fly*, which had been brought from the country by Mr. Clements, in the state of chrysalis nestling in the young and growing wheat plants, and in the state of imago as evolved from the same. His opinion was, that the pernicious insect was a *Tipula;* and as it was attached to green and vegetating wheat, he had given it a specific name derived from that circumstance, distinguishing it as *Tipula Tritici*, or the *wheat-tipula*.

He also presented for examination a piece of oak timber, derived from the British frigate Hussar, sunk a little beyond Hellgate in the year 1778. The wood was remarkably solid, excepting that it had been pierced by the *zoredo*, or pipe-worm. The copper sheathing was very little impaired. The ship lies in seven fathoms water, and the piece of timber had been raised by aid of a diving bell in 1811. after a submersion of thirty-three years This interesting specimen was offered by Major James Mitchill

Dr Mitchill presented a letter from James Low, M.D. Secretary of the Society for the promotion of Arts in this State, accompanied with a mineral specimen found among the lime-stone west of Albany These were referred to a Committee for consideration, and M Schæffer reported thereon that the substance was that form of the sulphate of Strontian, called Fibrous Celestine.

Sitting of July 7.

A letter was read from Dr Eddy, containing an account of a number of minerals of various kinds, presented to the Lyceum by Mr. Eastburn. They were procured in England, and some of them were extremely beautiful.

Dr. Benjamin Akerly presented several specimens of fish, which he had obtained in Wallkill Creek, and which appeared to be undescribed species. Dr. B Akerly also reported a *vermes vicus*. an animal which is said to infest the trachea of chickens, and cause asthmatic symptoms, commonly called the gapes. It was accompanied by a sketch by Dr. S Akerly.

Dr. Mitchill presented the second number of the journal published by the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia. It was forwarded by Reuben Haines, Esq. their corresponding Secretary; and it contains the continuation of Thomas Jay's description of American fresh water shells; descriptions by the same of several new species of North American insects; observations by Thomas Nuttall, Esq. on the genus Erigonum and the natural order Polygoreæ of Jussieu; and a biographical eulogy upon the late John Fothergill Waterhouse, M D. a member of the Society.

The President read to the Lyceum a letter from Simeon De Witt, Esq. Surveyor General of the State, describing certain fossils also displayed, of Pectinites. Cardiums, and Ostreæ, from the Poplar-Ridge Road, about four miles east of the Cayuga Lake, and between one and two miles south of the Seneca turnpike.

Sitting of July 14.

Dr. Mitchill made a detailed report on the ichthyology of the Wallkill, from the specimens of fishes presented to the Society at the last meeting by Dr. B. Akerly, in behalf of the committee of exploration. They consisted of several sorts of

CYPRINUS, OR CARP.

1. The Corporal or *C. corporalis*, a splendid silvery fish, inhabiting that stream, the sturgeon of Albany and the western waters.—(new.)

2. The mud-fish. or *C. atronasus*, so called from his having a black stripe from tail to head, and encompassing the nose. (new.)

3. The Red fin. or *C. cornutus*, having elegant scarlet fins and knobs. or long protuberances over the head. (new.)

SILURUS. OR CAT-FISH.

1. The common Silure, or American *S. catus;* a steady inhabitant of our fresh rivers and ponds.

2. The frog Silure, or *S. gyrinus;* having but a single dorsal fin, and a lanceolate tail resembling that of a tadpole when full grown. (new.)

LABRUS.

1. The Sun-fish, or *S. anutus*, with the scarlet fins to the gill covers.

2. The Brown Labre, or *Labrus appendix*,

so called from the black appendages to the gill-covers. broader and longer than the preceding species, and with various other marks of difference. (new.)

ESOX, OR PIKE

1. The white-bellied Shilli-fish, or *Esox piscicultus*, of his memoir on the fishes of New-York. The descriptions by himself and the drawings by Dr. S. Akerly, are all completed.

Dr. Mitchill also demonstrated the character of the *Sturgeon Loricaria*, or *S. plecostomus*, from a specimen procured and laid on the table by Mr. E. R. Baudoine.

Messrs. Rafinesque. Knevels. and Torrey, the Committee appointed by the Lyceum to explore the Fishkill and Catskill mountains, made an interesting report, describing numerous new botanical species, and containing much information in Zoology and Geology.

Dr. Townsend, of the Committee appointed to explore the region lying between the Catskill mountains and the highlands for the discovery of fossil remains, made a detailed report of the interesting observations made on collections obtained on their expedition, accompanied by botanical, zoological, and mineralogical specimens, many of which appeared to be new or very rare species.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

At the meeting of this Society, at Cambridge, on the 27th of May last, the following gentlemen were elected its officers for the ensuing year:—Edward Augustus Holyoke, M. D. *President*. John Thornton Kirkland, M.D. L.L.D. *V. President*. Hon. George Cabot, Caleb Gannett, Esq. Rev. James Freeman, D D. Aaron Dexter. M.D. Hon. John Davis. L.L.D. Hon. Thomas Dawes, Rev. Henry Ware, D D. Charles Bulfinch, Esq. W. D. Peck, Esq. Hon. Josiah Quincy, *Counsellors*. John Farrar. Esq. *Recording Secretary*. Hon. Josiah Quincy. *Corresponding Secretary*. Thomas L. Winthrop, Esq. *Treasurer*. Jacob Bigelow, M.D. *Vice Treasurer*. Charles Bulfinch. Esq *Librarian*. John Gorham, M. D. *Cabinet Keeper*.

This Society have the management of a fund for a premium for the most important discovery on light or heat, made in America, founded by the late Count Rumford, and which now yields between five and six hundred dollars per annum. No premium has yet been adjudged, though several have been claimed. It was the wish of the donor that the premium should consist of a medal of the value of two or three hundred dollars, and should the fund accumulate, that the balance should be paid in money.

Art. 7. LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

THE British ministry have refused the permission requested by Sir Richard Phillips, Proprietor of the London Monthly Magazine, to make proposals to Buonaparte for the manuscript of the Memoirs which it is understood he is engaged in writing.

Dr Drake, the author of Literary Hours, &c. has a new work in the press, entitled Shakespeare and his Times; including the biography of the poet and his literary cotemporaries. criticisms, &c.

Mr. John Bell has in the press a new work, entitled The Consulting Physician.

An Essay on the Variation of the Compass, has been published by William Bain, an intelligent Master in the British Navy.

Major Peddie, who commanded the other division of the expedition, of which the detachment under the late unfortunate Captain Tuckey, formed a part, is also dead. He fell a victim to the climate before he reached the banks of the Niger. The command has devolved upon Lieut. Campbell. Enough has been ascertained by these ill-fated enterprises, to convince us that no advantage can result from them, beyond the solution of a geographical problem.

A new periodical work has been commenced in London, entitled A Complete Course of Collegiate Education, indicating the Courses pursued at Oxford and Cambridge, and referring to the proper books to accompany them, being intended for the benefit of those who have entered the professions without graduation.

The Right Hon. Sir Wm. Drummond has in the press, Odin, a poem

The author of the amusing 'Tour of Dr. Syntax,' is engaged upon a new poetical work, entitled The Dance of Life, to be accompanied by engravings.

Riley's Narrative is reprinted in London. This work is very handsomely noticed in the Quarterly Review.

Dr. Coote is printing the History of Europe from the peace of Amiens, in 1802, to the peace of Paris, in 1815, forming a seventh volume of the History of Modern Europe.

The second volume of an Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects, by the Rev. W Kirby, M.A. F L.S. and W. Spence, Esq. F L.S. is nearly ready for publication.

A medico-chirurgical and biographical Chart of Medical Science, from Hippocrates to the present time will speedily be published.

Mr. Leach, of the British Museum, has recently printed a very complete Catalogue of Birds and Quadrupeds, which are natives of Great Britain.

The London Medical Journal mentions that *Datura Stramonium* has been exhibited with success in the form of tincture, in asthmatical and catarrhal complaints; an extract of *Stramonium* has been found efficacious in a violent case of sciatica and tic douloureux.

A new General Atlas, constructed from the best authorities, by Arrowsmith, will speedily be published.

Dr. Mills's long expected History of British India, is in the press, and will form three quarto volumes

Dr. Spurzheim is printing Observations on the Deranged Manifestations of the Mind, or Insanity.

Lieut. Edward Chappell is about publishing a Narrative of a Voyage to Hudson's Bay, containing some account of the North-east Coast of America, its inhabitants, &c.

A Translation of M. de Pradt's Work, on the Spanish Colonies, and the present state of the American Revolution, is in the press.

Mr. Wilson has found that the bladders of animals are very susceptible of changes of humidity, and has on this fact discovered a very accurate hygometer. He filled the gall bladder of a sheep with mercury, and on immersing it in water of the same temperature, it immedintely fell, and rose again invariably to the same point on being hung up to the air. From various experiments he found the bladder of a rat the most accurate, as well as most convenient.

The Rev. F H. Wollaston has invented a thermometer for determining the height of mountains, instead of the barometer. This is founded on the principle of the levity of the atmosphere. In proportion as the pressure of the air is diminished, water will boil with less heat. By boiling water at different heights, the difference between the pressure there, and at the level of the sea, will be shown by the thermometer.

Lord Byron is about to bring out a new Drama entitled Manfred. His Lordship it is said is also engaged in writing an Armenian grammar, and is for that purpose improving himself in that language at an Armenian convent at Venice.

A new novel, called Rob Roy, by the author of Waverly, Guy Mannering, &c. has been announced as in the press.

FRANCE.

The grand desideratum of rendering seawater potable, seems at length to have been attained by simple distillation. The French chemists have ascertained that one cask of coals will serve to distil six casks of water, free from any particle of salt or soda. A vessel about to be despatched on a voyage of discovery by the French government, will take fresh water for the first fortnight only, and coals, with a proper apparatus for distillation, to supply her the remainder of the voyage, and which will occupy but one-sixth of the tonnage.

Light infusions of ginger alone, taken twice or thrice a-day, have been found very efficacious by the French surgeons in rheumatic affections. At first they increase the pain, but afterwards perspiration follows, which produces relief.

Mons. Dorion has discovered a means of clarifying sugar by the bark of the pyramidical ash, powdered and thrown into the boiling juice of the cane.

NETHERLANDS.

A work in four volumes has just appeared, on the state of the Dutch East India Colonies, under the Governor-general Daendals, from 1808 to 1811.

The Society of Emulation of Liege has offered a prize for the best solution of the question: "What are the diseases and accidents which attack, damage and destroy the different kinds of grain, as well while standing as after they are reaped; and how may their ravages be diminished and prevented?"

ITALY.

The king of Naples has purchased for 8000 ducats the valuable collection of editions of the fifteenth century, belonging to the Chevalier Melchior Deñco, and given them to the Royal Library.

The Duchess of Devonshire has undertaken new researches near the column of Phocas at Rome, for the purpose of ascertaining the plan of the ancient Forum.

GERMANY.

Mr. Richter has published a Collection of the Mythological Traditions of the Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, Indians, and Persians, in 3 vols. with 200 engravings from the antique.

Göthe has produced the fourth volume of his life, which he is publishing under the whimsical title of Truth and Fiction.

Professor Meusel has commenced a work under the title of Miscellanies Historical and Literary. The first volume contains Biographical accounts of Joseph 2d, Maria Theresa, Leopold 2d, Prince Kaunitz, Marshal Lascy, Count Ranzau, Count Beniowsky, and Caroline, queen of the Two Sicilies.

The existence of nickel and chromium in meteoric stones has long been known, and an experiment of Klaproth led to the suspicion of the existence of cobalt in the same minerals. This conjecture has been verified by professor Stromeger of Göttingen, who has analyzed a specimen of meteoric iron from the Cape of Good Hope, sent to him by Mr. Lowerby. He did not detect it, how-

ever, in his experiments upon specimens from Siberia and Bohemia.

RUSSIA.

Baron Ungern Sternberg began many years since to make collections of documents to complete and illustrate the History of Livonia The nobility of this province afterwards appointed Dr. Hennig to go to Konnigsberg to prosecute these researches. The emperor afterwards undertook to defray the expenses attending this labour, and the Prussian government have afforded every facility to its accomplishment This enterprise is at length completed, and 3160 documents on subjects of interest for the history of the north have been rescued from oblivion They are to be used as far as requisite by Karamsin in his History of the Russian Empire, and then deposited in the Archives of foreign affairs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Hon. Asahel Stearns has been appointed the 'University' Professor of Law in Harvard College, Cambridge. The Hon. Isaac Parker, Chief Justice of the Commonwealth, is 'Royall' Professor of Law in the same institution. There is besides a professorship of Natural Law and Moral Philosophy, the chair of which is filled by Levi Frisbie, Esq. The University has instituted a degree of Bachelor of Laws, to be conferred on students who shall have attended the academic course of legal lectures, not less than eighteen months, and shall have completed their term in the office of some Counsellor of the Supreme Court, or at the University The students have access to the College Library, are permitted to board in Commons, and to have rooms within the walls They will be under the same regulations and enjoy the same privileges as the resident graduated students in Medicine and Theology. The lectures commence in October

The Rev William Allen has been chosen President of Dartmouth University, and the Rev Thomas C. Searle Professor of Ethics, Metaphysics, and Logic in the same Seminary.

Cummings & Hilliard, of Boston, are about publishing, American Medical Botany, being a collection of native Medical Plants, of the United States, with coloured engravings By Jacob Bigelow, M.D. Rumford Professor, and Lecturer on Materia Medica and Botany in Harvard University The work will be published in half volumes, royal octavo each containing about one hundred pages of letter press, with ten coloured engravings, copied from nature, and executed in a superior style. The price to subscribers will be two dollars and fifty cents, for each number in boards. The established reputation of the Editor is a sufficient pledge of the value of the publication

Wells & Lilly, of Boston, have in press 'Comic Dramas,' by Maria Edgeworth, author of 'Tales of Fashionable Life,' &c.

James Eastburn & Co. of New York, have announced as in the press, the 'Armata,' a Fragment, from the second London edition, with additional notes, received by the publishers from Lord Erskine, for the American edition.

Edward Earle, of Philadelphia, has in press, a supplement to a treatise on pleading, containing a copious collection of practical precedents of pleadings and proceedings in personal, real, and mixed actions, by J Chitty, Esq.

Proposals have been issued for publishing the 2d volume of Doctor Trumbull's History of Connecticut. It is presumed that the high reputation of the author will procure a handsome subscription to the work.

Mr. H. C.Southwick has lately published at Auburn, a new work, entitled 'The Western Gazeteer, or Emigrant's Directory,' containing a geographical description of the Western States and Territories; the constitutions of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Indiana, and a digest of Indian Treaties, &c. by Samuel R Brown.

C. F Rafinesque, Esq. is about commencing a periodical work in New-York, entitled Annals of Nature.

An interesting statement has lately been made in the papers in regard to the hibernation of swallows. Joseph Wood, Esq. of Marietta, states, that when he first went into the Western Country, in 1785, he resided at Belleville, on the Virginia side, for several years and that during his residence he observed a number of swallows who were collected in a cluster one evening in the Autumn, dive into a large *hollow* sycamore tree, at an aperture about seventy feet above the ground They came out for several successive days, and returned again at night in the same manner. The following year the tree was cut down.—the hollow was about six feet in diameter, at bottom, and was filled six feet deep with bones, feathers, and other remains of dead birds. Mr. W. afterwards saw two other trees with similar appearances,

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Art. 8. REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE art of Lithography or engraving in stone, which was first practised in Munich, and since with great success in Paris, has been lately introduced into England. It is said to possess two great advantages over copper plate,—the impressions are much more easily traced and more accurately transferred.

PRUSSIA.

Engravings in wood on separate blocks, to receive different tints and colours, have been brought to such perfection by M. GUEITZ, at Berlin, as very nearly to resemble highly finished paintings.

FRANCE.

Notwithstanding the losses sustained by the Royal Museum, it still boasts a splendid collection of paintings. Before the restitution it contained 1,233 pictures. It has been since opened for public inspection, and the catalogue comprehends 1001 pieces. The French school furnishes 233; some artists having been admitted who were not heretofore deemed worthy of a place.

ITALY.

Andrea Mustoxidi, a young native of Corcyra, has undertaken to refute the prevailing opinion in regard to the celebrated Venetian horses, which are commonly ascribed to Lysippus. He denies their reputed origin, and earnestly contends that they came originally from the isle of Chios.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A collection of pictures, by celebrated masters, has been brought to Boston, by Mr. Farina of Naples, who came out in the Java with Commodore Perry to Newport. There is a Raphael, a Titian, a Dominichino, two by Annibal Caracci, two by Salvator Rosa, two by Paul Veronese, and a great variety by other good hands. Such an accession has been long desired, but little expected in this country. The Gallery will soon be opened for exhibition.

Second Exhibition of the American Academy of the Fine Arts.

(Continued.)

In continuing our review of the Second Exhibition of the American Academy of the Fine Arts, we are aware that before we *publish*, many of the pictures yet unnoticed, will be removed and restored to their proprietors; we shall therefore dwell principally upon such pictures as we are assured will remain in the Gallery of the Academy for inspection, after the exhibition shall be closed, either because they are the property of the Academy, or are permanently lent.

No. 101. *Orlando and Oliver.* As You Like It.—R. WEST. Mr. R. West is the eldest son of Benjamin West, and was, at the time he painted this picture, esteemed one of the best draughtsmen of the human figure, in England. Some of his academy figures may be seen in this city. He likewise delighted in studying the *anatomy* of the huge and antique oaks of Windsor Forest. This picture shows his knowledge in these departments of the art, and makes us lament that the man who could do so much, should have abandoned, at an early period of life, the pursuit of that high excellence which appears to have been within his reach.

No 102. *Ophelia's Madness.*—Hamlet. B. WEST. This is not one of the happiest efforts of Mr. West's genius.

No. 105. *Study of Dead Game.*—J. W. COFFEE. A picture of merit.

No. 106. *Landscape.*—WILSON. This is Nature herself—in her sober hues to be sure—but it is Nature

No 107. *A Pendant* to No. 105, by the same artist.

No. 116. *The Knighting of De Wilton*—figures as large as life. I TRUMBULL. This beautiful picture rivals the Venetian school in colouring, and is likewise a model in composition and drawing. We regret that the skill and happy effort of the artist had not been bestowed upon a subject from the scriptures, or from some classical author.

No. 118. *Nativity of the Saviour.* We have no clue to the painter's name, but the picture is not of ordinary stamp. Parts are very fine.

No. 123. *Our Saviour with little children.*—J. TRUMBULL. This noble composition reminds the travelled beholder of the works of Corregio. The vivid harmonious colouring, and the melting outline, almost cheating the eye into the belief that it views solidity, rotundity, and distance, are here; and in parts we may imagine that we see Corregio's grace.

No. 125. *Last Supper.* A curious picture. Beautiful colouring, with bad drawing, and a total ignorance of perspective.

No. 127. *Portrait of a Gentleman.* COPLEY. See our remarks on No 69.

No. 132. *Portrait of General Horatio Gates.* G. STEWART. Our great portrait painter, has here represented the veteran hero of Saratoga, with such graceful ease, such fidelity to nature, and, at the same time, in such a historical manner, as to render this picture invaluable to the artist and to the patriot.

No. 137. *Holy Family.* Suggested by a famous painting of Raphael.—J. TRUMBULL. Those who are acquainted with Raphael's picture of the Virgin with the Saviour and St. John, commonly called *la belle Jardinière*, can judge how far Mr. Trumbull has varied from the original painting. No 137. is certainly a picture of uncommon beauty, and without reference to its author must give delight to every beholder of taste, whether learned or ignorant. As this is the last picture of the present exhibition painted by this master, which we shall mention, we will take this opportunity of stating, that Colonel John Trumbull is the son of Jonathan Trumbull, the revolutionary governor of Connecticut, and was born on the 6th of June, 1756. He graduated at Harvard College, 1773. We have seen an attempt at Historical composition, by Mr Trumbull, as early as this year. In May 1775, he entered the army at Cambridge, and in July had the distinguished honour, at the age of 19, to be an *aid de-camp* to the illustrious Washington. In the year 1776, Col. Trumbull served as Deputy Adjutant General to the army of Gates at Ticonderoga, and in the year 1777 he resigned his commission. In 1777 he painted his second historical composition, the death of Lucretia, and continued to study painting, without instruction or instructor, until 1779, in the town of Boston. In 1780, after a correspondence which was deemed necessary between Governor Trumbull and the English Secretary of State, and an assurance that Col. Trumbull might, without molestation, pursue his studies in London, he embarked for Europe, and in August placed himself under Mr. West, commencing his first regular and profitable studies as a painter. Notwithstanding the precautions abovementioned, the young artist was arrested in November on a charge of high treason, thrown into prison, and remained there eight months. Mr. West, on hearing of the arrest, waited upon the King, and represented Mr. Trumbull's conduct, character, and pursuits, in such a manner as to obtain a promise, that whatever might be the result of the affair, his pupil's life should be safe.' In prison and after his release, Mr. Trumbull studied assiduously, until his return to America in 1782, and immediately on the conclusion of the glorious peace of 1783, he returned to London and resumed the same studies.

In the year 1786, Mr. Trumbull painted his pictures of the Battle of Bunker's Hill and the death of Montgomery, and formed a plan of a series of paintings commemorative of the great events of our revolution. In pursuit of this object he visited Paris, and there made portraits of the French Generals, and other conspicuous officers, who were present at the capture of Yorktown, and surrender of Cornwallis. With the same object in view, Mr. Trumbull returned to his native country, and employed himself in painting the portraits of those who had distinguished themselves either as statesmen or soldiers. It was the intention of Colonel Trumbull that these pictures should be engraved, and he looked for remuneration from the sale in America and Europe, particularly France, but the French revolution and its consequences ruined the commerce in prints, and the plan was abandoned.

In 1794 Colonel Trumbull went to London as secretary to Mr Jay, and was afterwards one of the commissioners under the 7th article of the treaty of '94, continuing to be occupied in this station with his political duties until 1804, during which ten years he could pay but little attention to the arts. Happily, the time employed by Colonel Trumbull in procuring portraits for painting our revolutionary subjects, has not been thrown away; as he has been called upon to paint four of these great events, to ornament the walls of the capitol at Washington. The four paintings voted by Congress, are to be 18 feet by 12, and have for subjects, the Declaration of Independence, containing the portraits of the Congress of '76: The Surrender of Bourgoyne; the Surrender of Cornwallis; and General Washington resigning his sword to Congress and retiring to the ranks of his fellow citizens.

Previous to this order from the government for these great pictures, the American Academy of the Fine Arts had purchased of Colonel Trumbull, four of his historical pictures, for their Gallery in the New-York Institution, and several paintings from his collection. In January, 1817, he was elected president of this Academy.

No. 154. *Old Woman counting her beads.*—TENIERS.

There are two pictures, which are not in the Catalogue, painted by Mr. Fisher of Boston, the one representing a Farm-yard and cattle, the other, a Landscape with a group of cattle, which are beautifully painted, and are well worth the careful examination of the amateur.

Near these, is a good Fruit piece by Mr. Badger, of Boston.

A fine picture of a *Saint Jerome and Angel*, by SPAGNOLETTO, a celebrated Spanish Historical painter, born in 1589, has likewise been added to the Gallery, since the Catalogue was printed.

No. 157. *Sleeping Boy.* Supposed to be by MURILLO. Murillo was born near Seville, in 1613, and attained to great eminence in his art. His favourite subjects seem to have been Beggar-boys in various appropriate attitudes. He however painted some great historical subjects, and is highly estimated both for composition and colouring.

No. 159. *Battle piece.* A picture of great merit.

No 106. *White Horse, Landscape and Figures.*—Wouvermans. This fine picture, by so eminent an artist, will attract and hold the attention of every connoisseur. Philip Wouvermans was born at Haerlem in 1620. He is esteemed without rival in his favourite compositions, huntings, hawkings, cavalcades, farriers' shops, in short, every subject in which that noble and beautiful animal, the horse, makes a principal figure.

No. 166. *Nerina.* A Head, introduced by Raphael in his cartoon of the death of Ananias—Raphael. This fine head was purchased in London, by B. W. Rogers, Esq. who possesses such documents as puts its originality beyond a doubt. It is unnecessary for us to speak of Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino, the prince of painters. His personal beauty, various accomplishments, high attainments, and premature death, are known to all. In the short period of 37 years, from 1495 to 1520, (the dates of his birth and death) he performed those numerous works which fill the minds of artists with admiration approaching to despair.

No. 180 *Landscape*—Huysmans. This is a picture of exquisite finish and beauty.

No. 188. *The Crowning with Thorns and Mocking our Saviour.*

No. 189. *A Concert.* This is a complicated composition, and notwithstanding the utter want of grace in the figures, is not destitute of beauties. The distribution of light is skilful, and the colouring is rich.

No. 190. *Portrait of a Gentleman.*—Opie. This is a good head, but if it is by Opie, it is not a fair specimen of the abilities of that eminent painter, who died in 1807, at the age of 46, in the successful pursuit of the highest excellence.

No. 192. *After Dinner.* The companion to No. 189, by the same hand.

No. 194. *Landscape.* There is no artist's name given with this exquisitely beautiful little picture.

No. 209. *Landscape.*—J. J. Holland. There are several views from nature, in water colours, by this artist, which for truth and depth of colouring, merit particular attention.

No. 210. *Hadley's Falls, on the North river.* Milbert. A drawing of great beauty. M. Milbert is well known as an eminent artist.

No. 229. *Portrait of an Officer, in Enamel.* Very fine.

No. 240. *Copy of Wilkie's Blind Fiddler.*—The composition consisting of 12 full length figures, comprised in the space of four inches by three.—Hopkins. This is a great curiosity

No 242. *Portrait of the Emperor Napoleon.* A. Hall We understand this to be the production of a Lady, and although it is but a copy, the colouring and execution is such as to entitle it to attention and admiration.

No. 247. *Gerard Dow.* Copied from Gerard Dow, by Craig. This is a fair specimen of the laborious skill and wonderful imitation of nature, which distinguish the Flemish painters, and particularly this great master. Dow has not only given us a faithful representation of himself, but of his fiddle, his tankard, his Bible, his sketch book, and every other appendage to his apartments This celebrated painter was born at Leyden, in 1613, and died in 1674. He was a disciple of Rembrandt's, as the light and shade of this picture would prove. He was assiduous beyond example in finishing his pictures, and they have always borne a very high price. It is recorded, that he exhausted five days in painting one hand in a lady's portrait.

No 248. *The Woman taken in Adultery.*—Copied from Rubens, by Urwins. This picture is directly under the study, for the same subject, by Col. Trumbull. The choice of the point of time is different and much in favour of the American painter. We likewise think the latter has the advantage in dignity and grace. The colouring of Rubens is incomparably fine, and his expression strong and vivid. In this picture he has given portraits of Luther and Calvin, in two of the principal figures.

No. 249. *Madona and Child.* Copied from Raphael, by Tomkins. Here we see the grace of the inimitable Sanzio da Urbino, who in dignified simplicity stands unrivalled.

No. 250. *Gaston de Foix.* Copied from Georgione, by Monoson. Nothing can exceed the drawing, expression and effect of this picture. Georgio Barbarelli, called Georgione or Giorgione, was born at Castle Franco, in 1474, and died at Venice in 1511, having attained great reputation both for design and colouring.

We are happy to find that the Gallery of the Academy is to continue open, as a place of rational amusement, to our citizens and strangers, and a delightful study to the amateur. The few pictures which have been removed are amply supplied, and indeed, with the new arrangement, the Gallery appears as splendid as before W.

Art. 9. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE annual meeting of the Society for the support and encouragement of Sunday Schools was held on the 16th of April It appears from the Report that the Society had added 206 Schools to their list within the year. The total number of books given at the Society's expense since its institution is stated to be 460,342 Spelling Books, 90,233 Testaments, and 8166 Bibles, for the use of 4197 schools, containing upwards of 410,000 scholars.

GERMANY.

The regency of Hungary have interdicted Bible Societies from circulating the Scriptures in that Kingdom.

In Austria, a sect called Petzelians, has started up, who sacrifice men to purify others from sin. In Passion week, several men were thus murdered; and on Good Friday, a virgin aged 13, was also butchered in a similar manner. Petzel, the founder, and eighty-six of his followers, have been arrested and will be tried.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark has instituted a *Centurial Jubilee*, commemorative of the commencement of the Reformation by *Martin Luther*. It will be celebrated as a solemn festival, with every appropriate demonstration of gratitude and joy.

RUSSIA.

The Bible Society of St. Petersburgh has received from England the stereotype plates for printing the New Testament in Modern Greek, with which 300,000 copies may be taken off

The Emperor of Russia has accorded great privileges to converted Jews in his dominions.

The following particulars in relation to the progress of religion in Russia are contained in a letter from a gentleman in Edinburgh to his Correspondent in Princeton, New-Jersey.

"Our last accounts from Russia are most encouraging. The appearances in the character of the Emperor are more and more favourable. He lately asked the Prince Galitzin, why he did not go on faster with the Bible Society,—adding, "What do you want? Money? It is at your service,—would my personal attendance at the meetings of your Committee promote the cause? I will attend most willingly." By the last letters from Mr Henderson, who is at present at Petersburgh—he says the Russian Bible Society is distributing the Bible in twenty-five different languages. That in consequence of the Russian envoy at Constantinople taking a warm interest in the Bible Cause, copies of the Word of God are pouring into the various islands in the Archipelago. The envoy at Constantinople conducts the correspondence with the Bible Society personally. In the Russian army, too, a great interest has been excited about the dissemination of the Word of God."

EAST INDIES.

From a Memoir addressed to the Baptist Missionary Society by W. Carey, J. Marshman, and W. Ward, under date of March 21, 1816, and published at the Mission press in Serampore. (Bengal) it appears, that "the whole of the Scriptures have been published in *two* of the languages of India; the New Testament, the Pentateuch, and the Historical Books in *four*; the New Testament and Pentateuch in *five*; the New Testament alone, in *six*; four of the Gospels in *eight*; and three of them in twelve of the languages of India; while in *twelve* others types are prepared, and the Gospel of St. Matthew is in press." The Memoir contains translations of the Lord's Prayer into more than 30 dialects.

From the second Report of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, it appears that the whole number of Protestant Missionaries in India is 121, of whom 98 are Europeans, and 23 natives. Among the Europeans 7 Americans are reckoned.

WEST INDIES.

A letter has lately been received by a gentleman in New-York, from Petion, President of the Republic of Hayti, from which the following is an extract:—"There has been established in this capital for two years past, a Bible Society, of which I am the patron and the protector. It would be gratifying to correspond with that established at New-York. I have received from you the Constitution of the last mentioned Society, for which I return you my thanks."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Prince Alexander Galitzin, President of the Russian Bible Society, has addressed a very friendly letter to the American Bible Society, expressing great satisfaction in the prospect of its efficient co-operation in the common cause of Christendom.

The *Union Bible Society of Burke County*, Georgia, the *Bible Society of Jefferson County*, Virginia, and the *Kennebeck Bible Society*, Maine, have become auxiliaries to the American Bible Society.

The following contributions have been received and acknowledged by the American Bible Society since the publication of their annual Report:—From the Burlington Fe-

male Auxiliary Bible Society, 31 dollars 5 cents; the B. S of Maine, Mass. 447 dolls. 77 cts.; the B. S. of Frederick, Virg. 500 dollars; the Fishkill B. S. 200 dolls.; the Auxiliary Welsh B. S. of Steuben and Utica and their vicinities, 200 dolls; the Auxiliary B. S of Lexington, Virg. 200 dolls.; the Female Auxiliary B S. of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 30 dolls.; the Female B. S of E. Haddam. Connecticut. 16 dolls. 50 cts.; the Female Auxiliary B. S. of Washington, Penn. 100 dolls; the Auxiliary B. S. in the County of Middlesex, Mass. 200 dolls.; the Fayetteville B. S. N. C. 150 dolls.; the Mercer B. S. Penn. 39 dolls.; the Union B. S. of Burke County, Georgia, 250 dolls.; the Newark B. S. N. Jersey, 150 dolls.; the Auxiliary Female B. S. of Caledonia, Genessee County, N. Y. 60 dolls.; the St. Lawrence Female Auxiliary B. S. N. Y 74 dolls.; also from William B. Crosby, Esq. executor of the will of Mary M'Crea, late of New-York, 250 dolls; and from Isaac Heyer and George Griswold. collected in the first Ward, New-York, 511 dollars.

A Bible Society, Auxiliary to the American Bible Society, has been formed at Auburn, under the name of *The Auxiliary Bible Society of the County of Cayuga.*

At the last annual communication of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Vermont, it was resolved to forward to the *American Bible Society* sixty dollars, for the purpose of constituting the Rev. Jonathan Ney, of New-Fane, Grand Chaplain of said State, &c and the Rev. Ebenezer Hebbard, of Brandon, past Grand Chaplain,—members of the said society for life.

A Bible Society has been instituted in New-Jersey under the name of '*The Sussex Auxiliary Bible Society.*' It is a branch of the Bible Society of the State.

A *Marine Bible Society* has been formed at New-Haven, Con. auxiliary to the New-York Marine Bible Society. Elias Shipman, Esq. has been chosen President of it.—A Society has also been formed for the religious education of the poor and ignorant, to be called the *New-Haven Sabbath School Society.*

New-Hampshire Bible Society. This Society purchased during the last year eight hundred Bibles, and 1000 Testaments. The amount disbursed during the last year was $1415 24 cents; balance in the treasury, $1148 50 cents.

Albany Bible Society From the annual report of the treasurer. $1388 25 cents were disbursed by the Society last year, and he has now remaining in his hands. $413 25 cents.

Bible Society of Philadelphia. From the *Ninth Report* of the Bible Society of Philadelphia, it appears, that there have been issued by that Institution during the past year, 1850 Bibles, and 3500 New Testaments, for gratuitous distribution; and that 9017 Bibles and New Testaments from their small stereotype plates, and 1250 New Testaments from their octavo plates, have been sold to different Societies and Associations. These make the aggregate number of Bibles and New Testaments published by the Society since its institution to be 76,850. A donation of one thousand dollars was, during the year, received by the Society, from the executors of the late Robert Montgomery, Esq. and one of five hundred dollars from the Female Bible Society of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Female Bible Society. The receipts of this Society in the year past, by their annual Report, were 1443 dolls. 31 cts. Their disbursements 1305 dolls. 49 cts.

The General Missionary Convention of the Baptist denomination of the United States, held its session at Philadelphia on the 7th of May last. It was fully attended. Its address is an interesting paper. It appears from the Report that there are in the United States, 2727 Baptist churches. 1635 ministers, and 183,245 members in communion. During the last year 10,000 were baptized on profession of faith and repentance.

Bishop Hobart of New-York, at present acting as Bishop of Connecticut, has consecrated Episcopal Churches at North-Killingworth and North-Guilford in that diocess. He has confirmed 249 persons in his late visitation to the various churches in that State.

The Rev. Sylvester Learned has been ordained to the office of the Gospel Ministry, by the N. York Presbytery. It is understood that he is to be employed by the General Assembly as a Missionary to New-Orleans.

The Rev. William Bacon has been ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry as an Evangelist, by the Presbytery of Niagara, at Buffalo, N. Y.

The Rev. Samuel Clark has been inducted into the ministerial office at Princeton, Mass.

The Rev. Edward Richmond, D.D. has been installed Pastor of the third Congregational Society in Dorchester, Mass.

The Rev. W. Burt has been ordained Pastor over the Congregational Society in Durham, N. H.

A new Baptist Meetinghouse has been opened in New-Bedford, Mass. The Rev. Silas Hall is engaged to preach in it.

The St. Francisville (W. Florida) Sentinel of June 17, says,—On Sunday last, the merchants of this village closed their doors, by general consent, and refused to transact any business, or sell a single commodity!—This is the first determined effort we recollect to have known made in Louisiana, to pay a due respect to that holy day. E.

Art. 10. POETRY.

For the American Monthly Magazine.

JEU D'ESPRIT.

On receiving from a Lady a flower of the Althæa, (Marsh-mallow.)

AS, from the blaze, with fearless hand,
Althæa snatched the burning brand,
Twin with her Meleager's fate,
And, in her flowing mantle's fold,
The glowing wood undaunted roll'd,
And clasp'd the rescu'd amulet;

So, from fierce love's intenser flame,
Me might the pitying fair reclaim,
And in her gentle bosom wear,—
By stronger spell my life were blest!
Ne'er sever'd from that faithful breast,
No earthly ill could reach me there.

E.

From Southey's Curse of Kehama—Canto 10.

They err who tell us love can die:
With life all other passions fly,
All others are but vanity.
In Heaven ambition cannot dwell,
Nor avarice in the vaults of hell;
Earthly these passions of the earth,
They perish where they have their birth;
But love is indestructible.
Its holy flame forever burneth;
From heaven it came, to heaven returneth.
Too oft on earth a troubled guest,
At times deceived, at times opprest,
It here is tried and purified,
Then hath in heaven its perfect rest:
It soweth here with toil and care,
But the harvest time of love is there.
Oh! when a mother meets on high,
The babe she lost in infancy,
Hath she not then, for pains and fears,
The day of woe, the watchful night,
For all her sorrows, all her tears,
An overpayment of delight!

From the London Courier.

THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

Who fell at the battle of Corunna in Spain, in 1808.

Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried,
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot,
O'er the grave, where our hero we buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning;
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Not in sheet nor in shroud we bound him,
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow,
But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought, as we hollowed his narrow bed,
And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow.

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him,
But nothing he'll reck if they let him sleep on
In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done,
When the clock toll'd the hour for retiring,
And we heard the distant random gun
That the foe was suddenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory;
We carved not a line, we raised not a stone,—
But we left him alone with his glory.

Art. 11. THESPIAN REGISTER.

Friday Evening, June 20.

Hero of the North.—Lady of the Lake.

THIS was an excessively warm night, and the house was very much crowded. We were present during a charming winter scene on the stage, but found how impossible it is to cool one's self, 'by thinking on the frosty Caucasus.'

E.

Monday Evening, June 23.

Douglas.—Harlequin Fisherman.—Highland Reel.

Of this tragedy, that accomplished scholar and splendid poet, Gray, has said, that "it had retrieved the true language of the stage, lost for three hundred years." Its plot is simple, its diction polished, well-sustained, and energetic, and we know not where to find, in modern tragedy, more genuine pathos, or a finer strain of eloquence. It ranks deservedly, among the noblest productions of the British tragic muse. With Mrs. Barnes in Douglas we were both pleased and pained. Though she exhibited her accustomed correctness in her conception of the character, and a just apprehension of the lofty sentiments and heroic spirit so natural to the "blood of Douglas;" and though her action was graceful and appropriate, and her animation did not flag, yet she came so short, in her stature and the might of her arm, of what the whole probability of the incidents required, as almost entirely to mar our enjoyment of

the scene. There should be verisimilitude in the looks of an actor, in his figure and muscular strength, as well as propriety in his costume, correctness in his readings, or adaptation in his voice and gesture. There are doubtless many men, "tall fellows of their hands," who could read with perfect accuracy of emphasis what is put down for Juliet Capulet, for instance, and enter thoroughly into her feelings, but with what shadow of propriety or hope of success could they undertake to personate her on the stage? The attempt would be obviously most preposterous. And where is the propriety of a delicate female, small even for her sex, totally deficient in size and vigour of limb, and in fulness, energy and masculine melody of voice, attempting to personate a young man of heroic stature, and majesty of mien as well as of unconquerable valour, whose frame, if it have not become as compacted and capable of toil and privation as it may, in maturer years, has, nevertheless, attained its complete stature, and exhibits the full-grown vigour of an Athlete moving to the contest? If the story had brought young Norval before us, at the age of 15, when his imagination began to kindle at the recitals of the hermit, and his soul pant to break from obscurity, and prove his parentage by deeds, we think we should have been completely satisfied with Mrs. B. for his representative. Instead of the strength that could enable her "to play her weapon like a tongue of flame," and an arm to shelter the Grampian vales, and of "four armed assailants" strike to the earth, "from which they never rose again the fiercest two," while the other two sought safety in flight, she could scarcely unsheath her sword, and we regretted that Mrs. B. should undertake the part at all. We are aware that this has been the favourite character of stripling performers, and that the master Bettys and master Paynes, have all figured away in Young Norval; but they could none of them play the part. One of them we have seen, and in regard to the other, Mrs. Inchbald's opinion satisfies us that he could not do it any justice, while Cumberland's opinion of his general powers, however it might allow him some talents as a boy, is, with us, sufficient authority that he was most extravagantly overrated. When Mrs. B. puts off her bonnet and her slipper for the hat and boot of Myrtillo we are delighted, but the helmet and the shield and the claymore we would advise her to decline. Mr. Robertson in Lord Randolph we cannot praise, though we will not entirely condemn him. If he could, by any imaginable means or motives, be induced to quit his monotony and drawl, and speak some of his sentences quicker than others, and trust himself occasionally to a natural manner, we are persuaded he might please. He has a very good voice, his size and figure are advantageous, his ideas of character are frequently correct, and we think it is in his power to rank so respectably, as an actor, that when his audience should be in a good-natured mood, they would scarcely think of the absence of a greater. Mr. Jones was very respectable in old Norval. He related his story to Lady Randolph with a good deal of feeling and propriety of tone and emphasis. Measuring Mr. J. by the standard of his own abilities as an actor, he fails most we think in gesture, which is too generally wanting in ease and freedom, and seems not enough the spontaneous expression of feeling. We have seen Mr. Pritchard play far better than he did in Glenalvon. We are willing to make every allowance to Mr. P. on account of his having much to do, but still, though this may prevent that profound study of his character, which is doubtless necessary to great success, yet we do not think it a sufficient excuse for that coldness and apathy, which too often renders Mr. P's acting tame and tedious. In Glenalvon Mr. P. was not ardent enough in his villany, his mind did not seem to be active and plotting enough to suit the catastrophe of the play, or the general character he took upon him; and when he said of Lady Randolph,

"Even I did think her chaste,
Whose charity exceeds not. Precious sex,
Whose deeds lascivious pass Glenalvon's thoughts!"

instead of manifesting a diabolical satisfaction at finding, as he supposed, the guilt of Lady Randolph, and chuckling at the last proof of depravity in the sex, he said it with a phlegm and a mere recitation tone, that spoiled the whole effort of a passage that gives a deeper insight into Glenalvon's character than any other single passage in the tragedy.

Mrs. Groshon's Lady Randolph was more than commonly well for her, though she can never hope to excel, and Miss Dellinger's Anna was not so bad as it might have been.

In the entertainment, so *called*, Mr. Carpender, as Harlequin, made a very good leap through the barrel of fire, but the Harlequinade, on the whole, was very stupid. The only thing that can redeem a performance of this kind is the "wonderful of bodily activity," of which there was very little this evening.

L.

Friday Evening, June 27.

The Rivals; or a Trip to Bath—The Peasant Boy, or Assassin Discovered.

"The Rivals" has been preferred by some to "The School for Scandal;" but though this be exaggerated praise, yet the piece is full of vivacity and wit; is strongly marked by a vigilant and nice observation of what

is ridiculous in sentiment and conduct; and, in respect of character and incident, is pure comedy Mr Barnes was certainly animated, and, on the whole, tolerably correct in his apprehension and representation of the self-willed, arbitrary, irascible, Sir Anthony Absolute, though, we think, he indulged himself too much in grimace, (as he often does) to suit the respectability of the character, which, notwithstanding its many eccentricities and absurdities, is not that of a buffoon. Mr. Darley's Sir Lucius O'Trigger was passable, but could not have been adequate to the author's conception of his high-mettled adventurer, who was as ready to quarrel with a man for his thoughts, as for his words or actions He was such a man as Mercutio calls "the courageous captain of compliments;" one who "fights as you sing prick-song—the very butcher of a silk button—a duellist—a duellist;" one who like Mercutio himself "will quarrel with a man for having a hair more or less on his head than himself." Indeed we have not seen for many years on the boards, one who could personate the Irishman. Such a recruit is very much wanted, for many of the very finest comedies in the language have this sort of character shot through them, and cannot be enacted, simply on account of the above mentioned deficiency.

Mr. Simpson, in Capt. Absolute, was very good—very good indeed. This belongs to that class of character that suits his talents and in which he is universally acceptable. In Faulkland, the most original and nicely-discriminated character in the comedy, Mr Pritchard was natural and pleasing. He represented well the peevish, querulous jealousy of the love-sick Faulkland, who though intelligent, accomplished, well-bred and honourable, was cursed with a nervous sensibility, that was a perpetual torment to himself and his friends.

Bob Acres, with his vanity, good-nature, credulity, animal-spirits, and valour, which can by no persuasion or example of Sir Lucius be "screwed to the sticking-place," and his new style of "oaths that echo the sentiment, and his hair in training," was done to the life by Mr. Hilson, who, odds judgment, tact, animation and humour! did adequate justice to the comic conceptions of the author. Mrs. Baldwin did much credit to herself in Mrs. Malaprop, and with her *dictionary words* most accurately pronounced, and "most ingeniously misapplied," with her absurd vanity and grotesque disappointment, contributed greatly to the entertainment of the evening and the exposure of folly. Mrs. Groshon's Julia was tolerably good, as compared with her general style of acting, though we cannot allow that she was altogether the elegant, lovely, intelligent, high minded unaffected Julia Melville. Mrs. Darley's Lydia Languish was very spirited and very just. In this kind of character we must concede to Mrs. Darley high praise. We know of no lady of Thespian fame, who is more interestingly and provokingly capricious and wayward, and who then repents and reforms with better grace or more amiable contrition than Mrs. Darley. Her Lady Elizabeth Freelove, Lydia Languish, Mrs. Ferment, and characters of this turn, are good enough.

The melo drama of the Peasant Boy is interesting in the plot, is worked up with considerable skill, is moral in its effect; and Mrs. Barnes and Mr. Robertson, on whom the interest of the piece depended, played well.

The songs this evening were sung respectably, particularly "Hard Times," to which Mr. Barnes gave much effect.

In the recitation of the "Ode on the Passions," though we think Mrs. Barnes' reading might have been improved, yet her action was all grace, and her pantomime descriptive and fine. L.

Saturday Evening, June 28.

Speed the Plough—Mother Bunch, or Harlequin and the Yellow Dwarf.

There are some improbabilities in this comedy, (such as Miss *Blandford's* falling in love with a *plough-boy*, at first sight, and *Sir Philip's* making a confidant of *Bob Handy,*) but still it is pleasing in the representation, very pleasing. The character of Sir Abel Handy and his son Bob are original and well conceived, and though they approach extravagance, are full of entertainment and just satire. They were well personated by Mr. Barnes and Mr. Simpson. Mr. Pritchard represented the stern, remorseful, anxious Sir Philip forcibly and with propriety; and Mr. Baldwin made a very good, plain, blunt, upright, honourable Farmer Ashfield Henry was performed by a stranger, announced as from Belfast. The manners and action of this gentleman were rather stiff and awkward, though his gesture was occasionally very expressive and appropriate, and his conception of the character and his reading for the most part accurate and discriminating.

As for Harlequin, &c. it was miserably stupid and tedious. Harlequin could not roll; the clown had no variety or point in his "*body wit,*" and the prolongation of perpetual clumsiness, tired us out. L.

Monday Evening, June 30.

Adelgitha—High Life Below Stairs.

This tragedy is from the pen of M. G. Lewis, and is much such a tragedy as might be expected from him. The names of his characters are familiar to history, but he has blended fact and fiction in his plot, in inextricable confusion. But the principal fault of the piece is the circumstance on which it hinges. *Adelgitha,* the heroine, is daughter

of the deceased Prince of Salerno, and wife of *Guiscard*, sovereign of Apulia. *Michel Ducas*, the Greek emperor, having been expelled from Byzantium, by his subjects, whom his crimes had instigated to revolt, seeks refuge in the dominions of *Guiscard*. This brave prince espouses the cause of the deposed emperor, and whilst he marches forth to fight his battles, leaves him at his Court. *Michel* feels the humiliation he suffers in receiving such favours from an inferior, grows indignant at the idea of his dependence, and jealous in the extreme of the military reputation of his benefactor. To complete the picture of his ingratitude, and to crown his baseness, he becomes enamoured of *Adelgitha*, and in Guiscard's absence attempts her virtue. She rejects his proffers with disdain, and boasts the unsullied purity of the blood of *Salerno*. This name recalls to Michel's mind a tale, the application of which he never knew till now. In 'Astra's wood' he had once lost his way in the darkness of the night, when suddenly a groan reached his ear; he hastened to the spot from which it proceeded, and found a knight stretched weltering in his blood, who had been stabbed by robbers. The cavalier intrusted him with the confession of a guilty deed,—

—— A maid of noble birth
By solemn vows seduced—abandoned—left
To shame and anguish.—

And implored him to restore her letters and portrait, which he committed to him, and to assure her of the poignancy of his remorse, &c. To make the shortest of a long story, *Michel* now discovers this maid to have been *Adelgitha*. He profits, by his information, to charge her with the fact, and compel her to give him an assignation. This is appointed, after *Guiscard's* return, in the chapel of St. Hilda, whither *Adelgitha* repairs, in the hope of dissuading him from his purpose, but finding him resolute, she attempts to stab herself, and being defeated in this design, she plunges her weapon into the bosom of her ungenerous suitor. Another is arrested for the murder of *Michel*, and condemned to death by *Guiscard*, when *Adelgitha* comes forward and avows her own guilt and the innocence of the accused, whom she acknowledges as her son by her youthful lover, *George of Clermont*. *Guiscard* is thunder-struck by the discovery, yet such is the strength of his affection that it overcomes even the dread of dishonour, and he is ready to consent to receive her again to his arms, when she charitably averts this new disgrace by terminating her existence. Who would believe, after this narrative, that *Adelgitha* is represented as a paragon of virtue, and that she is introduced, whilst unapprehensive of detection, in all the confidence and cheerfulness of innocence and love? The play is equally improbable and immoral. Unmarried females in the station of Adelgitha, or in any respectable grade of life, never do forfeit 'the immediate jewel of their souls,' nor ought they ever to be suffered to believe that it is possible for them to be the objects of illicit solicitation, much less that they can yield to it. But how fatal a delusion is it to propagate the idea, that a woman who has been unfaithful to herself can be loyal to her husband,—and that a wanton who has imposed herself upon the credulity and insinuated herself into the affections of a man of honour, can, when her duplicity is unmasked, be still an object of forgiveness!—nay, of tenderness!

In regard to the performance, a few words must suffice. Mr Pritchard's *Michel Ducas* was more than respectable. Mr. Robertson, as *Guiscard*, described with much force and animation his rescue in the battle by the gallantry of *Lothair*. This last character was handsomely supported by Mr. Simpson. Of Mrs. Groshon's *Adelgitha*, as we can say nothing in commendation, we will say nothing at all.

E.

Wednesday Evening, July 2.
Iron Chest.—Wood Demon.

This is a monstrous play, the hint of which appears to have been taken from Godwin's celebrated novel of Caleb Williams. Interesting, however, as is that ingenious fiction, this drama is so replete with folly and inconsistency, that it excites little sympathy. Mr. Bancker undertook the character of *Wilford*, (it being his benefit night,) and got through with it better than we should have expected. Wherever we see ambition we are disposed to encourage it. Ambition, however, unless it be well regulated, will defeat its own purpose. A man, for instance, who disdains to qualify himself for the discharge of every-day duties, will hardly be prepared to meet the demands of more important exigencies;—much less, if he is incapable of fulfilling the first, will he be able to satisfy the last. What Pope has said generally of life, is particularly true of the stage—

Honour and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honour lies.

And yet it is astonishing to see how many, both in real and mimic life, prefer acting a great part badly, to performing an humbler one well. It is enough to be compelled to endure the assumptions of ignorance in common intercourse with the world, but when one resorts to the theatre for recreation, 'it offends one to the soul to hear a robustious, periwig-pated fellow,' tearing not only passion, but sense and language, to rags and tatters. We cannot but wonder that so few actors have correct apprehensions of the dig-

nity of their profession. Nothing keeps it down in public estimation but the illiterateness and supineness of the greater part of those who attach themselves to it. The stage ought to be made a school of rhetoric, at least as it relates to all its exteriors. It should exhibit the refinement of polished manners, and should be a model in pronunciation But no one can teach what he has not learned Great actors must possess great acquirements. They must have read something more than the prompter's book. They must in fact have taken a liberal view of elegant literature, and obtained admission into polite society. Nature must have done much, and education more, to form a consummate actor. It is for this reason that those who are truly great in this profession are always reckoned among the eminent men of their age.

We have taken this opportunity to make these remarks, the theatrical season having terminated with this week. Hereafter we shall restrict our dramatic criticisms to a monthly review of the state of the stage.

E.

Art. 12. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE Prince Regent has recommended it to Parliament to prolong the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and communicated the documents on which the advice is grounded.

The question of the Catholic Claims has been revived in the House of Commons by Mr Grattan. His motion was the same as that made in 1813 on the same subject, viz: "That a committee should be appointed to take the claims of the Roman Catholics into consideration, with a view to release them from their present disabilities, and to give every security to the protestant establishment, and ultimate satisfaction to all orders of men." The motion was supported by Mr. Grattan himself, Mr. Yorke, Sir I. C. Hippesley, Sir H Parnell, Mr. Elliot, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr Canning, and opposed by Mr Foster, Mr. Webber, Mr. Bragge Bathurst, and Mr. Peel. The debate was long and animated, and on a division there appeared 221 in favour of the motion, and 245 against it. Lord Castlereagh and Mr Canning are said to be the only ministers who are in favour of the "Claims;" and the friends of the Catholics have decreased since 1813.

Mr. M. Sutton, about the first of May, brought in a bill to amend and consolidate the laws relative to the residence of the clergy. The Bench of Bishops lent their aid to the preparation of the bill, and much practical benefit is expected to result from its enactment.

Mr. Mahners Sutton has been chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, in the place of Mr. Abbot, who resigned after having held the station fifteen years. Mr. Abbot is created Baron Kidbrook, and will have a seat at the council board.

From the official account of the public funded debt of Great Britain as it stood on the first of February last, it appears the whole (including the debt of Ireland 108,082,760*l.* funded in Great Britain, and the loans to the Emperor of Germany, 7,502,633*l.*, and the loans to the Prince Regent of Portugal 859,522*l.*) is 1 115,199,600*l.* 5*s.* 3 3-4*d.* Of this sum, 342,434,662*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* have been redeemed by the commissioners, or transferred for life annuities, or cancelled by redemption of land tax, &c. leaving the debt unredeemed and due to the public creditors 772,764,937*l.* 9*s.* 0 3-4*d.* The unfunded debt in exchequer bills outstanding, amounts to 46,772,000*l.* Total of funded and unfunded debt 819,536,937*l.* 9*s.* 0 3-4*d.* The total charge, or annual interest of funded debt is 42,206,218*l.* 4*s.* 5 3-4*d.*

The trade of England seems to be reviving. Russia has sent large orders for a supply of clothing for her army; and the revolutions in South America open the most animating commercial prospects Goods, it is stated, to the amount of 600,000*l.* were shipped to Chili, in six weeks from the 10th of March, and the demand for British goods at Buenos Ayres is so great, that the warehouses on the La Plata could not satisfy it; in consequence of which orders have been transmitted for new and large supplies.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have communicated their opinion that, as the Congress of the United States have passed a law for refunding to British merchants the Alien Duties which had been levied from the 16th August to the 22d December, the commercial convention requires that, on the part of England the auction duty and that upon exports, so far as it regards the United States, should be refunded for the above period.

An Order in Council has been issued, prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, saltpetre, arms or ammunition, to any place on the coast of Africa, or in the West Indies, or the continent of America, except to the English possessions in America, or the territory of the United States.

Despatches have arrived from China containing official accounts of the affair between

the Alceste and the Chinese forts; and stating that a better understanding exists between the Chinese and British now, than had existed for several years before.

The season in Scotland is fine, and the crops promising. In Ireland provisions appear to be scanty; the prices high and discontent considerably extended.

The collectors of the revenue in Ireland have received notice of the discontinuance of 395 four-wheeled carriages; 2565 two-wheeled do. 1785 horses. 624 servants, 2226 windows, and 5564 hearths.

An Embassy has proceeded from England to Constantinople, carrying costly gifts for the Grand Seignior.

The stock of sheep in Great Britain is stated at 42 millions; more than 30 millions of which are of the short woolled kind.

FRANCE.

Though the Paris papers represent the anniversary celebration of the King's return to the throne as splendid and joyous, yet the country does not appear to be entirely tranquil. A plot against the government has been detected at Bourdeaux. Twenty eight conspirators are stated to have been apprehended, and fifteen convicted; nine of whom have been sentenced to imprisonment, and six to death. The names of the latter are Randon, Maury, Therun, Beduice, La Pote, and Cassagno. The ministers of the allied powers have also had a conference on the subject of Lucien Bonaparte, at which they agreed not to grant him passports for himself or his son to proceed to America, and also to remove his residence from Rome and further from the coast, to prevent his escape. Madame Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely has been arrested on account of an intercepted letter from her to her husband, who is in the United States. She has been put in confinement, though she is permitted to receive visits from her family. The Dutchess de Duras has written to the Duc de Richelieu in her behalf; Madame de Stael, though dangerously sick herself, has written, with the same view, to M. de Cases; and a relative of the countess has had an interview on her account with the Minister.

M. De Blacas, who had been for some time in honourable exile as Ambassador at Rome, has returned to Paris. Whether this step were authorized or not, he is said to have been graciously received by the King, in whose councils there is a prospect of his regaining his ascendancy. After publicity was given to his return and reception, M. de B's Hotel was thronged with complaisant courtiers, who vied with each other in the warmth of their congratulations.

The price of meal has been so high, that the city of Paris has been obliged to disburse 32 millions of francs to indemnify the bakers, who were obliged to sell their bread at 18 sous for 4 pounds; and though the price of bread be now 20 sous, yet the amount of the daily indemnity granted by the city is stated at 75 000 francs. The harvest of this year, however, is said to be abundant, and the prospect is brightening.

From a report, made to the Council-General of Hospitals in Paris, on the state of those establishments from 1803 to 1814, it appears that these hospitals are divided into two classes, called *Hopitaux* and *Hospices;* the former ten in number, being for the sick: and the latter, of which there are nine, affording provision for infants, and *incurables*, who are destitute. The *Hotel Dieu*, the most ancient hospital, contains 1200 beds. In the *Hospice de l'Accouchement*, in 1814, were delivered 2.700 females, of whom 2.400 confessed they were unmarried. From 1804 to 1814, were admitted into the *Hospice de l'Allaitement*, or Foundling Hospital, 23,458 boys, and 22.463 girls, total. 45,921 children, of whom only 4.130 were legitimate. During the ten years, 355,000 sick were admitted into the *Hopitaux*, and 59.000 poor persons into the *Hospices*. Of the maniacs, there are more women than men. Among the younger females, love has been the most common cause of insanity, and among the others, jealousy, or domestic discord. Among the younger males, it is the too speedy developement of the passions, and among the older, the derangement of their affairs, that has crazed them. The calamities of the Revolution have been another cause of madness, and it is observed that the men were mad with aristocracy, and the women with democracy; excessive grief occasioning lunacy in the former, and ideas of independence and equality in the latter.

SPAIN.

As soon as the forcible occupation of a part of the Spanish possessions on the river La Plata, by the Portuguese, was known in Europe, Spain made complaint to the allied powers, and asked their mediation. The Allies, forthwith, through their ministers, expressed their approbation of the conduct of Spain, in this affair; and declared their surprise at the procedure of the Portuguese, stating that a refusal, on the part of the government of Portugal, to explain its views and do justice to Spain, will be sufficient to throw on that government the whole odium of any disturbance of the present pacific relations between the European powers, that may result from the step which it has taken. Report says that a very considerable body of troops has been ordered to the frontiers of Spain and Portugal, and that the garrison at Badajos will be strongly reinforced. Still an open rupture is not generally expected. Conspiracies and rebellious appear in vari-

ous parts of Spain, and the country is represented to be in a very disturbed state. The vicinity of Madrid is so infested with bands of robbers, that the aid of the military is necessary for safety.

The ordinary revenues of old Spain have been estimated at 48,000,000 dollars, and the income from the colonies, at 12,000,000 dollars in all 60,00-,000. But the revenue from the colonies has greatly diminished , and the expenses of government, on its peace establishment, exceed the whole amount.

ITALY.

The Holy See, in conjunction with England, is said to have engaged the Ottoman Porte to tolerate the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in Turkish Provinces. Rome is represented as having been thronged the last spring, by strangers, who go to make observations upon history and the arts; and a letter from this twice imperial city states, that "more than 4000 workmen are now (May 5) employed on public works; the excavations surpass all experience; many valuable monuments have been discovered, and we shall soon see ancient Rome again standing, with her temples, groves, and fountains."

The Pope's health is said to be very low; and intrigues have already commenced among the cardinals, for the succession to the triple crown. The revenue of the papal territory is in a very unbarrassed state, and is not more than a third of its amount prior to the revolution.

NETHERLANDS.

The King of the Netherlands seems bent on settling his government and pursuing a systematic and wholesome plan of policy. As a means of making himself more thoroughly acquainted with the state of the nation, he has been performing a tour through the country and inspecting the public works. Government, also, has banished from the kingdom some editors, who are said to have endeavoured, by their inflammatory publications, to excite disturbance. Those banished are, Couchois, Lorraine, and Groget, proprietors of the Natne Jaune and Vrai Liberal, Lallemant, of the Journal of East and West Flanders, and Brissot, of the Constitutional Journal of Antwerp.

The German and Swiss emigrants are crowding the Dutch towns on their way to the United States. It is stated, that in May there were not less than 4,000 of them in Rotterdam, and about 600 in Amsterdam; that Utretcht was full of them, and that the numbers in all these places were increasing. Their appearance is represented as novel;—they are very inoffensive, and go about in little bands. Many of them are begging, in consequence of having been cheated out of their money by a German, who pretended to be an agent appointed to receive passage money to America.

GERMANY.

The German Diet opened its sittings on the 28th April. The most important subject submitted was, the establishment of an army of 40,000 men to be furnished by the Germanic confederation, and he at the command of the Diet; and it was expected that this project would be favourably received at the respective courts. A meeting of German manufacturers was held at Leipsic in April, to consider the ruinous state of their affairs, and devise measures for their protection.

A pamphlet has been published at Frankfort, entitled "Colonel Mapenbach to the Germans," and dedicated to the King of Prussia, which has excited much sensation. The writer insists on the necessity of a national representation in Germany. The book has been seized

The Archdutchess Leopoldine, the betrothed spouse of the Prince Royal of Portugal, has declined going to the Brazils, on account of the disturbances there.

The *Manuscrit de St. Helene*, has been reprinted, not only at Ghent and Brussels, but at Frankfort also, to the number of some thousands, and its publication is announced at Weimar, Leipsic, and other places. The Emperor of Austria has given the regiment of the late General Lindenau, to the young prince of Parma, *ci-devant* king of Rome.

The Prince Regent has instituted an order of knighthood in the Kingdom of Hanover, called the Guelphs, with the same gradations of honour as those of the Bath. The insignia of Grand Cross of the Order have been sent to the Princes of Brunswick, and the reigning Prince of Lippe-Buckberg.

SWEDEN.

The Crown Prince has begun to legislate for the trade of Sweden, and among other things, has prohibited the importation of coffee, because it amounts to nearly half the value of the exports of iron. Some officers have been arrested as conspirators, troops have been marched to Stockholm, and much vigilance is exercised to keep suspected and unknown persons out of Sweden. It is stated that some difficulties exist between Sweden and Denmark, but what they are, has not been explained.

RUSSIA.

By an Ukase, recently published in Russia, it is required of foreigners that, on entering that country, they shall be provided with passports from the Russian ministers or agents in the countries from which they come. All passports must be exhibited at the barrier towns, and if there be no special prohibition, the persons presenting them, if they are in proper form, may proceed without molestation

Mr. Storch states that there are in Russia 20,000,000 roubles in gold and silver coin; 25,000,000 in copper, and 577,000,000 in paper. The whole of the copper is equal to only 612,000 roubles at par, and the paper is at a discount of 75 per cent. Government is endeavouring to raise the value of money by withdrawing paper from circulation.

TURKEY.

A particular treaty has been concluded, between the Turkish government and Great Britain, relative to Parga, a strong place on the coast of Albania, opposite to Corfu, which is said to have been ceded to the English. The Grand Seignior is taking into his service foreign officers, acquainted with the modern tactics, and is very much engaged in the organization of his army. Many of the Turkish provinces are said to be in a state of rebellion. Troops are assembling in Romania, and the garrisons are receiving supplies. The policy of the Sublime Porte towards the Christians of Jerusalem, seems to have changed. An order has been issued to the Pacha of this province, to restore what he has extorted, and exact no more than the stipulated tribute.

ASIA.

EAST-INDIES.

Much hostility appears to exist on the part of the natives toward the English. A letter from Penang states, that a boat's crew from the ship Elphinstone, which had gone ashore to cut down a tree, was attacked by a party of Malays, and many of them severely wounded.

The English have concluded a treaty of peace with the Rajah of Nepaul, in which the latter renounces all claim to the lands which were the ostensible cause of the war, and cedes many territories to the East-India company, in perpetuity. The Rajah also agrees never to take into his service any British subjects, nor the subject of any European or American state, without the consent of the British government; and in order to secure the observance of the treaty, accredited ministers from each are to reside at the court of the other.

AFRICA.

TUNIS.

The Tunisian cruisers have lately entered the British Channel. They have boarded several Dutch vessels, but allowed them to proceed; saying, the Dey of Tunis had declared war only against the Hanse Towns. One of them has been taken by a British Cutter, and carried into Deal.

ALGIERS.

Letters from Algiers say, that the Dey manœuvres his fleet daily, and that he has bought several American vessels. Much suffering and alarm has existed in this country, on account of the drought. The Dey, and the Governor of Orans have marched bareheaded and barefooted in a religious procession, to supplicate the Deity for rain. The Jews have met every where in their Synagogues, for the same purpose.

AMERICA.

SPANISH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES.

It is reported that the Buenos-Ayrean army has taken Monte Video and Rio Grande, and that a native priest has been apprehended and executed as a spy at Bahia. He was sent from Fernambuco. Many letters in cipher were found upon him, but he would not disclose his secret, which died with him.

CHILI.

An attack was expected upon Conception, in March, by the patriot army from Buenos Ayres. Two large armies had crossed the Cordilleras; one was near St. Jago, and the other approaching Conception. The Patriots have taken Valparaiso.

VENEZUELA.

Bolivar is said to have captured Angustura, by which means he has secured a communication with New Grenada. Angustura is situated on the river Oronoko, about 400 miles from its mouth, and about 200 from Cumana. Barcelona is said to have been again taken by the Patriots. The following statement will give a view of the condition of the patriot forces in the provinces of Venezuela and Guayana:— General Simon Bolivar, at the head of the main army his head quarters at the Meza before Angustura, besieging new and old Guyana, with the divisions under Generals Piar, Arismendi, Cedeno, Bermudez, Valdez—about 7000 strong, infantry and cavalry. General Paes, with the armies of Lower Apure, about 6000 strong, mostly cavalry. General Sarasa, at Chapana, in the Province of Barcelona, rear of Caraccas, with 1500 cavalry and about 600 infantry. General Monagas, in the rear of Barcelona, with 700 cavalry and 300 infantry. General Marino, in the Province of Cumana, with 2500 infantry and 300 cavalry. General Razas, at Maturin, with 700 cavalry and 200 infantry. The vessels under the command of Admiral Brion, with a complement of 3,500 men, destined for the Oronoko, which sailed from Carupano 6th June, 1817, are sloops of war Congress, Indio, Libre. Brigs, America Libre, Conquestador, Valiente, Terrible, Formidable, Carpolican. Hermaphrodite Superbe. Schooners, Centaur, Jupiter, Grerrere, Brion, Gen. Marino, Tartar, Gen. Arismendi, Constitution, Gen. Farasas, Condor, Venganza, Conesor.

MEXICO.

General Mina succeeded in landing at So-

to la Marina, and after having refreshed his army, which was increased from about 1000 men to 1500 by the inhabitants, set out for New St. Andero, about 50 miles to the westward. This place is the capital of a district of the same name, and contains about 5000 inhabitants. The patriots have great confidence in their commander, are well appointed, and are encouraged by their prospects.

EAST FLORIDA.

The patriots have raised their standard also in East Florida, and are said to be gaining strength. General M'Gregor has captured Amelia Island, not far distant from the coast, and is supposed to be preparing for an attack on St. Augustine. The patriots have some naval force lying at Amelia The General has established a Post Office, and a Court of Admiralty; and it is said a Newspaper, in English, will soon make its appearance.

PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

PERNAMBUCO.

A counter-revolution has taken place at Pernambuco, and was effected by the sailors belonging to the Portuguese merchant ships, to the number of 1100, headed by their respective officers. General Martins is said to have escaped. Before the sailors got into the place, the patriots had fought two battles with the royalists, and repulsed them both times. They have now, however, fled into the interior, and many of their leaders have killed themselves or been taken. The restoration of the Royalists to power is represented as favourable to trade, for under the patriots all confidence was destroyed, many taking advantage of the situation of things to avoid their debts.

BRITISH AMERICA.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Lieutenant-Governor of this, and the other British Provinces, has received orders from the English government, by Rear-Admiral Milne, to prohibit American fishermen from frequenting the harbours, bays or creeks of the province, unless driven into them by actual distress; and, also, that no anchorage, light-money, or any fees whatsoever, be received from vessels belonging to American subjects; and these orders have been communicated to the collectors of customs.

CANADA.

It is estimated that nearly seven hundred individuals arrived at Quebec during the early part of this season, from the mother country, to settle in the Canadas. James Buchanan, esq. the British consul at New-York, has recently been to Quebec, to make arrangements with the Governor in Chief for the reception of future emigrants, who may come by the way of New-York. The following, from the office of Mr. Buchanan, exhibits the number of British subjects who received, between the 10th of March and 10th of May, passports to proceed, principally to Upper Canada.—Farmers 87, labourers 37, manufacturers 37, mechanics 186, women 185, children 458—total 990. Of this number were, English—men 124, women 73, children 132, total 329; Scots—men 61, women 28, children 89, total 178; Irish—men 159, women 84, children 238, total 481. Number last autumn 349. Grand total 1328.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The President of the United States did not proceed farther east than Portland, District of Maine. He will cross from that place, by the White Hills, to Burlington, in Vermont; cross lake Champlain, visit Plattsburgh, proceed to Sackett's Harbour, up lake Ontario, along the frontier and up lake Erie to Detroit. He will return through Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, to Washington; thus completing a journey of more than 2000 miles.

The following military posts are occupied on the North Western frontier. Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, about 70 miles above Vincennes. Fort Clark, on the Illinois, 250 miles above the mouth of the Missouri. Belle Fontaine, on the Missouri, 15 miles above St. Louis. Fort Osge, on the Missouri, 300 miles above its mouth. Fort Edwards, on the Mississippi, 220 miles above the mouth of the Missouri Fort Crawford, at Prairie-du Chine, on the Mississippi, 600 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, and is the advanced post connecting the Mississippi with the lakes, between which, and the post at Green bay, on lake Michigan, there is not more than three miles land transportation. On the upper lakes, above Detroit, there are at present but three military posts; at Mackinaw, at Greenbay, and at Chicago, the southern part of lake Michigan.

The President has recently constituted a Board of Inquiry, consisting of two officers of the corps of engineers, an officer of the navy, and the assistant engineer, Gen. Bertrand. The duties of the Board are to examine all the exposed situations of importance throughout the Union, and select such sites for fortifications as shall be necessary for the security of the country. The Board are now exploring the vicinity of New-Orleans.

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Art. 13. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

BY the statement of the Warden of the State Prison, of this state, it appears that the institution has about paid all its own expenses for the year ending with June, 1817. For that period, the profits of labour, including work on the State House, amounted to 4,054 dollars 6 cents,—money received from spectators, to 75 dols. 22 cents,—notes due the institution, to 3,017 dols 81 cents, making in all 7,147 dols. 9 cents. There is, besides, a considerable stock of manufactures, &c. on hand. The expenses for the above period were, hospital expenses, 150 dollars;—interest on moneys borrowed, 74 dols. 81 cents; expenses of joiner's shop, 180 dols 74 cents; provisions, 2,385 dols. 92 cents; clothing, &c. of convicts, guard, and wages of watchmen, 3,939 dols. 92 cents; repairing and additional buildings, 271 dols. 11 cents; making in all, 7,702 dollars 50 cents.

The state is erecting a new State House at Concord. The outside of the building, it is expected, will be completed this season. The legislature have chosen the Hon. Clement Storer as Senator to Congress, vice Mr. Mason, resigned.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Mr Wm. Tucker, to Miss Mary Mason. At Alstead, Hon. Wm. Fay, to miss Caroline Villers. At Winchester, Dr H. Chapin, to miss Anna B. Hawkins. At Dartmouth mr. William Akin, to miss Sally Shearman.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Mr Samuel Nelson, aged 31. At Alstead, Mrs. Thankful Shepherd, 71.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The President was received with great respect at Boston, and conducted into town by a long escort of citizens and the military, to his lodgings at the exchange coffee house. During his stay, he visited all the public works in the harbour, and the vicinity; Harvard University, the Middlesex canal, and having attended the anniversary celebration of Independence in Boston, proceeded eastward through Marblehead, Salem, Newburyport, &c., being met in every place by the most respectful public attentions. During his stay in Boston he sat to Mr. Stewart for his picture

Article 11th. of the constitution adopted by the Massachusetts Society for the encouragemet of American Manufactures, runs thus: "It shall be the object of the Society to aid and assist in obviating the difficulties, and facilitating the improvements of the American Manufacturer; to attend to, and encourage the education, and moral and religious improvement of the youth employed in the respective manufactories; to offer and confer premiums; to collect and disseminate useful information; encourage, assist, and protect new and useful inventions; and to reward and assist those who bring useful arts from foreign countries, and generally to do and perform such acts and things, as will promote useful Arts and Manufactures."

A donation has been made, to the Massachusetts General Hospital, by a citizen of Boston, 20,000 dollars.

From the 19th February to the 10th June, deposits were made in Provident Institution for Savings, to the amount of 20,157 dollars, by 372 persons.

The late heavy rains have beat most of the worms down from the fruit trees, in the interior of this state.

Married.] At Boston, John Bellows, Esq. to Miss Ann Hurd Langdon. Mr. Levi Whitcomb, to miss Elizabeth Francis. Mr. Josiah Bradlee, merc. to miss Joanna Frothingham. Mr William Smith, to miss Keziah Jewett. Mr. Ephraim Willard, of St. Andrews, to miss Elizabeth Copeland. Doctor Theodore Dexter, to miss Sarah M Fowler. Francis A. Blake, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Dawes. Mr. Consider Glasse, of Danbury, to miss Sally Goodridge, of Lunenburg. Mr. Lorenzo Burge, to Miss Susan Abrams. Mr. Peter Hanson, to miss Mary Richardson, Capt. George Clark, to miss Elizabeth Campbell Mr. George Harris, to miss Rebecca Barrett. Mr. Ebenezer Little, to miss Percis Lord. At Newburyport, Capt. Charles Short, to miss Rebecca Gage. Mr. Rufus Danforth, to Miss Sarah Herbert. At Charlestown, Mr. John S. Gruber, to miss Ann R. Rogers. Mr. Stephen Wiley, to miss Rebecca Wheat. Doctor Underwood, of Amherst, N. H. to miss Ann Gage. At Salem, Capt. Josiah G. Burrill to miss Sally Smith. Mr. Jacob Jones, to miss Eliza Dutch. Mr. Moses Ham, to miss Eliza Civit' Mr. William Dowst, to miss Lydia D. Macarthy. Mr. Abraham Phippen, to miss Sally Tiplady. Mr. Joseph Tucker, to miss Polly Trofatter. At New-Bedford, Captain Richard West, to miss Mary Allen. Mr. Hiram Cowin, to miss Ann Allen. At Kittery, Mr. William Foss, to miss Hannah Emery. At Bangor, Me Mr. David Hartborn, 2nd. to miss Jane Hitchborn. At Arundel, mr. Wm. Perkins, merchant, to miss Mehitable Lord At East Sudbury, David Baldwin, Esq. to miss Deborah C. Maynard. At Andover, Rev. Joseph Chickering, of Woburn, to miss Sarah A. Holt. At Boxford, Mr. Charles M Kimball, of Newburyport, to miss Mary Foster. At Framingham, mr. Samuel Murdock, to miss Abigal Stone. At Marblehead, Captain Benjamin

Dodd, to miss Sally Taverner, of Boston. At Medford, mr. Jacob Ellis, to miss Hannah Colburn, both of Dedham. At Nantucket, mr. Jethro Barrett, to miss Sally Fosdick. Mr Peleg Brock, to miss Lydia Gardner. At Portland, Me. mr. Nicholas Bladsdell, to miss Susan Jourdan. At Chatham, mr. Charles Scudder, merchant, of Boston, to miss Fear Sears. At Cambridgeport, mr. Stephen Hill, of Boston, to miss Amittai Bacon Laue, of Bedford. At Bridgewater, Nathaniel Morton Davis, Esq. of Plymouth, to miss Harriet Mitchill.

Died.] At Boston, mr. Roger Adams, aged 32. Mr. Jonathan Greely, 61. Mr. Peter Jewett, 62. Miss Susannah Allen, 40. Mrs. Catharine A. Burroughs, 22. Mrs. Huldah Claffiin, 73. Mr. Thomas P. Lane, 28. Mrs. Elizabeth Parrot, 33. Mrs. Christina Vinal, 65. Miss Sally G. Richie, 29. Capt. Wm. Cooke, 41. Mrs. Elizabeth Weare, 64. Mr. Wm. B. Clowes, 37. Mrs. Mary Beath, 45. Mr. Adam C. Goldthuck, 41. Mrs. Ruth I. Farmer, 31. Mrs. Ruth Tuttle, 46. Mr. Elisha Baker, 23. Mrs. Mary Willis, 43. Mrs. Christiana Hardwick, 86. Mr. William Brintnall, 36. At Warren, Me. Moses Copeland, Esq. 76. At New-Bedford, mrs. Catharine Clark, 44. At Kittery, mr. Roger Mitchell, 73. At Plympton, major Samuel Ellis, 40. At Richmond, Rev. David Perry, 71. At Gorham, mr. Reuben Morton, 31. At Salem, mr. Samuel Burrill 41. At Roxbury, miss Sarah Hammond Whitney, 5. At Charlestown, mrs Triphena Henry, 24. Mr. John Mirick, 28. At New-Marlborough, Timothy Leonard, 70. He was born near Canterbury in Connecticut, and went to New-Marlborough, when he was a sprightly young man about 24 years old. He purchased a lot of very fine land, somewhat remote from any settlement, and having cleared a part of it, he invited his brother to come and live with him. They, together, built a comfortable log house, and for some time lived very harmoniously. About a year and a half afterwards, however, he went to visit his friends, and returned a complete misanthrope. He quarrelled with his brother and drove him away, and gradually became deranged. During the American revolution, he fancied himself commander in chief, and frequently gave orders for the regulation of congress and the army; copies of which are now to be seen. He called himself *Admiral*. His other titles were, *a God, a King of the whole Earth, &c.* He became troublesome and dangerous, and was disarmed by the civil authority. Since that time he has sought no intercourse with the rest of the world; has lived alone in the wilderness, and obtained his subsistence by the cultivation of not more than *one acre* of land. This he manured with grass, leaves and other vegetables. His principal living has been corn, potatoes and pumpions. For a time he kept some stock—had some pasture—but for a number of years he has lived alone, with the exception of a few domesticated fowls. Woodchucks, rabbits, skunks, weasels, squirrels, rats, and mice, and these *without dressing*, were the varieties of his table. His clothing consisted of two garments, fastened together at the waist by large wooden pins, and was made of wool, hemp or flax twisted together, and wove in narrow stripes sewed together, and put on and worn out probably without cleansing; and shoes or mocasins of bark shaped to his feet, and worn off. He could read, always kept the year, day of the month, and week. He was not disposed to converse much on religious subjects. He, however, kept a testament; paid some regard to the sabbath; was addicted somewhat to profanity, and was a lover of ardent spirits. He expected after death to be about and take care of his farm. For some years his strength has been failing, but he kept about till the very day before he died. His friends had endeavoured to draw him from his retirement, but in vain. Thousands from the neighbouring towns have visited the *hermit*, for so he was called. He has often in the summer season been found naked, his head uncovered and uncombed, and his beard unshaven. His neighbours have been disposed to assist him, but he has generally rejected their offers. The night on which he died, though his dress was uncomfortable and filthy, finding him very weak, they wished to remain with him; but no; "to-morrow he should be about again." But in the morning early, he was found a corpse. His remains were the next day committed, with suitable religious services, and in the presence of a large concourse, to the dust, on the place where he had spent almost half a century in the manner described. He was, perhaps, equally destitute of friends and enemies. He was industrious and honest: He lived for himself entirely, and still was a lesson of instruction to thousands. The picture which he exhibited was, *human nature in ruins.*

RHODE ISLAND.

The President passed through Providence in his journey eastward. He was received by the citizens and the military with wonted demonstrations of respect, and after passing a few hours in the place, so as to examine whatever was most interesting, he proceeded to Pawtuckett, where he examined the first cotton factory established in the United States. In this place is the first frame upon Arkwright's plan ever put in operation in this country. It has been running 27 years, and was erected by Mr. Shaler, the present owner of the establishment.

The General Assembly of this State, during

its last session, ordered a tax of $10,000 to be assessed and collected, and paid into the treasury on or about the first of December next. A charter of incorporation, also, was granted to the Scituate and Foster Academy Company, and the company were authorized to raise 6000 dollars by lottery, for the purpose of erecting an edifice for public worship and the instruction of youth. An act passed, furthermore, ceding Castle Island to the United States; by which $1000 have been appropriated to erect a beacon, and fix buoys and stakes at the entrance to the harbour of Bristol.

Appointments.] Tristram Burges, Esq. Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

CONNECTICUT.

The President of the United States reached New-Haven, on Friday afternoon, in the steam-boat Connecticut, from New-York. He was received with respect by a delegation from the municipality, and after having reviewed the troops, Mr. Whitney's gun-factory, and surveyed the College, on Monday he set out on his journey eastward, through Middletown, Hartford, Springfield and New-London, in all which places he met with the most hearty and respectful attention, and fulfilled the main object of his tour by examining the public works and every thing of public interest.

The General Assembly of this state passed a law at their last session, that lists shall be made up, of the rateable estate of the Presbyterian or Congregational societies throughout the state, and be transmitted to the treasurer by the first day of October next: that the rateable estate, on which a tax may by law be laid by said societies, together with the polls of persons belonging to them, including military exempts, shall alone compose the lists aforesaid; that, in the returns, the amount of the polls shall be distinguished from the amount of rateable estate; that every society that shall not have returned such list as required, shall be forever barred of all title to any share of the moneys appropriated by the "Act for the support of Literature and Religion;" and that no part of such moneys shall be paid over by the treasurer until the rising of the assembly in October.

On the 23d July, Jeremiah Day, late Professor of Mathematics, &c. was formally inducted into the office of President of Yale College, to which he had been elected some time before.

Married.] At Hartford, Capt. James Ripley to miss Harriet Olcott. Dr. John L. Comstock, of South Kingston, R. I. to miss Mary E. Chevenard. At New-Haven, mr. Cornelius Tuthill, of Newburgh, N. Y. to miss Louisa C. Huggins. At Norwich, Mr. Eliphalet Terry of Hartford, to miss Lydia Coit. At Middletown, mr. Isaac Warner to miss Diana Crosby. Mr. Thomas Kendrick, of Vermont, to miss Frances Bull. At Wethersfield, Eli Goodrich, Esq. to miss Sally Robbins.

Died.] At Hartford, mrs. Hannah Hall, aged 57. At Norwich, mr. Christian Jergenson. At New-London, mr. Gilbert Beckwith, 22. Mr. Thomas Allen, jun. 36. Mrs. Hannah Stoud, 25. At New-Haven, Mr. Silas Allen, 85. Mrs. Lois Britnall, 39. At Middletown, Nathaniel Shayler, Esq. 71.

VERMONT.

The frosts of May did much damage to the spring-wheat along the Connecticut river, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Bellows Falls.

It is said a machine for making brick has been invented by Mr. C. Deming, of Burlington. It is worked by horses, and will make the mortar and strike from 1200 to 1500 bricks per day, of a better quality than those formed by hand-labour.

NEW-YORK.

His Excellency Governor Clinton, and his Honour Lieutenant Governor Tayler, took their respective oaths of office, at Albany, on Monday the first day of July.

The Grand Jury for the city and county of New-York, have presented "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the City of New-York for permitting nuisances in said city, to the great danger of the good people, and to the great scandal of the city of New-York."

By the Supreme Court of this State, in January Term, it was decided that when a promissory note is not made payable at any particular place, and the maker has a known, permanent residence, within this state, the *holder* is bound to make demand of payment at that place, in order to charge the *endorser*.

The loan for $200,000 was taken of the commissioners of the Canal Fund, by the State Bank in Albany, and not by Messrs. Prime, Ward & Sands, as was stated, upon misinformation, in our last. The cutting of the Canal was commenced on the 4th of July.

A meeting of the soldiers who served in the old French war, or their lawful heirs, is to be held, in Scipio, on the second Tuesday of September next for devising means to obtain their lands.

A verdict was found during the last term of the Court of Sessions against James H. Thompson, of Georgia, for *kidnapping*.

The following new towns were erected during the the last session of our legislature: Boston, in the county of Niagara, Covington, [Genesee.] Covert, [Tompkins.] Davenport,

[Delaware,] Division, [Tompkins,] Fort Covington, [Franklin,] Lyme, [Jefferson,] Lansing, [Tompkins,] Minerva, [Essex,] Ogden, [Genesee,] Orwell, [Oswego,] Otselic, [Chenango,] Royalton, [Niagara,] and the name of Frederick, in Putnam county, was changed to Kent.

A fleece, sheared this season from a Marino buck, owned by Mr. Benjamin Sutton, of Romulus, weighed fourteen pounds.

About fifteen acres of a high hill on the bank of the Genesee river, ten miles from Moscow, has been undermined, and fallen into the river, so as to change its course. The hill on one side presents a precipice of 150 feet perpendicular height. The earth fell in such large masses, that many of the trees, which stood on the side of the hill, still remain upright after their descent.

Married.] At New-York, mr Charles Morgan, mer. to miss Emily Reeves. Mr. Thomas Van Zandt, to miss Louisa Julia Underhill. Mr. Walter W. Townsend of Augusta, Geo. to miss Ann Helme. James Thorne, Esq. of Albany, to miss Phoebe Townsend. Mr. Thomas Durry to miss Hannah Ehninger. Mr. Wm I. Brower, to miss Ann Maria Woodward, of Stonington, Con. Doctor Charles Rey, to miss Harriet Fleming. Mr. Peter Durand, mer. to miss Martha Miller. At Auburn, mr. Stephen Van Auden, to miss Nancy Gilbert. Mr. Henry Mather to miss Amanda Whipple. At Genoa, mr. Harry Marshal, to mrs. Sarah Johnson. Mr. John C. Blakely, to miss Susan Keans. Mr Joseph Southard, to mrs. Sophia Lyon. At Seneca Falls, mr. Samuel Jones, of Junius, to miss Harriet Faugkenburgh, of Romulus. At Burlington, Otsego co. Hon. Zatter Cushing, first Judge of Chatauque co. to miss Eunice Elderkin. At Poughkeepsie, mr. Frederick D. Priest, of New-York, to miss Eliza M. Brooks. At Troy, Rev. James G. Ogilvie, of New-York, to miss Elizabeth Wilson. At Red-Hook, George A. Shufelt, Esq. to miss Mary Wilson, of Clermont.

Died.] On the 21st of July, of an apoplexy, Nicholas Romayne, M. D aged 61. The profession of medicine in this city and state is indebted to Doctor Romayne more, perhaps, than to any other individual, for the renewal of public instruction in the several departments of medical science, upon the close of the war of the revolution. Doctor Romayne was born at Hackensack, in the state of New-Jersey. Though principally self-taught, he very early gained a reputation for his acquirements in literature and science. While yet a young man, he went to Europe, travelled through France, Holland, and England, and passed a considerable period at Edinburgh, where he prosecuted his medical studies with great success, associated with the learned men of that learned city, and acquired a high character as a medical scholar. At his examination for a diploma he read a dissertation "De Puris Generatione," which was well esteemed, and which added to his reputation. After obtaining his diploma he returned to America, and commenced the practice of physic in this city. When the "Medical School" was revived, after the revolution, in connexion with Columbia College, he was appointed to lecture in that institution, on Anatomy. But his knowledge was so various, and scientific men of his profession were at that time so few, or so deficient in public spirit, that he delivered lectures also on Chemistry, on Physiology, on the Theory and Practice of Physic, on Botany, and indeed on almost every subject connected with a course of medical education. Although an act was passed by the Legislature of the State, as early as 1791, enabling the "Regents of the University of the State of New-York" to establish a College of Physicians and Surgeons, yet the Regents did not think fit to exercise that power until the year 1807; and it was then, chiefly through the activity and influence of Doctor Romayne, that the Regents granted the charter which executed the power vested in them, and that the Legislature made a donation of 20,000 dollars for the support of the new institution. Of this institution, too, Doctor Romayne was first President, which office he held till its reorganization. He was the first President of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, and was chosen delegate from that Society to meet the convention at Albany, where he bore a conspicuous part in the organization of the Medical Society of the State, of which, also, he was elected first President. Thus did Doctor Romayne pass through the highest honours of his profession, and was one of its most learned members and most efficient benefactors. On the day of his funeral, a discourse was delivered, on his character and services, to the clinical attendants of the New-York Hospital, by the visiting physician, Doctor Samuel L. Mitchill.

On the 3d of July, of a consumption, Valentine Seaman, M D. aged 47. Doctor Seaman was born in New-York, but he studied medicine and took his degree at Philadelphia. After having gone through the best course of medical education his own country could afford, he made a journey to Europe, and came back increased in knowledge and the means of usefulness. Doctor Seaman took great pains to furnish correct rules on the subject of vaccination, and published a pamphlet, in which he exhibited, by drawings, the pustule in its various stages and aspects, and in which he zealously advocated inoculation with the vaccine virus, as a perfect safeguard against the small pox. He also

analyzed the mineral waters of Ballston and Saratoga, and published a valuable tract containing the result of his investigations. He also gave clinical lectures on surgery in the New-York Hospital, and while engaged in the discharge of the duties of this lectureship he compiled a Pharmacopœia Chirurgica, which is esteemed a useful manual. During his connexion, also, with the Hospital, of which he was one of the Surgeons, he was associated with the much regretted Doctor Elihu H. Smith, and the learned Doctor Samuel L. Mitchill, in preparing the valuable Pharmacopœia, now used in that institution. Doctor Seaman enjoyed a high reputation in his private practice, which was extensive, and died respected and lamented.

At St. Croix, on the 28th June, James S. Stringham, M.D. of New-York. Doctor Stringham was born in New-York. He commenced his professional education in his native city, and after having here gone through a course of medical studies, he went to Edinburgh. While at this celebrated Scottish school he applied himself so assiduously and successfully to his scientific pursuits, particularly chemistry, that upon his return home, he delivered lectures on that science, and with the aid of an apparatus which he brought over with him, he made them interesting and useful. In the year 1800 Doctor Stringham published an essay on "The Efficacy of the Digitalis Purpurea, or Fox-Glove, in allaying the excessive action of the Sanguiferous System." He also published an interesting paper, giving an account of a remarkable species of Intestinal Vermes, and accompanied with correct drawings by Doctor Anderson. This is a valuable zoological tract. But the situation, in which Doctor Stringham may be thought to have best displayed his talents and learning was that of Professor of Legal Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which office he held till death. The lectures which he delivered on this branch of science were valuable for their learning, for the judgment and skill with which the materials were arranged, and the perspicuous and pleasing style in which they were composed and delivered. He was, also, one of the Physicians of the Hospital, and continued so until his death. Doctor Stringham was a man of amiable disposition and courteous manners, and his death in a distant land, to which he had resorted in the hope of re-establishing his health, has added poignancy to the grief with which he is bewailed.

At Albany, on the 11th July, Samuel Stringer, M.D. aged 82. Doctor Stringer was born in the State of Maryland, and studied medicine under Doctor Bond of Philadelphia. At the commencement of the French war he was appointed by Governor Shirley to the medical department of the British army. He was with the army, in 1758, under Abercrombie, at the siege of Ticonderoga, and saw Lord Howe fall, while advancing to the attack. When the war ended, he entered upon the practice of physic in Albany. At the commencement of the revolution, he was made, by the Provincial Congress, Director General of the Hospitals in the Northern Department, and accompanied the army in the invasion of Canada. As a physician and surgeon he enjoyed an extensive practice and acquired a high reputation, and closed his long career of life with all the consolations of the Christian's hope. At New York, Mrs. Ann Maria Skidmore, aged 22. Mr. Laurence M'Donald, 73. Rev. Samuel Whelpley, 50. Mr. Richard Speight, 43. Mrs. Gertrude Moore, 77. Mrs. Eliza Livingston, relict of the late Schyler Livingston. Mrs. Charity Kiersted, 59. Mr. Gilbert Lawrence 79. Mr. Archibald Smyth, 36. At Utica, Mrs. Mary Walker, 62. At Brooklyn, L. I. mrs. Mary Swartcoup, 30. Mr. Andrew H. Stewart, 23. At New Utrecht, L. I. Mrs. Jane Cowenhoven, 27. At Elmira, mr. Stephen Rickley, 29. Mr. Mathew M'Connell, 77. At Geneva, Mrs. Jennet M'Kay, 79. At Black Rock, Mr. Ethan H. Ludlow, 27. At Brownville, mr. Benjamin Brown. At Aurora, Mrs. Jabetha Dunning. At Canandaigua, Mrs. Asenath Ferre, 43.

NEW-JERSEY.

The crops in this State are unusually promising. A new Post-Office has been established in Perrysville, Hunterdon County, and Charles Carhart, Esq. appointed Post-Master.

On Tuesday, the 15th July, was burned at Newark, the distillery belonging to Joseph T. Baldwin, Esq. and Mr. Richard A. Donaldson. The loss is estimated at 20,000 dollars. The fire was occasioned by the bursting of one of the still-heads, whereby the alcohol took fire, and the building was instantly wrapt in flames.

Married.] At Newark, mr. A. Denman, to miss Charlotte C. Remsen. Captain George B. Davidson, to miss Caroline Livingston.

Died.] At Newark, mrs. Elizabeth Hinsdale, aged 41. Mrs. Mary Longworth, relict of the late Thomas Longworth.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The President and Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company have published an address to the stockholders, and the public, detailing the progress and prospects of that undertaking. It appears from actual surveys, that the improvements, in the navigation of this river, may be effected in a short time, and at an expense which will soon be reimbursed by tolls, as a means will be afforded

of bringing to market the valuable coal from the inexhaustible mines in Schuylkill County. If this coal possess all the good qualities ascribed to it in the address, it will prove a treasure to our country. It is thus described: "This coal has little bitumen, it gives no disagreeable smell, it produces no more dust than a wood fire to soil furniture, it yields no perceivable smoke; of course houses, where it is used, cannot take fire from foul chimneys." The expense of fuel to supply the city of Philadelphia, annually, at present prices, is computed at a *million and a half* of dollars.

The "Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Transporting Company," have opened their books for subscriptions to their capital stock.

During the time of the freshets this season a considerable quantity of lumber was transported from Hamilton, in the State of New-York, and down the Allegany river to Pittsburgh. It is expected that this intercourse will continue, and that pot-ashes and gypsum will hereafter be supplied in large quantities by this route.

The expenses of the legislative and executive branches of the government of Pennsylvania amounted, for the year 1816, to 114,215 dollars 38 cents.

Married.] At Philadelphia, E. W. Du Val, Esq. of Washington, to miss Ellen Jones.

Died.] Capt. George Monk, aged 57. Mathew Harrison, Esq 59. Mrs. Elizabeth Margaret Chew, 22, only daughter of Chief Justice Tilghman.

DELAWARE.

Two men, Palmer and Toy, have been publicly whipped and branded, at Wilmington, for kidnapping negroes.

MARYLAND.

The following decision, interesting to merchants, has been made by the Court of Appeals for the Western shore of Maryland. John Minor, of Baltimore, shipped a quantity of merchandise on board the Eagle, for Cumana and a market, consigned to James Owings, the appellant, as Supercargo on board, and received bills of lading therefor. The day after, a contract of copartnership was made in writing between Minor and Owings, and also a verbal agreement that Owings should retain cargo and proceeds, until his advances and private debts due him from Minor, should be satisfied. None of the ship's papers were altered in consequence of the contract of copartnership. Soon after she sailed, also, Minor insured in his own name; and furthermore, upon an assignment of the papers Minor obtained a loan of Karthaus, the appellee, of his notes for 4,600 dollars. Shortly after, Minor absconded. Owings sold the cargo at Laguira, shipped a return cargo, and took bills of lading as on account and risk of Minor solely. On his return, Owings learning that Minor had absconded, altered the bills of lading and manifest so as to make the shipment to himself and Minor jointly. The Court decided that the contract of copartnership and verbal agreement between Owings and Minor, gave Owings an equitable lien on the merchandise, which over-reached the assignment to Karthaus.

A Society has been organized at Baltimore, similar to that in Washington, entitled the "American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States."

It is stated that about eight hundred new buildings are going up in Baltimore this year.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The marble for the pillars of the Hall of the Representatives, the first blocks of which have arrived at Washington, is taken from a quarry on the bank of the Potomac, about forty miles above the city. It has never before been employed in architecture, and resembles that sort of marble which, in Europe, is called *breccia*. It has the appearance of an aggregation of pebbles, different in size and colour, cemented together by some substance once liquid, but which has at length become hard as flint, and the whole mass is perfectly consolidated It admits a very high polish. All the pillars are expected to be taken from the quarry this season. This marble, by means of the canal which runs through the city, is landed near the capitol. This canal is every day multiplying the proofs of its utility, by draining the low grounds, facilitating transportation, and contributing to the growth of the city.

VIRGINIA.

In consequence of the late excessive rains, it is stated, that the wheat in some parts of this state, particularly in Matthews, Gloucester, and the adjoining counties, is likely to be injured by a disease called the *scab*.

Married.] At Bedford, King George County, Major John Gibbons Stuart, to Miss Eliza Stith Fitzhugh.

Died.] At Norfolk, Conway Whittle, Esq. He was a native of Ireland, but had resided for the last 33 years of his life in Virginia. He was a man of liberal endowments, cultivated and hospitable; and died much lamented. At Petersburgh, Griffin Stith, Esq. Judge of the Norfolk district; a man of talent and an able magistrate.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Though the corn-fields in the low lands of Brunswick and Bladen Counties, have suffered considerably from the heavy rains, yet the prospect of the season generally, and in regard to most kinds of grain, is uncommonly favourable.

The small town of Marseilles, in this state, on the river Dan, a branch of the Roanoke, 300 miles from the sea board, has sent to Norfolk, this year, 40 hogsheads of tobacco. This is spoken of as the 'first fruits' of the recent spirit of enterprise and internal improvement in that part of the country.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

The harvests and fruits of this state, are likely to be very abundant. Most of the wheat was ready for cutting by the middle of June, and some was actually got in, and in most excellent condition. Corn was very thriving; but there had been too much wet and cold for the Cotton.

GEORGIA.

There is some disturbance on the southern and western frontiers of this state. The Indians have made several inroads, destroying some lives and taking property.—General Floyd has been ordered out, by the Executive of the state, to protect the inhabitants. It is not certainly known where the aggression commenced, whether with the inhabitants of Georgia, the borderers of Florida, or the Indians.

LOUISIANA.

The canal of Carondelet, at New-Orleans, was completed in the month of May last. It is expected to prove of great benefit to the city, in regard to its commerce, and is an honourable monument of the enterprise of its inhabitants. Arrangements are making to bring wholesome water for domestic use into New-Orleans. At present water is bought by the bucket measure.

MISSISSIPPI.

Delegates were elected in this territory, on the first Monday in June last, to meet in convention, and form a constitution and state government.

Died.] At his country seat near Natchez, James M'Intosh, Esq. aged 60. He was an intelligent and useful citizen.

TENNESSEE.

In the early part of June, General Jackson left Nashville, and proceeded to Hiwassee, to attend a treaty to be held with the Cherokees for an exchange of lands.

KENTUCKY.

As one result of the institution of the 'Kentucky Society for Promoting Agriculture,' fairs have come into existence. One was held in the latter end of May, near Lexington, where many proofs were exhibited of the improvement making in the breed of cattle and sheep, and domestic manufactures throughout the state.

OHIO.

It is stated in the Ohio papers that Governor Cass, of Michigan Territory, has been vested with authority to treat with the Indians for all their lands in this state, and that the Indians have manifested a willingness to sell their lands. If this purchase be effected, much benefit will accrue from the complete extinguishment of the Indian title.

On the 30th June, there arrived at Cincinnati, a small schooner built boat from Rome, on the Mohawk, in 30 days. The boat was conducted by a Captain Dean and four Indians,—passengers, two squaws and an Indian boy. They sailed on the same day for the Wabash; their avowed object was to enter on lands in behalf of their tribe, then ascend the Wabash to its source, cross with their boat to the Miami, and return by the way of lake Erie. This boat left Rome on the 1st June, passed into lake Ontario by the way of Wood creek, Oneida lake and Oswego river; went up Ontario, was carried round Niagara Falls on wheels, eleven miles, then proceeded by Buffalo across the end of lake Erie to Cataragus creek, and up that, to a portage of eight and a half miles into the river Allegany.

Crops will be abundant, in this state, this season, especially wheat, which will yield more than it has for many years. The state is filling with emigrants.

MISSOURI.

A new fort has been laid out on a commanding site at Peoria, and it is said the works will be completed the ensuing winter.

The Surveyor General of the United States, General Rector, has 400 men employed in surveying 8,000,000 acres of land in the Missouri and Illinois Territories, to be allotted as bounty lands to the soldiers of the late army of the United States.

L.

ART. 14. MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

LALLA ROOKH, an Oriental Romance. By Thomas Moore. New-York, KIRK & MERCEIN, VAN WINKLE & WILEY. 24mo. pp. 332.

This is the long-expected production of Mr. Moore, whose lyrical fame had awakened a general curiosity to witness the exhibition of his epic powers. The plan of it, though not new, is unusual. Lalla Rookh, which is the name of a princess of India, the heroine of the tale, is not, as the reader might suppose, a poem, but literally an Oriental romance in prose, in the course of which several poems are introduced. The story is simple, but not

uninteresting. In the reign of Aurungzebe, the Mogul of India, Abdalla, King of the Lesser Bucharia, having abdicated the throne in favour of his son, set out on a pilgrimage to the tomb of the Prophet, and stopped for a time at the imperial court, at Delhi, in his way. During this visit he negotiated the marriage of his son, in whose favour he had resigned his crown, with Lalla Rookh, the youngest daughter of the Emperor, whose transcendent beauty is set forth in all the gorgeousness of eastern description. It was arranged that the nuptials should be celebrated at Cashmere, where the young King was to meet his lovely bride. Lalla Rookh departed from Delhi, with all the pageantry and attendance due to her rank, under the escort of Fadladeen, Great Nazir or Chamberlain of the Haram, who in his own estimation, at least, was a perfect *arbiter elegantiarum*, and peculiarly qualified for a station that demanded such profound knowledge of etiquette. He favours us in the course of his journey with frequent evidences of his censorial talents. Various are the amusements resorted to, at the different stages of this progress, to enliven the *ennui* of stately pomp. But the princess and the ladies in her train had become quite weary of the heartless diversions of which they were daily invited to partake, when it was recollected that there was among the attendants sent by the bridegroom, a young poet of Cashmere, much celebrated throughout that valley for his recitations. He is immediately summoned, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Fadladeen, and at the request of his fair auditors commences the wonderful history of "the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan." It is noted, however, that his appearance had already filled their fancies with favourable anticipations of his song. His name was Feramorz, in appearance about the age of Lalla Rookh, extremely beautiful in his person, and tasteful and *recherché* in his dress. This poem consists of three Cantos, and is followed by 'Paradise and the Peri,' in one Canto, 'The Fire-Worshippers,' in four Cantos, and 'the Light of the Haram,' in one Canto, all introduced, at intervals, to beguile the tediousness of the route. In the process of these recitals Lalla Rookh had become enamoured of the poet. This unhappy passion, which her plighted faith as well as her elevated rank precluded her from indulging, preyed upon her spirits and visibly impaired her health. She had now reached the vale of Cashmere, and prepared to renounce love and Feramorz for her duty and her husband. Dejected and pale the princess embarked on the lake, and was wafted towards the gardens of Shalimar. The barge entered the canal and passed under various saloons. On arriving at the last and most magnificent, where the monarch awaited his bride, she with difficulty mounted the marble steps, covered with cloth of gold for her ascent. At the end of the hall stood two thrones. On one of them sat the youthful King, on the other the Princess was to be seated. Immediately on her entrance the Monarch rose and approached her. He took the hand of Lalla Rookh. She raised her fearful eyes—screamed with surprise, and fainted at his feet. It was her *Feramorz!*

Of the merits of the poems we shall speak, at this time, in very general terms, as we propose to make a critical review of them for another number. They contain great and glaring faults, and fewer but not less obvious beauties. There are in them passages of very powerful poetry, and others tamely prosaic. Many of the similes are new and beautiful. The versification is unequal, and some of the lines are most affectedly and ungracefully rugged. Mr. Moore has failed most in the very particular in which he was expected to excel. The author, to avoid the edge of criticism, has put a number of foolish comments into the mouth of Fadladeen, whom he holds up as a very Zoilus, but among a multiplicity of vapid observations, there are some just strictures upon his performance, by which, if he had felt the force of them, he might have profited. Those who have not possessed themselves of the volume will, probably, be desirous of a specimen of the poet's manner. There is some difficulty in making a selection. In the following extract from the 'Light of the Haram,' there is great truth and delicacy of feeling.

Alas—how light a cause may move
Dissention between hearts that love!
Hearts that the world in vain has tried,
And sorrow but more closely tied;
That stood the storm, when waves were rough,
Yet in a sunny hour fall off,
Like ships, that have gone down at sea,
When heav'n was all tranquillity!
A something, light as air—a look,
A word unkind or wrongly taken—
Oh! love, that tempests never shook,
A breath, a touch like this has shaken.
And ruder words will soon rush in
To spread the breach that words begin;
And eyes forget the gentle ray
They wore in courtship's smiling day;
And voices lose the tone that shed
A tenderness round all they said;
Till fast declining, one by one,
The sweetnesses of love are gone,
And hearts, so lately mingled, seem
Like broken clouds,—or like the stream,
That smiling left the mountain's brow,
As though its waters ne'er could sever,
Yet, ere it reach the plain below,
Breaks into floods, that part for ever!

Oh you, that have the charge of Love,
Keep him in rosy bondage bound,

As in the Fields of Bliss above
He sits, with flowrets fetter'd round;*
Loose not a tie that round him clings,
Nor ever let him use his wings;
For ev'n an hour, a minute's flight,
Will rob the plumes of half their light.
Like that celestial bird,—whose nest
Is found beneath far Eastern skies,—
Whose wings, though radiant when at rest,
Lose all their glory when he flies!†

For the reason already assigned, we reserve the more particular remarks which the perusal of this work has suggested for a future notice of it.

E.

An Oration, delivered, July 4th, at the request of the Select Men of the town of Boston, in commemoration of the Anniversary of Independence. By EDWARD T. CHANNING. 8vo. pp. 24. JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, Boston.

We must express our gratification upon the perusal of this oration, not only on account of its positive merits, but because it forms such a striking and honourable exception to the character of the performances, which, at every return of our national jubilee, throng to the presses for publication. We are pleased both with the subject-matter of this oration, and the style in which it is written: the former is well selected, well digested and wise, and the latter is pure, chaste and nervous. If we were to advance any objection to the style it would be, that there is sometimes so antiquated a turn of phrase, or choice of words, as to look a little like affectation, though we rather attribute it to the author's deep-felt dislike and horror of the tawdriness and extravagance so much in vogue. There is little danger that a man who thinks and writes like the author of this oration, should ever suffer his imagination to get the mastery over his judgment, and, therefore, we regret that he has been quite so severe with himself. There could not be wished a better occasion for the hopeful inculcation of good political and social principles, than is offered by the annual return of the day on which our fathers declared their country independent, and to prostitute it, as is too commonly done, to party recrimination, and the corruption of taste, is too serious a neglect of duty to be treated with lenity. It is not among the least recommendations of Mr. Channing's able and judicious performance, that it breathes the language of genuine and comprehensive patriotism, bleaded with a liberal philanthropy.

L.

Narrative of a Journey in Egypt and the Country beyond the Cataracts By Thomas Legh, Esq. M.P. Philadelphia, MOSES THOMAS. New-York, KIRK & MERCEIN. 8vo. pp. 203.

This is an interesting volume. Mr. Legh has given in plain, direct language, a summary account of a journey performed in Egypt and Nubia in 1812 13. His route has conducted him into a country of which we all feel a curiosity to learn something, and the only regret we feel in closing this volume is that the author has not imparted more information on the subjects that came under his observation. His apprehension of prolixity has rendered him too brief. This is a rare fault with modern travellers. The original publisher in this country (Mr. Thomas) seems, however, to have no diffidence in charging a price upon the publication more proportionate to what it might have contained than to its actual contents.

E.

A Sketch of the Public Life of the Duke of Otranto. Philadelphia, M. CAREY & SON. New-York, KIRK & MERCEIN. 12mo. pp. 172.

The above is all that the title-page of this volume sets forth. We learn from the perusal of the work, however, that it is not the memoir on which it is understood Fouché has himself been employed for some time past, and which the public have been led to expect at his hands. When, where, or by whom it was written, we cannot make out. But as it contains a preface by the 'German editor,' it is reasonable to conclude, that it has, at some time, gone through an edition in Germany. This preface is written in an affected, obscure, mock-diplomatic style, traces of which are discoverable throughout the book. For aught we know, and we are half inclined to suspect it, this work may be from the manufactory which produced the 'Manuscript from St. Helena,' though, unless the letters ascribed to Fouché be fabrications, it is executed with less ability. As to the authenticity of these we have no means of judging but what they themselves afford. They are certainly well draughted papers, but to our apprehension they discover a great deal of that kind of forethought that usually comes *afterwards*. There are some circumstances, however, besides the 'German editor's' assurance of his *authority* to publish these letters, that induce us to believe it possible that the work may have come out with Fouché's privity. It will serve very well as an *avant courier* to his narrative, and is cal-

* See the representation of the Eastern Cupid, pinioned closely round with wreaths of flowers, in *Picart's* Ceremonies Religieuses.

† "Among the birds of Tonquin is a species of Goldfinch, which sings so melodiously that it is called the Celestial Bird. Its wings, when it is perched, appear variegated with beautiful colours, but when it flies they lose all their splendour."—*Grosier.*

culated to prepare the public mind for its reception. It is an ingenious apology for his tergiversations.

E.

The First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, presented May 8th, 1817; with an Appendix, containing extracts of Correspondence, &c. New-York, printed for the Society, by J. Seymour. 8vo. pp. 67.

From this memoir we obtain a full and satisfactory account of the progress and prospects of an institution, which has for its object the furtherance of the best interests of man, and whose efforts promise much towards the accomplishment of its benevolent designs. The philanthropic christian will derive encouragement from the instances of zeal and munificence which it records, and consolation from the hope which it excites. It is impossible to read the eloquent address, with which the pamphlet concludes, without feeling some sense of the importance of the cause which it advocates.

E.

The Life of Robert Fulton, by his friend Cadwallader D. Colden, Esq. containing an account of the invention, progress and establishment of Steam-Boats; of improvements in the construction of navigation of Canals, and other works of public utility. Kirk & Mercein, and W. B. Gilley, New-York.

The Present of a Mistress to a Young Servant, consisting of friendly Advice and real Histories. By Mrs. Taylor of Ongar. Philadelphia, Mathew Carey & Son. New-York, Kirk & Mercein. 18mo. pp. 167.

The name of *servant* is so grating in the ears of our domestics, that we are told the mistresses of families find it very difficult to persuade the subordinates of their household to accept this well-meant and truly valuable present. The pride of independence is a noble feeling, when it is founded on a proper basis. We certainly have no wish to repress so generous an emotion. But it is a widely different principle from insubordination. The love of independence should lead to the adoption of the means by which it is to be attained;—in this little volume they are indicated. Sobriety, industry, education, good manners and a kind disposition, will always conciliate esteem, and bring one's services into request. A person who possesses these virtues is exempt from all those wants which impoverish the vicious, and is qualified both by his character and usefulness to make his way in society. We have no wish that one in the condition of a hired servant should limit his ambition to retaining that situation all his days. On the contrary, we would recommend it to such a one always to keep in view an establishment in life. For this purpose let him treasure up his earnings, and let him solace his toils with all the sweets of anticipation. It is undoubtedly pleasanter to allot one's own tasks and hours than to have them assigned. But this prerogative may be purchased too dearly. It is better to minister to others for a liberal reward, than to become a slave to our own necessities out of mere horror of servitude. It is folly to embark upon the world without an adequate equipment. This equipment consists in capital, skill or reputation, or in all combined. And all these, to a certain degree, may be acquired by a faithful servant in a respectable family. He may accumulate capital from his wages, skill in all the necessary arts of life, by diligence in his vocation, and reputation by a long course of good conduct. It is the deportment and not the station that confers respectability.

This little Present is intended, principally, for young female servants; and considering the temptations and trials to which their circumstances expose them, they need all the aids of admonition and example to resist and overcome them.

E.

The Pocket Lavater, or the Science of Physiognomy; to which is added, an Inquiry into the analogy existing between brute and human Physiognomy, from the Italian of Porta. Embellished with 44 copperplate heads. New-York. Van Winkle & Wiley. 18mo. pp. 138.

This is announced in the advertisement as a translation from the French. Whether Physiognomy can be reduced to a science, we have our doubts. That we all receive impressions of character, in some degree, from what we deem significant expressions of countenance, is very true. It is not less true, however, that these indications are far from infallible. First impressions are easily effaced by familiar acquaintance, and so far from forming definitive opinions of disposition or intellect, from the adjustment of features, we are much more apt, eventually, to 'see the visage in the mind.' Every man's experience will suggest to him instances of the fallacy of these boasted criteria, for determining the dimensions of the understanding and the heart. The confidence of ignorance often passes for the self possession of wisdom, whilst modesty is liable to be mistaken for dulness. We sometimes see virtue affecting an ungainly exterior, and but too frequently meet with those, who are

> ——Skill'd to grace
> A devil's purpose with an angel's face.

The heads in this volume generally comport with the traits imputed to them; though not always very strictly. The comparison of varieties of the human countenance with

those of brutes, to which some moral qualities are attributed. is well imagined. and might. with great truth, have been extended further.

E.

Correspondence between the Reverend John Johnson, Pastor of the first Presbyterian Church. in Newburgh. state of New-York. and Miss Elizabeth Jones. relative to the change in her opinions, which occasioned her dismissal from the church. 8vo. pp. 43. New-York. CHARLES N. BALDWIN. RILEY & ADAMS.

If Miss Jones be as uneducated and simple as she is represented in the advertisement to this "Correspondence," (and we do not doubt the representation) the acuteness and comprehension of her mind are extraordinary.

She has with much plainness and force. as well as with candour and right feeling, stated the grounds on which she claims the right of judging for herself; and without criminating Mr Johnson and the church over which he exercises the pastoral care, for withholding from her their communion. she has given an able and independent vindication of her own conduct.

L.

ART. 15 MATHEMATICAL LUCUBRATIONS.

QUESTION 5, BY C. DAVIS, JUN. A. B. N. YORK.

RESOLVE the formula $x^2 - nxy + y^2$ into its factors.

QUESTION 6, BY X. OF NEW-HAVEN.

To find the equation of a curve, such that the contents of the solid formed by the curve and an ordinate about a variable absciss shall be in a constant ratio to its curve superficies.

QUESTION 7. BY CAPT. CROZET. PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING AT WEST-POINT.

Etant donnés un cercle et une ligne droite, tirer une 2de ligne droite qui coupe la premiere sous un angle donné de telle maniere que coupant aussi le cercle en deux points les parties interceptees entre ces 2 points et la droite donnée soient entre elles comme m : n.

QUESTION 8, BY THOMAS BRADY, NEW-YORK.

In the city of New York stands an edifice, the shade of whose summit. on the 4th of July, described a curve on the plane of the horizon, whose transverse axis measured 250 feet. Required the height of said edifice.

ART. 16. REPORT OF DISEASES TREATED AT THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, NEW-YORK, DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1817.

ACUTE DISEASES.

FEBRIS Intermittens, (*Intermittent fever.*) 3; Febris Remittens, (*Remittent Fever.*) 3; Synocha, (*Inflammatory Fever.*) 1; Typhus. 4; Febris Infantum Remittens. (*Infantile Remittent Fever.*) 26; Phlegmone. (*Inflammation.*) 2; Inflammatio Testium. 1; Paronychia. (*Whitlow.*) 1; Opthalmia. (*Inflammation of the Eyes.*) 5; Trachitis. (*Croup or Hives.*) 1; Pneumonia. (*Inflammation of the Chest.*) 10; Pneumonia Typhodes. (*Inflammation of the Chest with Typhous Fever.*) 4; Bronchitis. (*Inflammation of the Bronchiæ.*) 2; Hyteritis. (*Inflammation of the Womb.*) 1; Rheumatismus Acutus (*Acute Rheumatism.*) 4; Epistaxis, (*Bleeding from the Nose.*) 1; Hæmoptysis, (*Spitting of Blood.*) 1: Cholera Morbus, 4; Dysenteria. (*Dysentery.*) 3; Rubeola (*measles.*) 4; Erythema, 2; Uticaria. (*Nettle Rash.*) 2; Erysipelas, (*St. Anthony's Fire.*) 4; Vaccinia. (*Kine Pock.*) 32: Morbi Infantiles. (*Infantile Diseases.*) 6.

CHRONIC AND LOCAL DISEASES.

Asthenia (*Debility.*) 4; Vertigo, 6; Cephalalgia, (*Head-ach.*) 10; Hemiplegia. (*Palsy of one side.*) 1: Dyspepsia. (*Indigestion.*) 12; Vomitus. (*Vomiting.*) 2; Gastrodynia, (*Pain in the Stomach.*) 5; Enterodynia, (*Pain in the Intestines.*) 6; Chorea, (*St. Vitus's Dance.*) 1. Asthma et Dyspnœa. (*Asthma and Difficult Breathing.*) 5; Palpitatio. (*Palpitation of the Heart.*) 1; Hysteria, (*Hysterics.*) 1; Hypochondriasis. 2; Colica. (*Colic.*) 3; Colica Pictorum. (*Painter's Colic.*) 2: Obstipatio. (*Costiveness.*) 21; Icterus (*Jaundice.*) 1: Rheumatismus Chronicus, (*Chronic Rheumatism* 12; Pleurodynia. 3; Lumbago 6: Opthalmia Chronica. (*Chronic Inflammation of the Eyes.*) 9; Hepatitis Chronica. (*Chronic Inflammation of the Liver.*) 1; Bronchitis Chronica. (*Chronic Inflammation of the Bronchiæ.*) 16; Catarrhus Chronicus, (*Chronic Catarrh.* 1; Phthisis Pulmonalis. (*Consumption of the Lungs.*) 8, Hæmoptysis. (*Spitting of Blood.* 1; Hæmorrhois. (*Piles.*) 2; Menorrhagia. 2; Diarrhœa. 12; Leucorrhœa. 1; Amenorrhœa 7: Dolor Uteri, (*Pain of the Uterus.*) 2; Plethora. 23, Anasarca. (*Dropsy.*) 2: Hydrothorax. (*Dropsy of the Chest.*) 1; Ascites. (*Dropsy of the Abdomen.*) 1; Scrophula (*King's Evil.*) 2; Atrophia. (*Atrophy.*) 1; Tabes Mesenterica. (*Obstruction of the Mesenteric Glands.*) 2, Verminatio. (*Worms.*) 20; Syphilis, 5; Urethritis. 6; Phymosis. 1; Tumor. 6. Varix (*Swelling of a Vein.*) 1; Strenuma (*Sprain.*) 2; Fractura. (*Fracture.*) 1; Contusio, (*Bruise.*) 10; Vulnus, (*Wound.*) 7; Abscessus, (*Abscess.*)

4; Ulcus, (*Uletr.*) 13; Aphthæ, (*Thrush.*) 3; Ustio - *Burn.*) 1; Odontalgia. (*Tooth-ach.*) 16; Morbi Cutanei, (*Eruptions of the Skin.*) 43.

The frequent showers and repeated rains of this month, proved highly favourable to vegetation, which now exhibits a luxuriant appearance. The 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 23d, 28th, 29th, and 30th, were all attended with more or less rain, which was heavy on the 3d, 4th, 15th and 19th; and on the evening of the 29th, was accompanied with much thunder and lightning. The quantity of rain, as measured by the pluviameter, was 8.45 inches. The *maximum* of the thermometer, in the shade, was 81°: its *minimum* 49°. The mean temperature for the morning was 58°; for the afternoon 70°; at sunset 66°. The winds have been somewhat variable; occasionally from the east and north-east, but most commonly from the south and south-west.

The series of mixed and incongruous disorders mentioned in the preceding Catalogue, may be considered as an effect of the sudden commencement of Summer heats, after a late and cold Spring; and in some degree, also, as the result of hot sun-shine alternating with frequent rains and showers, and in a few instances with sharp easterly and north-easterly winds. It would seem, indeed, that the complaints of Winter, Spring and Summer, had been promiscuously crowded together, without any distinct or predominant character. But notwithstanding, the month of June appears to have been, generally speaking, healthy. From an amelioration of the temperature of the weather, the Inflammatory constitution so conspicuous throughout the Spring, has much declined. Acute disorders of the organs of respiration, and other inflammatory affections, have, in consequence, become less frequent. This amendment of temperature appears also to have been favourable to the convalescent and phthisical. Only two new cases of Phthisis pulmonalis have been reported at the Dispensary during this interval; but in the two preceding months there were fourteen cases of this disease, which were inadvertently left out of the list prefixed to the last Report. It may here be remarked, that the state of the weather has frequently more influence in producing a favourable change in some of the affections of the lungs, than any of the remedies that are usually applied.

A few cases of Intermittent, Remittent, and Typhous Fevers, appeared in different quarters of the city. Fourteen deaths from Typhus alone are recorded in the New-York bills of mortality. Only four cases of this disease occurred in the practice of the Dispensary, all of which terminated favourably. In four other patients it was associated with thoracic inflammation, constituting the Pneumonia Typhodes of writers and forming a combination of symptoms, than which there are few more difficult of management, or more embarrassing to the physician in the whole history of acute disorders.

The returning warmth of Summer has already manifested its influence in exciting those affections of the stomach and bowels, that depend upon a disordered state of the digestive and biliary organs, produced by the operation of external heat.

The *Infantile Remittent*, formerly described, has greatly predominated over every other acute disorder. It has seldom, however, shown any untractableness in its symptoms; on the contrary, it has, in general, been speedily subdued by the treatment recommended in the last Report. The duration of this disease, was different in different patients; but in most instances, it continued from seven to ten days. In several it terminated within the first week; and in only a few instances, was it protracted beyond the fourteenth day. The decided efficacy of early and free evacuations from the intestinal canal, in arresting the progress of this disorder, and in rendering its symptoms more mild and tractable, was strikingly exemplified in a number of instances. Indeed, throughout the whole course of the disease, whenever the bowels were suffered to become constipated, an increase of pain and irritation in the abdomen, and an augmentation of fever, supervened. Under these circumstances, the only relief was from the operation of a purgative. In short, to the successful management of the complaint, an open state of the bowels is indispensable; without which, all other treatment will be of little avail. And so great is usually the torpor and inactivity of the intestines, that it is surprising what large active doses of aperient medicines are often required to excite their peristaltic motion. But in the use of purgatives, it must be observed, that some circumspection is certainly necessary. The intention is merely to remove from the bowels their stagnant and irritating contents, and afterwards to keep up gentle action, and not active catharsis, which would only tend to relax the tone of the alimentary canal, and unnecessarily to exhaust the system.

A distinct crisis of this fever was seldom or ever observable; the signs of amendment occurring in too gradual a manner to ascertain distinctly the precise time of their commencement. The favourable symptoms, however, of which sometimes one and sometimes another gave the first indication of recovering, were, a return of appetite; the alvine evacuations having a more healthy appearance; the fever becoming less urgent, with longer intervals between the accessions of

the paroxysms; the pulse growing stronger, more steady, and less frequent; the tongue beginning to look clean; and the patient acquiring more tranquillity of temper.

Chronic affections of the Bronchiæ, were frequent. To this head belong chronic coughs, Tussis cum Dyspnœa, Catarrhus pituitosus, Catarrhus senilis, &c. Cephalic complaints generally were often met with. But the most prevalent of the class of chronic diseases, as will be seen from an inspection of the foregoing list, were dyspepsia and other disorders of the alimentary canal These were, in a certain degree, to be attributed to the increased temperature of the atmosphere: but, it is a lamentable truth, that in the majority of instances, they could be clearly traced to the intemperate use of spirituous liquors.

The subject of the case of Chorea is a female, aged 15 years, in whom the catamenia have never appeared. The disease, although of several years standing, appears to be declining under the use of chalybeates, vegetable tonics, and *purgatives* at intervals of a few days.

As a suitable appendage to this account of diseases—the Reporter subjoins the number of deaths stated in the New-York Bills of Mortality, for the month of June:—

Abcess, 2; Apoplexy, 3; Asthma, 1; Burned, 1; Catarrh, 3; Childbed, 2; Colic, 1; Cholera Morbus, 1; Consumption, 37; Convulsions, 12; Diarrhœa, 1; Dropsy, 7; Dropsy in the Head, 6; Dropsy in the chest, 2; Drowned, 2; Dysentery, 1; Erysipelas, 1; Fever, 1; Bilious Fever, 1; Inflammatory Fever, 1; Remittent Fever, 2; Typhous Fever, 14; Gout, 2; Hæmorrhage, 1; Hives, 1; Inflammation of the Brain, 3; Inflammation of the Chest, 8; Inflammation of the liver, 2; Inflammation of the bowels, 3; Insanity, 1; Jaundice, 1; Marasmus, 2; Mortification, 1; Old age, 8; Palsy, 2; Pleurisy, 2; Quinsy, 1; Rheumatism, 1; Scalded, 1; Scirrhus, 1; Scirrhus of the liver, 1; Spasms, 1; Sprue, 1; Still-born, 15; Sudden Death, 1; Tabes mesenterica, 3; Teething, 1; Vomiting of blood, 1; Worms, 2; Unknown, 1; Casualty, 1; Suicide, 2; Total of deaths 180

Of this number there died 47 of and under the age of 1 year; 8 between 1 and 2 years; 6 between 2 and 5; 6 between 5 and 10; 10 between 10 and 20; 21 between 20 and 30; 26 between 30 and 40; 24 between 40 and 50; 14 between 50 and 60; 9 between 60 and 70; 7 between 70 and 80; 2 between 80 and 90; and 1 between 90 and 100.

JACOB DYCKMAN, M.D.

New-York, June 30th, 1817.

Art. 17. CABINET OF VARIETIES.

EFFECTS OF POLITICAL CHANGES.

A COMMISSION was executed on Monday, the 28th of July, at Tammany Hall, in the city of New-York, under a writ from the court of Chancery, *de lunatico inquirendo*, on Don Martin Thompson, Minister from the patriots of Buenos Ayres to the United States. The commissioners were Robert Bogardus, Esq. James Campbell, Esq. Hon. Samuel L. Mitchill, M.D. and Archibald Bruce, M.D.—From the testimony of the witnesses examined, the Commissioners and the Jury impanelled to try the question, were fully satisfied of Don Martin's utter mental incapacity. It appears that he never was a man of strong understanding, and apprehension and anxiety easily undermined and subverted his reasoning faculties. His attention to his pecuniary interests has not, however, in any degree diminished since his derangement. On the contrary, solicitude on this subject, was probably one of the causes of the aberration of his mind, and still retains its ascendant. He has a considerable sum deposited in the Mechanics' bank in this city; but upon this he is very reluctant to infringe, whilst he has an irresistible propensity to increase his store, by appropriating whatever he can lay hold of. It was by his extravagances in this way, that his insanity was first discovered. Signor T. arrived in this country about the end of the year 1815. His disease has been gradually taking hold of him, and since the middle of May last, he has been an absolute lunatic. He seems to have suffered a complete prostration of intellect, and is sinking into idiocy. He is confined in the hospital.

The Count Regnaud St. Jean d'Angely has lately exhibited another singular instance of insanity, in New York, though of a very different kind. His delirium was accompanied with a wonderful exaltation of mind. He conceived magnificent projects. He bought estates, ordered expensive improvements, contracted for ships, &c. and gave in payment draughts upon any bank whose printed checks were offered him. He seriously entertained the idea of invading France with a fleet of steam boats, and it is said, had actually bespoken saddles for a corps of cavalry which he intended to embark as a part of his expedition. He suffered some alarm, however, from an idea which had taken possession of him, that the Bourbons had suborned persons to poison him, and that the detention of Madame, his wife, was a part of the scheme of the conspiracy that sought his life. He was several

times confined in the hospital, and as often discharged at the request of his friends. A week or two since, he sailed for Holland in great glee, making no secret of his design of dethroning Louis the 18th, and restoring the Bonapartean dynasty.

From the New (London) Monthly Magazine.

A traveller, who has made some observations on the state of society in Edinburgh, gives us the following particulars respecting some of the most distinguished literary characters of that city:

PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR.

Professor Playfair, who, I believe, goes as frequently into company as any young man that lives according to the fashion, is often to be seen in the corner of a crowded drawing-room. He is now about 60 years of age, and has nothing remarkable in his appearance, excepting a very intelligent, gray eye. He was at first in the church, but resigned his living and obtained a professor's chair. Besides his criticisms in the *Edinburgh Review*, chiefly on mathematical works and travels, he published some years since an explanation of Hutton's geological system, which was very favourably received.

He is styled the D'Alembert of Edinburgh, and not without reason, though as great a compliment is thus paid to D'Alembert as to him. What is particularly pleasing in Playfair, is a peculiar simplicity and frankness of manner, and it is truly gratifying to witness the mildness and modesty which characterize the demeanour of this worthy scholar and philosopher. Playfair is a bachelor and his unmarried sister at present lives with him.

WALTER SCOTT.

In another corner—probably the *Poet's Corner*—you may occasionally find Walter Scott, though he is not a frequent visiter of these places. I should imagine that there is scarcely any other person in the profane world who is so much talked of as Walter Scott, and but few travellers come to Edinburgh without inquiring whether he be visible. In a small dark room where one of the courts is held, he is to be seen every morning in term time, seated at a small table with the acts of the court before him. He is a short, broad-shouldered, and rather robust man, with light hair, eyes between blue and gray, broad nose, round face, with an almost sleepy look, dressed in a shabby black gown, his lame leg concealed under the table, and the other extended in such a way as never leg, whether lame or sound, ought to be;—a man, forsooth, to whom you would swear that heaven had given a good natured, honest soul, not over-burdened with intellect—a jolly, loyal subject, whose fund of port and porter, pays his taxes without grumbling, and can sing: *God save the King*. Not a poetic feature, nor a ray of genius in his face, except a somewhat animated eye, distinguishes the bust of the author of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, from the stupid, vacant, and unlettered loon.

Mr Scott is about 47 years old, and is descended from an obscure family in Lothian. In his infancy, as he himself relates, the old people took him upon their knees, called him *Little Watty*, and told him all sorts of old stories and legends, while his brothers were abroad at work, from which he was exempted on account of his lameness. Some of the philosophers who attach a moral to all their fables, will probably make the discovery that the world owed one more great poet to the circumstance that Walter Scott was born with one leg shorter than the other. Well! e'en let them if they will!—Scott has been some time married to a Guernsey lady, a natural daughter of the late Duke of Devonshire, with whom he is said to have received a portion of 10,000*l*. She was born in the island, and spoke wretched broken English. To her virtues belong an ungovernable fury against all the unlucky wights who censure her husband's works. It is reported, that when his *Marmion* was criticised in the *Edinburgh Review*, she could scarcely be restrained from pulling the ears of the editor when she met him some time after at a dinner party.

Mr Scott is blest with some other good things that rarely fall to the lot of a poet. He is sheriff depute of a county, commits offenders to gaol, and sends them to the gallows with great ability. He is also a clerk of the abovementioned court. These two places produce him from 800*l* to 1,000*l* per annum.

Though a great number of travellers have letters of recommendation to Mr Scott, yet his parties are not numerous; he confines himself to a chosen few of the ministerial side, and is warmly attached to the king and the church. His manners are agreeable, untainted with vanity, and the only affectation to be perceived in him is, that he is solicitous not to appear as a poet. He is very lively and full of anecdote, and though not brilliant in company, is always cheerful and unassuming.

REV. ARCHIBALD ALISON.

The Rev. Mr Alison, known by his *Essay on Taste, Sermons, &c.* is a very amiable man, whose feelings are as pure as his taste. He is a native of Scotland, but educated in England, and was for several years head minister of the Episcopal Chapel at Edinburgh. For mildness, elegance and persuasive eloquence his sermons have scarcely any equal. His amiable and accomplished wife is an adopted daughter of the late Mrs Montague, with whom she long lived in London and Pa-

ris, among the most celebrated persons of their time. Hence the conversation of Mrs. Alison is peculiarly interesting. The company too that visits at their house, is the best and most select of all classes in Edinburgh.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS OF MUD AND SALT IN THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

By T. S. Goad, Esq. of the East India Service.

Having received an extraordinary account of a natural phenomenon in the Plains of Grobogan, fifty pals or miles N E of Solo, a party, of which I was one, set off from Solo on the 8th of September, 1815, to examine it.

On approaching the village of Kuhoo, we saw, between two trees in a plain, an appearance like the surf breaking over rocks, with a strong spray falling leeward. The spot was completely surrounded by huts for the manufacture of salt, and at a distance looked like a large village. Alighting, we went to the Bludugs, as the Javanese call them. They are situated in the village of Kuhoo, and by Europeans are called by that name. We found them to be on an elevated plain of mud, about two miles in circumference, in the centre of which immense bodies of salt mud were thrown up to the height of from ten to fifteen feet, in the form of large globes, which, bursting, emitted volumes of dense white smoke. The large globes or bubbles, of which there were two, continued throwing up and bursting seven or eight times in a minute by the watch. At times they throw up two or three tons of mud. We got to leeward of the smoke, and found it to smell like the washing of a gun-barrel. As the globes burst, they threw the mud out from the centre, with a pretty loud noise, occasioned by the falling of the mud upon that which surrounded it, and of which the plain is composed. It was difficult and dangerous to approach the large globes or bubbles, as the ground was all a quagmire, except where the surface of the mud had become hardened by the sun; upon this we approached cautiously to within fifty yards of the largest bubble, or mud-pudding, as it might very properly be called, for it was of the consistency of a custard-pudding, and of very considerable diameter; here and there, where the foot accidentally rested on a spot not sufficiently hardened to bear, it sunk, to the no small distress of the walker.

We also got close to a small globe or bubble, (the plain was full of them of different sizes) and observed it closely for some time. It appeared to heave and swell, and when the internal air had raised it to some height, it burst and fell down in concentric circles, in which shape it remained quiet until a sufficient quantity of air was again formed internally to raise and burst another bubble. This continued at intervals from about one-half to two minutes. From various other parts of the quagmire round the large globes or bubbles, there were occasionally small quantities of mud shot up like rockets to the height of twenty or thirty feet, and accompanied by smoke. This was in parts where the mud was of too stiff a consistency to rise in globes or bubbles. The mud at all the places we came near was cold on the surface, but we were told it was warm beneath. The water which drains from the mud is collected by the Javanese, and by being exposed in the hollows of split bamboos to the rays of the sun, deposits crystals of salt. The salt thus made is reserved exclusively for the Emperor of Solo. In dry weather it yields thirty *duifjins* of one hundred *catties* each, every month, but in wet or cloudy weather less.

In the afternoon we rode to a place in a forest called Ramsam, to view a salt lake, a mud hillock, and various boiling or rather bubbling pools. The lake was about half a mile in circumference, of a dirty looking water, boiling up all over in gurgling bodies, but more particularly in the centre, which appeared like a strong spring; the water was quite cold, and tasted bitter, salt, and sour, and had an offensive smell. About thirty yards from the lake stood the mud hillock, which was about fifteen feet high from the level of the earth. The diameter of its base was about twenty-five yards, and its top about eight feet, and in form an exact cone. The top is open, and the interior keeps constantly working and heaving up mud in globular forms, like the Bludugs. The hillock is entirely formed of mud which has flowed out of the top; every rise of the mud was accompanied by a rumbling noise from the bottom of the hillock, which was distinctly heard for some seconds before the bubbles burst. The outside of the hillock was quite firm. We stood on the edge of the opening and sounded it, and found it to be eleven fathoms deep. The mud was more liquid than at the Bludugs, and no smoke was emitted from the lake, hillock, or pools.

Close to the foot of the hillock was a small pool of the same water as the lake, which appeared exactly like a pot of water boiling violently; it was shallow, except in the centre, into which we thrust a stick twelve feet long, but found no bottom. The hole not being perpendicular we could not sound it with a line.

About two hundred yards from the lake were several large pools or springs, two of which were eight and ten feet in diameter. They were like the small pool, but boiled more violently, and smelt excessively. The ground around them was hot to the feet, and the air which issued from them quite hot, so that it was most probably inflammable; but we did not ascertain this. We heard the boiling thirty yards before we came to the

pools, resembling in noise a water-fall. The pools did not overflow; of course the bubbling was occasioned by the rising of air alone. The water of one of the pools appeared to contain a mixture of earth and lime, and from the taste, to be combined with alkali. The water of the Bludugs and the lake is used medicinally by the Javanese, and cattle drinking of the water are poisoned.—*British Annual Register, for* 1816.

ABYSSINIAN ACTING.

From Salt's Voyage to Abyssinia.

As I am now upon the holiday sports of the Abyssinians, it may not be amiss to give some account of this man. Totte Máze, for such was his name, was one of the cleverest mimics I have ever seen, the command which he possessed over his features almost equalling that which was displayed on the boards of our own theatres by Suet; an orator to whom he bore considerable resemblance. One of his chief acquirements consisted in the singular art of making other people (particularly strangers, who had not been apprized of his intention) imitate the contortions of his own features, a power which I repeatedly saw him exercise with success, and which, on one occasion, drew me into the same kind of ridiculous situation, without my being conscious of the changes in my countenance, until I was roused by a friendly hint from the Ras, who let me into the secret of what he was about. He afterwards performed, at the Ras's request, some finished pieces of acting that evinced very extraordinary native talent.

One of these consisted in the imitation of the behaviour of a chief in battle, who had not been remarkable for his courage. At first he came in very pompously; calling out in an overbearing manner to his soldiers, and vaunting what he would do when the enemy approached. He then mimicked the sound of horns at a distance, and the low beating of a drum. At hearing this, he represented the chief, as beginning to be a little cautious, and to ask questions of those around him, whether they thought the enemy were strong. This alarm he continued to heighten in proportion as the enemy advanced, until at last he depicted the hero as nearly overcome by his fears; the musket trembling in his hand, his heart panting, and his eyes completely fixed, while, without being conscious of it, his legs began to make a very prudent retreat. This part of his acting excited among the spectators its due share of contempt, when dexterously laying hold of the circumstance, he affected to be ashamed of his cowardice, mustered up his whole stock of courage, and advanced, firing his matchlock at the same moment in a direction exactly contrary to that in which the enemy was supposed to stand, when, apparently frightened at the noise of his own gun, he sank down on his knees and begged for mercy: during this time the expression of his face was inimitable, and, at the conclusion the whole of the spectators burst into a shout of admiration.

In another representation, he imitated the overstrained politeness of an Amharic courtier, paying a first visit to a superior. On coming in, he fell on his face and kissed the ground, paying most abject compliments to the chief, and, on being invited to sit down, placed himself with well-feigned humility close to the threshold of the door: shortly afterwards, on the supposition of a question being asked him by the chief, he arose, and still carrying on the farce, prostrated himself the second time, and gave an answer couched in very polite and artful phrases, advancing cautiously at the same time into the middle of the room. In this manner he continued to take advantage of the attentions paid to him, gradually stealing along, till he got close to the side of the chief, when he assumed an extraordinary degree of familiarity, talked loudly, and, to complete the ridiculous effect of the whole scene, affectedly shoved his nose almost in contact with the other's face. This species of satire afforded great delight to the Tigrians; as they pretend on all occasions to despise the submissive and effeminate manners of the people of Amhara, whom they invariably describe, as "possessing smooth tongues and no hearts."

In addition to his other representations, Totte Máze gave a most admirable imitation of the mincing step and coquettish manners of the women of Amhara, and of their extreme affectation in answering a few of the most common questions. In all these representations, the tones of his voice were so perfectly adapted to the different characters, and his action so thoroughly appropriate, that it gave me very unexpected gratification.

The following instance may be related, as a specimen of the wit usually practised by the jesters of this country: who, like the fools of old times, exercise their ingenuity upon persons of every description, without regard to rank or station. He had, one day, so much offended the Ras by some liberties that he had taken with him, that he ordered him never again to set foot upon his carpet, (which, it may be noticed, extends about half way down the room.) On the following day, however, to the great surprise of the company, the jester made his appearance, mounted on the back of one of his attendants, in which ludicrous situation he advanced close up to the Ras, and with a very whimsical expression of features, cried out, "you can't say that I am on your carpet now." The Ras, who, like most of his countrymen, delights in humour, could not

refrain from smiling, which ensured the jester's forgiveness Several other anecdotes were related to me, that displayed much originality, but they were of a description that the reader will probably forgive me for omitting.

The chief amusement of the lower class of the community during this season of festivity, consists in playing at a game called 'kersa,' which is precisely similar to the common English game of 'bandy.' Large parties meet for this purpose; the inhabitants of whole villages frequently challenging each other to the contest. On these occasions, as might be expected, the game is violently disputed, and when the combatants are pretty equally matched, it sometimes takes up the greater part of the day to decide. The victors afterwards return shouting and dancing to their homes, amidst the loud acclamations of their female friends. I also occasionally observed, at Antálo, that the vanquished were received with similar honours and we often heard them challenging their opponents, in a friendly way, to renew the sport, though, at other times, the parties, engaged in these contests, fell into a violent rage, both men and women uttering the most terrible menaces, and pouring forth torrents of abuse; so that, as frequently happens in our own country, that which was begun in jest, ended in blows; but, even in such cases, they are never known to attack each other with any other weapon than the sticks, or bandies, which they employ in the game. In one instance, Mr. Pearce mentioned an incident which occurred in his presence, where one-half the town of Moculla was so hotly engaged against the other, that at last the combat became very alarming, and the Ras himself was obliged to interfere, but did not succeed in parting them, till several men had been laid dead on the field. The Ras received an accidental blow in the fray, notwithstanding which, he would not, from a feeling of humanity, which is the distinguishing feature of his character, permit Mr Pearce to use his pistols, which he had drawn out for the occasion.

WEAKNESSES OF GREAT MEN.

Voiture was the son of a vintner, and like our Prior, was so mortified whenever reminded of his original occupation, that it was said of him, that wine which cheered the heart of all men, sickened that of Voiture. Rousseau, the poet, was the son of a cobbler; and when his honest parent waited at the door of the theatre, to embrace his son on the success of his first piece, the inhuman poet repulsed the venerable father with insult and contempt. Akenside ever considered his lameness as an insupportable misfortune, since it continually reminded him of his origin, being occasioned by the fall of a cleaver from one of his father's blocks. A respectable butcher. Milton delighted in contemplating his own person, and the engraver not having reached our sublime bard's 'ideal grace,' he has pointed his indignation in four iambics. Among the complaints of Pope, is that of 'the pictured shape.' Even the strong minded Johnson would not be painted 'blinking Sam.' Mr Boswell tells us that Goldsmith attempted to show his agility to be superior to the dancing of an ape, whose praise had occasioned him a fit of jealousy, but he failed in imitating his rival. The inscription under Boileau's portrait, describing his character with lavish panegyric, and a preference to Juvenal and Horace, is unfortunately known to have been written by himself.—*D'Israeli's Essay on the Literary Character.*

IRISH INGENUITY.

When General V—— was quartered in a small town in Ireland, he and his lady were regularly besieged, whenever they got into their carriage, by an old beggar-woman, who kept her post at the door, assailing them daily with fresh importunities and fresh tales of distress. At last the lady's charity and the general's patience, were nearly exhausted, but their petitioner's wit was still in its pristine vigour. One morning, at the accustomed hour, when the lady was getting into her carriage, the old woman began, 'Agh! my lady; success to your ladyship, and success to your honour's honour, this morning, of all days in the year; for sure didn't I dream last night, that her ladyship gave me a pound of tea, and that your honour gave me a pound of tobacco?' 'But, my good woman,' said the general, 'do you know, that dreams always go by the rule of contrary?' 'Do they so, plase your honour?' rejoined the old woman. 'Then it must be your honour that will give me the tea, and her ladyship that will give me the tobacco.' The general being of Sterne's opinion, that a bon mot is always worth something, even more than a pinch of snuff, gave the ingenious dreamer the value of her dream. *Edgeworth's Essay on Irish Bulls.*

SOLOMON AND QUEEN SHEBA.

The following well-pointed story is taken by D'Israeli from the Talmud

The power of Solomon had spread his wisdom to the remotest parts of the known world. Queen Sheba, attracted by the splendour of his reputation, visited that poetical King, at his own court: there, one day, to exercise the sagacity of the monarch, Sheba presented herself at the foot of the throne; in each hand she held a wreath of flowers, one composed of natural, the other of artificial flowers. Art, in the labour of the mimic

wreath, had exquisitely emulated the lively hues of nature; so that at the distance it was held by the Queen for the inspection of the King, it was deemed impossible for him to decide, as her question imported, which wreath was the production of nature, and which the work of art. The sagacity of Solomon seemed perplexed; yet to be vanquished, though in a trifle, by a trifling woman, irritated his pride. The son of David, he who had written treatises on the vegetable productions "from the cedar to the hyssop," to acknowledge himself outwitted by a woman, with shreds of paper and glazed paintings! The honour of the monarch's reputation for divine sagacity seemed diminished, and the whole Jewish court looked solemn and melancholy. At length an expedient presented itself to the King; and it must be confessed worthy of the natural philosopher. Observing a cluster of bees hovering about a window, he commanded that it should be opened: it was opened; the bees rushed into the court and alighted immediately on one of the wreaths, while not a single one fixed on the other. The baffled Sheba had one more reason to be astonished at the wisdom of Solomon.

Such is the story. Mr. D'Israeli thus turns its moral: "This would make a pretty poetical tale. It would yield an elegant description, and a pleasing moral; that the bee only rests on the natural beauties, and never fixes on the painted flowers, however inimitably the colours may be laid on. Applied to the ladies, this would give it pungency."

Curiosities of Literature, vol. 1, pp. 371, 372.

ORATOR HENLEY.

"I never," says a person who knew little about the doctor, "saw Orator Henley but once, and that was at the Grecian Coffee-house, where [illegible] the same box [illegible] passed between them."

'*Henley.* "Pray what is become of our old friend Dick Smith? I have not seen him for several years."

'*Gentleman.* "I really don't know. The last time I heard of him he was at *Ceylon*, or some of our settlements in the *West Indies*."

'*Henley* (*with some surprise*). "At *Ceylon*, or some of our settlements in the *West Indies*! My good sir, in one sentence there are two mistakes. Ceylon is not one of *our* settlements; it belongs to the *Dutch*, and it is situated not in the *West*, but the *East Indies*."

'*Gentleman* (*with warmth*). "That I deny."

'*Henley.* "More shame for you! I will engage to bring a boy of eight years of age who will confute you."

'*Gentleman* (*in a higher tone of voice*). "Well, be it where it will, I thank God I know very little about these sort of things."

'*Henley.* "What, you thank God for your ignorance, do you?"

'*Gentleman* (*in a violent rage*). "I do, sir,—What then?"'

'*Henley.* "Sir, you have a *great deal* to be thankful for."'

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several valuable communications are on file, which shall have place in our next number. We have received the *Loiterer* No. I, and are obliged by the kind intentions of our correspondent, but have no room in our publication for essays which have neither wit nor wisdom to recommend them. We are resolute in our determination to admit no prosing dissertations upon virtue, modesty, hope, taste, fancy, genius, industry, idleness, prolixity, or procrastination, into our columns. We shall always be grateful for contributions which come within the scope of our work, of which some idea may be formed from the present number. We should sooner have introduced the department of Original Communications, had we been sooner provided with suitable materials to fill it.

Several solutions of the mathematical questions in our last, have been received, and shall be published in due time. It is our intention to propose prizes for the solution of difficult questions of practical utility.

Our friend at the seat of government, will perceive that the list of Patents for June, did not arrive in season for this number. We shall rely on his kind attention hereafter.

TO OUR READERS.

We must apologize to some of our more recent subscribers for not furnishing them immediately with the 1st and 2nd numbers of our Magazine. The first edition of them is entirely exhausted, and we have not yet got another through the press. We shall have it in our power, however, to forward the first number in about ten days, and the second in three weeks. We originally issued 2000 copies;—it will be gratifying to the early patrons of our undertaking to learn that our subscribers already exceed that number by several hundreds. In this unprecedented encouragement we find only a new motive to exertion. In proportion as the circulation of our work extends, we shall be anxious to increase its reputation.

ERRATA.

Page 246, col. 1, line 20 from top, for [illegible], read [illegible].

Page 2[illegible], col. 2, line 8 from bottom, for *commences* read [illegible].

Page 2[illegible], col. 1, line 6 from bottom, for [illegible], read [illegible].

Page 2[illegible], col. 1, line 27, for *an* read *and*.

Page 2[illegible], col. 2, line 7, for *M.D.* read *D.D.*

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Art. 1. *Narrative of a Journey in Egypt and the Country beyond the Cataracts.* By Thomas Legh, Esq. M. P. Philadelphia, Moses Thomas. New-York, Kirk & Mercein. 8vo. pp. 208.

THIS is a plain, well told, compressed, and interesting Narrative of a toilsome and perilous expedition, undertaken in the spirit of adventure, and prosecuted solely for the acquisition of knowledge, by Mr. Legh, a member of the British Parliament, and his friend, the Rev. Mr. Smelt. These gentlemen, it seems, were on a pleasure cruise in the Archipelago, in the summer and autumn of 1812, when the breaking out of the plague at Smyrna and at Constantinople, compelled them, reluctantly, to abandon their design of landing at Bodrun, (Halicarnassus) and of proceeding over land by Smyrna to the Turkish capital, and to retire beyond the sphere of infection. They returned to Athens, and soon after sailed to Malta. Defeated in their original intention of travelling to the east, they were induced to turn their views towards Egypt. 'Egypt,' says our author, 'was still open before us: and though the communication between Constantinople and Alexandria had been uninterrupted, that country had hitherto continued in a state of perfect exemption from the contagion. There is something inexplicable, and that one might be disposed to call capricious, in the way in which this dreadful disease spreads from one country to another, and we had been particularly struck with the observation of the Greek who acted as English consul at Scio. Though within a few hours sail of Smyrna, where numbers were dying daily of the plague, he had no fear of its approaching the island; and during our stay of some days, we saw many Turks who had come directly from that place, leap on shore without any interruption. "But," added the consul, "should the plague declare itself at Alexandria, distant some hundred miles, we shall certainly have it at Scio." He spoke confidently, and quoted many instances within his own memory of the like coincidence.'

In a few weeks they sailed from Malta, and safely arrived at Alexandria. The dilapidated condition of this once famous city, forms a melancholy contrast with its former greatness.

'Of the ancient, populous and magnificent city of Alexandria, which abounded in palaces, baths, and theatres, ornamented with marble and porphyry, and which reckoned 300,000 freemen among its population at the time it fell under the dominion of the Romans, the only inhabited part is confined at present to the narrow neck of land which joins the Pharos, or ancient light-house, to the continent.'

Our author makes an apology for not dwelling more minutely on the objects of attention which this city presents, deeming it superfluous to describe scenes with which the expedition to Egypt has brought his countrymen so well acquainted. He assigns a like excuse for many similar subsequent omissions. He is unwilling to repeat the descriptions of those who have preceded him, and contents himself with merely referring to them. 'The traveller,' he observes, 'who sees for the first time the pyramids of Gizeh, or the ruined temples of the Thebaid, feels as if he had never heard or read of them before; but an author must have very considerable confidence in his own powers of writing, who would venture to add to the descriptions of Denon, Hamilton, and, above all, of the costly and elaborate work lately published by the French government.

There is more modesty than truth in this argument. The best authority of this kind is not above corroboration, even when it is uncontradicted, but where previous accounts are at variance, new evidence is necessary to decide the controversy.

'When we stepped on shore,' says Mr. Legh, 'the novelty of every object which met our view convinced us that we had quitted Europe. Instead of horses, oxen, and carts, we beheld buffaloes and camels; and the drivers of caleches, by whom we had been beset and importuned in the streets of Valetta, were here replaced by Arab boys, recommending, in broken English, their asses to carry us to different parts of the town.

'These animals are seen in great numbers in a small square near the southern gate, plying for hire, and the Arab runs by your side, carrying your gun, pipe, or any thing else intrusted to his care.

'Mounted on these animals, we traversed the various parts of this extensive city, and visited the numerous remains of ancient edifices with which it was formerly adorned, but which are now nearly buried in the sand.

'Pompey's Pillar stands without the walls of the present town, and the obelisk called Cleopatra's Needle is on the shore of the Eastern Port. The ruins of a Gymnasium near the ancient Canopic Gate, and the Baths of Cleopatra, situated to the west of the old harbour, are the other chief monuments which attract the attention of the traveller.

'The present walls of Alexandria, which were raised in the thirteenth century by the Saracens, are in some places forty feet high, and are flanked by one hundred towers; they enclose a circuit of nearly five miles, now for the most part a deserted space, covered with heaps of rubbish, and strewed over with the fragments of ancient buildings.

'Immediately around, the country is a desert, and produces absolutely nothing; but the city is well supplied with provisions from the Delta, the coasts of Syria, and the islands of the Archipelago.'

Alexandria is supplied with the water of the Nile, by a canal from Rahmanhieh, a distance of fourteen leagues. Its dependance upon this resource, has always afforded a besieging enemy a powerful means of annoyance. 'History informs us,' says our author, 'that when the emperor Diocletian opened his campaign in Egypt, by the siege of Alexandria, his first measure was to cut off the aqueducts which carried the waters of the river into every quarter of that immense city; and during the first Egyptian expedition, this plan was adopted by our army, not so much however for the purpose of depriving the city of its supply of fresh water, as to diminish the extent of our lines, and lessen the duty of our troops, whose exertions were required in another quarter. On the 13th April, 1801, the canal and the embankment of the Lake Aboukir were cut through, and the water of the sea rushed with great violence into the ancient bed of the Lake Mareotis; it continued to flow during a month with considerable force, at first with a fall of six feet, gradually diminishing, till the whole was filled up to the level of the adjoining lake. By this inundation, 150 douars, or villages, were destroyed, and a very considerable quantity of land lost to agriculture. Since this period, the canal has been repaired, and the city is again supplied with the water of the Nile; and a permanent advantage has been supposed to be derived from the inundation, in the increased salubrity of the atmosphere, which is now no longer infected by the marshy vapours of the Lake Mareotis.

'The houses of Alexandria are flat roofed, as in all countries where there is little rain; the streets narrow, not paved; and the town, upon the whole, is ill built and irregular. According to the most accurate information we could collect, its population amounted to about 12,000; but this number was reduced to less than one half by the ravages of the plague that declared itself during our absence up the country, and which we found still raging, on our return, some months afterwards from Upper Egypt.

'During our stay at Alexandria,' continues Mr. Legh, 'we were much indebted to the friendly and polite attentions of the English resident, colonel Misset, who furnished us with letters to Cairo, and amongst others, with one to a very intelligent traveller, from whom we afterwards received the greatest assistance and most valuable information. He was known in Egypt by the name of *Shekh Ibrahim*, and was travelling under the auspices of the African Society, chiefly I believe for the purpose of investigating the various tribes of Arabs. Colonel Misset, though apprized of the arrival of the Shekh at Cairo, had never yet seen him, but gave us the following particulars of his former travels, which raised our curiosity and made us eager to form his acquaintance. He had been taken prisoner by the Bedouins in Syria, and, after having been detained six months in

captivity, and robbed of all his effects, had, after many adventures, succeeded in making his escape, and at length presented himself under the disguise of an Arab shepherd at the residence of the English agent at Cairo. He remained in the outer court of the house for some time, and it was with some difficulty he obtained an interview with M. Aziz, whose astonishment may be easily imagined when he heard a person of such an appearance address him in French.'

On the 12th of December the travellers quitted Alexandria, taking the road for Rosetta. In a short time they reached the lake of Aboukir, on which they embarked, sailed to its opposite extremity, and entered the sea at the ancient mouth of Canopus. After coasting along for a short time they entered the Lake of Etko, soon reached the town of that name, and again mounting their asses arrived at Rosetta. The latter part of their route gave them, by its barrenness, a foretaste of the sterility they were afterwards to witness. They found, however, the immediate vicinity of Rosetta luxuriant and picturesque. This is a commercial town, and forms the entrepôt of the carrying trade between Cairo and Alexandria.

'The style of building in Rosetta is somewhat peculiar—the houses are very high, and each story projects beyond the one below, so that the opposite buildings nearly meet at the top; but though the streets are, in consequence, rendered very gloomy, they are at the same time shaded from the scorching rays of the sun.'

On the 17th the party, with some accession, embarked on board a *maish* (boat) for Cairo, which, in consequence of head winds, they did not reach till the 26th; they beguiled, however, the tediousness of this delay by amusing themselves in sporting on the banks of the Nile, which swarm with pigeons. Our author takes occasion here to introduce some general remarks on the state of the country and its inhabitants, which his leisure afforded him an opportunity of contemplating.

'Provisions,' he informs us, 'are so extremely abundant and cheap in this part of the country, and in Upper Egypt they are still more so, that we frequently bought one thousand eggs for a dollar, and for the same sum could purchase fourteen fowls and innumerable pigeons; but the fertility of the soil, which produces three crops in the year, clover, corn, and rice, offers a striking contrast to the miserable appearance of the inhabitants, who are excessively dirty, and in a state of almost perfect nudity. They are, however, at the same time remarkable for their great patience, the power of bearing fatigue and the faculty they possess of living almost upon nothing.

'Since the expulsion of the Mamelukes, the population of Egypt consists chiefly of Copts, Arabs, and the Turkish or Albanian soldiers, who are employed in the service of the government.

'The Copts are generally supposed to be the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, a conjecture suggested by the similarity of the name, as will appear by the following observations from the Travels of Pietro della Valle, which afford a most exquisite specimen of such etymological reasoning.

'He is giving a description of Alexandria, and after speaking of Pompey's Pillar, says—

"De plus, j'ai vu la petite église de St. Marc, qui étoit autrefois la Patriarcale, que les Chrétiens, *Coftis*, c'est à dire les Egyptiens, occupent aujourd'hui où vous remarquerez, s'il vous plait, que ce terme Egittio, qui signifie Egyptien, signifie aussi *Guptios;* si on en soustrait l'E qui est au commencement, et que l'on prononce le G comme anciennement, et la lettre I comme si c'étoit un V; or, au lieu de Guptios ou Gubti, selon les Arabes, les nôtres disent plus correctement, *Cofto.*"

'But whatever opinion may be adopted of the origin of these Christians of the sect of Eutyches, they are a clever and intriguing race, and are employed by the government in keeping the registers of land and tribute, and generally become the gens d'affairs of the Beys and Cacheffs, which posts, however, they have to dispute with the Jews, who abound in Egypt as in every other country.

'With respect to the Arabs, who form the great mass of the population of the country, they are divided into three tribes.

'The pastoral, which appears to be the original race—the Bedouin, who is distinguished by the warlike and independent spirit which he derives from the free and restless life he leads in the desert—and the Fellah, or cultivating Arab, the most civilized and patient, but at the same time the most corrupt and degraded class.

'The Turkish and Albanian troops are distributed throughout the country to garrison the different towns, and to levy the *miri*, or contribution, which they do with every circumstance of cruelty and oppression.'

Of Cairo, or *Misr*, as it is denominated by the natives, Mr. Legh gives us a succinct description, most of which we have extracted.

'In the castle where the Pacha resides, is the mint, the well of Joseph, 276 feet deep, which is cut out of the soft calcareous rock, and the palace, or hall, attributed, with equal propriety, to the same celebrated personage. It was built by Sultan Saladin, and offers an extraordinary instance of the use of the pointed arch. With respect to the city of Cairo itself, the houses are built of brick, and are remarkable for their extreme height, while the streets are mean and dirty, and so narrow as scarcely to allow two loaded camels to pass. The only part which has any claim to be exempted from this general censure is the place, or square, called *Esbquich*, into the centre of which the water of the Nile flows at the time of the inundation.

'Among the chief curiosities which attracted our attention, may be ranked the bazaars, of an appearance far superior in splendour to any we had witnessed in our travels in Turkey. Each trade has its allotted quarter, and the display of superb Turkish dresses, costly Damascus swords, ataghans, and every species of eastern luxury and magnificence, formed a most brilliant and interesting spectacle.

'We visited also the slave-market, where, to say nothing of the moral reflections suggested by this traffic in human beings, the senses were offended in the most disagreeable manner, by the excessive state of filthiness in which these miserable wretches were compelled to exist.

'The population of Cairo has been estimated at between 3 and 400,000, and that of all Egypt at two millions and a half. The inhabitants of the capital are of a most motley description, consisting of Arabs, Copts, Turks, Albanians, Greeks, Syrians, Armenians, Jews, negro slaves from Sennar, and Barbarins, or the natives of the country beyond the Cataracts. These last are in considerable numbers, and, like the Gallegos of Lisbon, are in great estimation for their habits of honest industry.

'Cairo is a place of considerable commerce, and is the metropolis of the trade of Eastern Africa, the chief mart of the slaves who are brought from Abyssinia, Sennar, Darfur, and other parts of Soudan. The caravans which arrive from these countries bring also gold dust, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, ostrich feathers, gums, and various drugs.'

The day after their arrival at Cairo, the author and his friend, with other gentlemen, paid their respects to the Pacha, by whom they were graciously received.

On the 2d of January Mr. Legh and his companion crossed the Nile to Gizeh, where they passed the night and proceeded the next day to visit the Pyramids in its neighbourhood.

'At the distance of two hours from Gizeh, we found ourselves, on the following morning, at the foot of the largest of these wonderful monuments, the period and object of whose construction have been, for so many ages, the theme of wonder and discussion.

'As we mounted the heap of sand and rubbish which leads to the opening into the Pyramids, and prepared to explore the galleries which conduct to the interior, we had every reason to applaud our prudence in bringing with us a Turkish soldier, as a guard; for it required all his exertions and authority to prevent the entrance of a crowd of importunate Arabs, who are always ready to guide, and, if occasion offers, to rob the traveller whom curiosity may conduct to this celebrated spot.

'The account given by Denon of the interior of the large Pyramid, the only one that has been opened, and indeed which it is practicable to ascend, is so correct and complete, that it would be difficult and quite unnecessary to attempt to add to his description.

'On our return from the galleries, we ascended to the top of the Pyramid, but from the unfavourable state of the weather, it being a rainy misty morning, our exertions were not repaid by the view of the boundless expanse of desert, which is usually seen from that enormous elevation, though the fatigue of reaching the summit considerably exceeded that of climbing the cone of Mount Ætna. On our descent we breakfasted at the base of the Pyramid, and after admiring the graceful outline of the Colossal Sphinx, returned to Cairo, which we reached by two o'clock the same day.'

At the time of the arrival of our author, Egypt enjoyed a greater degree of tranquillity than it had known for many years. The present Pacha, Mahomed Ali, who is represented as a man of great talent and extraordinary decision of character, was formerly the captain of a pirate boat in the Archipelago, and owes his elevation to his present rank and power solely to his personal qualities. After the English evacuated Egypt, a misunderstanding ensued between the Turkish and Albanian troops, and the Mamelukes

who had been driven into Upper Egypt, were called in by the latter to assist in deposing the Turkish Pacha. The Mamelukes, in turn, began to lord it over them, and they found it necessary to make an effort to get rid of these oppressors. They attacked Osman Bey Bardissi, the Mameluke chief, with very superior forces, and compelled him to retreat, with few attendants, to Upper Egypt. The choice of the Albanian soldiery then fell upon Mahomed Ali, who had alike distinguished himself by his valour and capacity. 'Since that period,' adds Mr. Legh, 'the Pacha has not only driven the Mamelukes out of Upper Egypt, but pursued them beyond the Cataracts as far as Ibrim, and compelled them to take refuge in Dongola.

'The police of the city of Cairo is also highly creditable to the vigour of his government, and he has so far repressed the disorders of his troops as nearly to verify a promise he had made on his appointment to the Pachalic, that in a few years "you might walk about the streets with both hands full of gold."

'During our stay at Cairo we found the Pacha engaged in organizing a large body of troops to act against the Wahabees, who had, in the preceding campaign, nearly annihilated his army in a battle near Jedda.'

For the account of this people, or rather religious sect, we have no room. We shall pass over many remarks in relation to the military history of Mohamed Ali's reign, and his diplomatic connexions, to our author's departure from Cairo on his expedition up the Nile.

'The journey from Cairo to Upper Egypt and Nubia, was commenced on the 14th of January, 1815. Whilst at Cairo the travellers were so fortunate as to conciliate the good will of the Pacha, who provided them with a *cangia*, (boat) for their voyage, and a firman or passport, for their protection. Thus equipped, Mr. Legh and the Rev. Mr. Smelt, set out on their adventure, having engaged Mr. Barthow, an American, who had resided many years in the country, to accompany them, and act as interpreter. Our limits will not allow us, minutely, to follow their course. They did not reach Siout, which has succeeded to Girgeh, as the capital of upper Egypt, till the 26th of January. Here they fell in with *Sheikh Ibrahim*, with whom they had become acquainted in Cairo. He had travelled up the country on asses, and was waiting for a guide to prosecute his journey. Siout is the great mart of the slave trade. In the journey across the Desert, to this place, the drivers take the opportunity afforded by periods of distress, and scarcity of water and provisions, to emasculate their male slaves. It is said not one in three survives this cruel operation. The methods resorted to in order to secure the virginity of the female slaves are scarcely less horrible. On the 28th they reached Antæopolis, now called Gaw-el-Keber. Here are the ruins of a famous temple. The portico, which is standing, consists of three rows, each of six columns, eight feet in diameter, and with their entablature, sixty-two feet high;—four of them have fallen down. Every stone of the building is covered with hieroglyphics. On proceeding up the Nile, Mr. Legh remarks on the wonderful fertility of its banks, and deplores the existence of a tyranny, which by its various exactions does not allow more than a twentieth of the products to be retained by the cultivator of the soil, and thus takes away every incitement to industry. On the 30th they reached Menshieh, the ancient Ptolemais Hermii, of which no vestige remains but the ruins of an old quay. Here whilst at anchor, a Turkish soldier discharged his musket at them for mere amusement. The ball passed through the hat of a servant, and hit the arm of Mr. Smelt. On applying for redress, for this outrage, to the Cacheff, they were told, that as the Turk was only a passenger on the water as well as themselves, he was not liable to his jurisdiction. On the 2d of February the party left Menshieh and passed Diospolis Parva, the modern How. Just below this place they saw crocodiles for the first time. Whilst opposite How, they experienced a gale of the *Kasmin*, a violent wind of the Desert, which often overwhelms caravans in the sand. On the morning of the 6th they landed on the plain of Thebes, the city celebrated by Homer for its hundred gates. The circumference of the ancient city has been estimated at 27 miles, and it has been said that in the day of its power, it could, upon any emergency, send forth 20,000 warriors at each of its gates. Above this city, and on the western bank, are the Memnonium, the two colossal statues and the remains of Medinet Abou. A fragment of one of these statues, lying among the ruins of the Memnonium, measures 25 feet across the shoulders. From this some idea may be formed of the size of the building it was intended to ornament.

On the 11th of February the travellers reached Essouan, having performed a

journey of 600 miles from Cairo. Here they had an interview with the Shekh, and were encouraged by him to prosecute their journey beyond the Cataracts into the country of the Barabras, the name given to the present inhabitants of Nubia. The boundary of the French expedition in Egypt, is marked on a granite rock a little above the Cataracts. Mr. Legh and his companions remained a few days at Essouan, and employed their time in visiting the islands Elephantina, Philæ, and the Cataracts. Elephantina is described as wonderfully picturesque. At the southern extremity of this island are the remains of an Egyptian temple covered with hieroglyphics. Roman relics are found in the same quarter. Eight temples or sanctuaries are crowded together in the small island of Philæ, though its length is but 1000 feet, and its breadth 400. They appear to be of various styles of architecture, and were probably built at different periods. It is evident from their present appearance, that it was the Egyptian system to erect immense masses of building at first, and to finish them afterwards, beginning with the sculpture of the hieroglyphics, and then passing to the stucco and painting. This island is supposed to have been the burying place of Osiris.

Of the Cataracts of the Nile a great deal has been written. They are, at this day, very trifling ripples. The descent is only 3 or 4 feet, and that with so little abruptness, that with a moderate breeze a boat will pass up; and boys dive for amusement into the most rapid of the cascades. The range of primitive mountains which forms the barrier between Egypt and Nubia on each side of the Nile, causes this interruption in its channel.

On the 13th the travellers left Essouan to penetrate into Nubia. They were treated with hospitality by the natives, and pursued their route unmolested up the river, principally in a southern direction. Ruins of ancient temples, and not unfrequently of Christian churches, occurred at short intervals. On the 21st they quitted the boat, and procured asses and camels to ride to Dehr, about 14 miles, where was the residence of Hassan Cacheff, who was understood to be the most powerful chief among the Barabras. This prince was engaged in celebrating his marriage, and happened to be about half drunk at the time of the arrival of his visiters. He did not receive them very graciously; however, the next day Mr. Legh was fortunate enough to purchase his friendship with the present of a beautiful Damascus sword, valued at 500 piastres. The Cacheff in return presented Mr. Legh with a negro boy, whom Mr. L. eventually took with him to England. This boy on being summoned and informed of his master's intention, approached Mr. Legh, took his hand, kissed it and placed it on his forehead, completing the transfer by this simple ceremony.

Our travellers next proceeded to Ibrim, situated on the east side of the hill, at the southern extremity of a ridge of mountains, which for nearly two miles, rise perpendicularly from the Nile, scarcely leaving a path between them and the river. This fortress is now ruined and deserted. The Mamelukes being expelled from Egypt have seized upon Dongola, a considerable kingdom, about 12 or 14 days journey from the second Cataract, and having dispossessed the independent king of that nation, have established and maintain themselves in his capital and country. Their present chief is Osman Bey Bardissi, who is said to have made a vow never to shave his head or beard till he shall return victor to Cairo. Ibrim was the furthest point to the southward that Mr. Legh visited. The company here resolved to retrace their steps, without attempting to penetrate to the second Cataract. They returned to Dehr the same night, and obtained further civilities from the Cacheff by the offering of a watch. He presented them with some provisions, and gratified them by releasing a boy from confinement at their request. The only monument of antiquity at Dehr, is a temple excavated from the solid rock, ornamented with hieroglyphics. A little below Dehr on the western side, are the ruins of what was once a temple and afterwards a Christian church. They are called Amada. The building is nearly buried in the sand.

On the 27th, as they were passing down the river, they were hailed, in Arabic, by two persons in the dress of Arabs, whom they mistook for Mamelukes, and attempted to avoid. But being again hailed and compelled to answer, they discovered, to their joy and astonishment, in one of them their friend Shekh Ibrahim. They received him on board, but after a social repast he rejoined his camels. Mr. Legh says that no one could be better qualified for the enterprise in which he has embarked, than this traveller. 'His attainments in almost every living tongue, and his talents for observation are above all praise.'

On the 28th they arrived at Dakki. The Propylon and Temple here are quite

perfect. We must dispense, however, with copying the description of them. Guerfeh Hassan is about 9 miles below Dakki, where is a most stupendous excavated temple. The area is 64 feet in length and 36 in breadth. The first chamber is 46 feet 6 inches long, 35 feet 8 inches wide, and 22 feet 8 inches high. The second chamber is 34 feet 6 inches *wide*, and 15 feet 6 inches *long*. They passed into four smaller apartments. The temple contains some gigantic statues of priests, and numerous hieroglyphics. In the third chamber they found an altar and four statues seated on a bench, which, as well as the figures, is cut out of the solid rock. On the 2d of March they visited the ruined temple of Kalashi. We must pass over the account of this, and all other places they noticed, till their return to Essouan. On revisiting Thebes, our travellers were induced to descend into one of the mummy pits that abound in that vicinity. They found it a most disgusting scene, the Arabs having scattered, in every direction, the fragments of the bodies which they had rifled of the bituminous substance in which they were embalmed. Not satisfied, however, with their discoveries in this region, they determined, on their arrival at Manfalout, to examine some pits said to contain mummies of the crocodile. The Arabs had a superstitious dread of entering these caverns, but were prevailed on by a reward of 25 piasters, to undertake to be guides. Mr. Legh, Mr. Smelt, and Mr. Barthow, their American companion, with three Arabs, descended into the pit, by a circular aperture, to the depth of 18 feet. They then crept several yards on their hands and knees, when they found themselves in a large chamber about 15 feet high. Here they saw fragments of the mummies of the crocodile, which only stimulated their desire to penetrate further. They advanced, each preceded by an Arab, and after many windings found themselves in the same chamber again. The Arabs were evidently reluctant to proceed. The travellers, however, were resolved to see the end of the adventure. They compelled their guides to resume the search. They came at length to a ditch, which they leaped. The passage they now entered was so contracted that they were obliged to crawl on the ground. They pressed on, but before they had proceeded far in this way, the heat became excessive. Mr. Legh tells us he now found his respiration difficult, his head began to ache violently, and he experienced a distressing sensation of fulness about the heart. They felt that they had gone too far,—but how to return. 'At this moment,' says Mr. Legh, 'the torch of the first Arab went out; I was close to him, and I saw him fall on his side; he uttered a groan—his legs were strongly convulsed, and I heard a rattling noise in his throat—he was dead. The Arab behind me, seeing the torch of his companion extinguished, and conceiving he had stumbled, passed me, advanced to his assistance and stooped. I observed him appear faint, totter and fall in a moment—he also was dead." The explorers then mustered strength to retreat, leaving the third Arab to share the fate of his comrades—though happily he escaped. It was with extreme difficulty that they were able to reach again the mouth of the pit, where they might still have perished of exhaustion and dismay, had not water been poured on them by those they had left on the outside; who made a rope of their turbans and drew them up. Thus, this rash and foolish attempt to discover crocodile mummies, caused the death of two ignorant Arabs; though neither Mr. Legh, nor his Rev. companion, appear to have felt any compunction for the fatal issue of this stupid undertaking. They ought to have known that azotic gas must inevitably exist in a vault of this kind, and however they might choose to risk their own lives, should have forborne to expose those who had no knowledge of their hazard. They were arrested on a charge of murder, but compromised by paying the wives of these unhappy men twelve piasters, or two Spanish dollars a-piece!—though it is probable their countrymen will revenge themselves for an injury, which they attribute to malice, upon the first European that falls into their hands. Thus other lives may probably be lost, in consequence of this inconsiderate and foolhardy proceeding.

After this tragic event the party pursued their journey, without further hindrance or molestation, to Miniet. Here they were met by a courier, who gave such alarming intelligence of the progress of the plague that they deemed it dangerous to proceed, and accordingly took up their residence at this place for several weeks. Destitute of books, they contrived to vary the monotonous tenor of a Turkish life by learning to ride after the method of the country, and in acquiring the use of the djerit. This afforded employment for the morning. In the evening they generally amused them-

selves by attending the exhibitions of the Almes, or dancing girls, at the house of the Governor. Shooting and bathing were additional recreations.

During their residence at Miniet they saw several persons attacked with the ophthalmia. The method of treatment is to bind up the eyes, as tightly as possible, to exclude the light and air. After three days the bandage is removed, and frequent bathing with cold water completes the cure. The inflammation is frequently very great, and the pain severe. Mr. Legh's servant found relief by introducing between the eyelids a small quantity of very finely powdered sugar every night. In regard to diseases, Mr. Legh further remarks, that the symptoms of syphilis are in this country extremely mild, and generally yield to the simple use of the warm bath and an increased attention to cleanliness, which, at other times, is too much neglected.

At Miniet our travellers fared well, and had abundance of fish. Among others a species called in the country *Bulti*, the Labrus Niloticus, which somewhat resembles the white trout, and sometimes weighs fifty pounds. They left this town on the 1st of May, but found, on their arrival at Cairo, that the plague still raged there. They were obliged to take up their abode at Boulac. They soon after removed to Rosetta, where, also, the plague was prevalent. By a close voluntary imprisonment and strict precaution they escaped the contagion. The natives, who are firm believers in predestination, take no care to avoid exposure. In reply to remonstrances on this point, they merely answer, "*Chulo men Allah.*" "Every thing comes from God."

What measures of security our travellers adopted will best appear from Mr. Legh's own account.

'The house we occupied had double doors, and in the space between them we placed two very large jars filled with water, which was changed once in twenty-four hours; and having provided ourselves also with a fumigating box, to receive all our letters, we hired an Arab for a piaster a day, to station himself every morning under our windows, receive our orders, and purchase our provisions.

'With respect to our bread, we took the precaution of never touching it till it was cool, as it is ascertained that in that state it does not communicate the plague. Even letters which have been fumigated must be allowed to cool before they are touched.

'Our meat, whether beef or fowls, the latter being previously plucked, was all thrown into the water jars, from which, after a certain interval, it was cautiously taken out by one of our servants, who opened the inner door for the purpose. In this manner we lived for several weeks, witnessing the most distressing sights of death and disease under our windows, from which we had frequent opportunities of observing attacks of the plague, as it first seized upon its unfortunate victims. As far as we could judge from their gestures, they appeared to suffer most violent pains in the head, and were at the same time seized with violent retchings, and black vomiting.'

Our author adds with characteristic *sang froid*:—'We lost three of the Arabs, whom we had engaged to act as our purveyors in the town. When the mortality was at its height, the numbers who died daily amounted to about eighty.'

'It was impossible, however,' he continues, 'to include in our measures of safety the few English soldiers who were employed, together with about fifty Arabs, in looking after the horses piqueted in the camp without the town; but the judicious directions of their officers, and the ready obedience of the men in avoiding every occasion of touching either the native servants, several of whom died, or the horses of which they had the immediate care, saved them from any infection.

'The exemption of the British soldiers from the attacks of the disease is an additional instance in support of the opinion that the plague is only to be communicated by actual contact, for they were exposed to the same atmosphere, and to the action of the same general causes, as the less fortunate natives who, like themselves, were employed in the care of the horses.'

'We heard of no remedy for the plague: when the swellings broke, sea bathing was supposed to be very beneficial, but after that event the patients generally recovered without any remedy.'

'When the natives are seized with the first symptoms of the plague, they wrap themselves up in their cloaks, and endeavour to promote perspiration by drinking large quantities of warm water. In a short time, swellings break out in the groin and under the arms, and if they are alive thirty-six hours after the first seizure, they generally recover. We saw a Turk at Alexandria who had suffered several attacks of the plague, and he informed us, that as soon as he was able to move, he crawled to the sea side, in which he constantly bathed.'

Their confinement at Rosetta, continued more than six weeks, when the arrival of a convoy at Alexandria, gave them an opportunity, through the assistance of the English Agent, of procuring a passage to Malta. They reached England in November, 1815.

This volume contains, in an Appendix, a short Itinerary through Syria, by Sheikh Ibrahim, and *fac similes* of some Thebaic manuscripts, the originals of which are on leather, that were purchased by the author at Elephantina.

We are led to expect from Mr. Banks, son to Sir Joseph Banks, who is now exploring the same portion of the African Continent, who was met in his travels by our author, and who has penetrated much further into the interior, a more complete and satisfactory account of these unfrequented regions. We are, nevertheless, obliged to Mr. Legh, for his candid and perspicuous narrative, though he has not added very much to the stock of our previous information.

E.

ART. 2. *Lalla Rookh, an Oriental Romance. By Thomas Moore.* New-York, republished from the London Edition, by KIRK & MERCEIN, and VAN WINKLE & WILEY. 24mo. pp. 333.

IN the catalogue of New Publications, in our last number, we gave some account of the romance of Lalla Rookh. It is not our intention to recapitulate the story of which we have there sketched an outline. Want of leisure and want of room, however, prevented us, at that time, from attempting any analysis of the poems of which it serves as the frame, or from entering into a minute investigation of their merits. To this task, as far as our means and limits will allow, we shall now apply ourselves.

In the brief notice to which we have alluded, it was observed that Mr. Moore's plan of interweaving a variety of independent tales with the thread of a continuous fiction, the interest of which is not sufficient to render these digressions painful, though unusual, is no novelty. It does not require a deep research into the literature of those regions to which the poet introduces us, to discover analagous compositions. The well-known Arabian Tales of the Thousand and One Nights,—of which there have been two recent English editions, one by Forster from the French of Galland, and one by Mr. Jonathan Scott from Arabian manuscripts brought from Turkey by Edward Wortley Montague, Esq. the husband of the celebrated Lady Mary,—are connected by a similar filament. The Persian Tales which have been translated into English from the French of Petis de la Croix, are likewise included in a frame. The same method of combining multifarious collections has been adopted by the numerous imitators of oriental stories both in France and England. The Contes Tartares of Gueulette, and the Tales of the Genii by Ridley, are instances of this kind. Nor is the practice confined to this class of writers. The admirable Decameron of Boccaccio is constructed much after the Arabian model. Chaucer, the father of English poetry, in his Canterbury Tales, has conformed to so convenient a system; and the facetious Dr. Wolcott, (Peter Pindar,) in the Tales of the Hoy, has avowedly followed these illustrious authorities, whilst in his alternation of verse and prose, he has set the example to Mr. Moore.

In the proem to his Metrical Tales Mr. Moore raises high expectations. Our imagination is inflamed by the portrait of the beauteous Princess, whose charms are said to transcend those of all the nymphs whose loveliness had inspired the tuneful poets of Persia and Indostan. The description of the youthful minstrel is not calculated to cool our anticipations. We are in doubt whether we are to be dissolved in all the luxury of the amatory poetry of the east, or melted to tenderness by a melancholy lay, founded on some tragic incident in the eventful history of that devoted country; or whether the exploits of some splendid invader, or patriot chief, are to kindle in our bosoms the kindred glow of generous rage. Our fancy seizes on the circumstances most adapted to poetical embellishment. The name of the fratricide Aurungzebe recalls the recollection of the noble victims of his heartless ambition. The high-minded, open, and confiding Dara, whose misfortunes not less than his virtues endear him to the feeling mind, might well be selected as the hero of a pathetic tale. Vanquished, not by valour but by treachery, we behold him on the borders of Sindy, hesitating whether to abandon his birthright and seek a refuge in the dominions of Persia, or to make another effort to retrieve his desperate fortunes, and, in the attempt, ex

pose the faithful, but feeble companions of his flight, to the perils and sufferings of the desert, that intervened between him and the distant province of Guzerat. In this crisis of fearful irresolution, we are filled with admiration of the lofty and decided spirit of his favourite Sultana. "Can the first of the race of Timur," she exclaims, "hesitate in this moment of distress? On the one side there is danger, but there may also be a throne;—on the other a frightful solitude, or the cold reception that stangers give to fugitive princes. If Dara cannot decide, I, who am the daughter of Purvez will decide for myself. This hand shall prevent me by death from dishonour. The descendant of the immortal Timur shall not grace the Haram of the race of Sheick Sefi!" We do not wonder at his election. We accompany him with our sympathies through new reverses. We enter into his griefs, when, worn out with accumulated calamities, the heroic Sultana expires in his arms, at Jihon. "It is only now," said Dara, "I have found that I am alone. I was not bereft of all my friends whilst Nadira lived." We can appreciate the feelings which induced him to send the body of his deceased wife, under the escort of the remnant of his followers, to be interred in the sepulchre of her ancestors, at Lahore. "Aurungzebe himself," said the unhappy Prince, "will not refuse a grave to the family of Dara." The fate of Suja, a prince who was not inferior to Dara either in bravery or accomplishments, is equally deplorable. We even forget the follies of the indiscreet but chivalrous Morad, in the ignominy of his untimely end But no—the poet of Cashmere will not entertain the daughter of Aurungzebe with the catalogue of her father's crimes. Perhaps he will tune his lyre to celebrate the deathless achievements of Jenghis Khan, or of Timur Bek. Perhaps—but why multiply conjectures? The volume is before us. Let us see what themes our author has selected as most worthy of his Muse.

The first of these poems is entitled, 'The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.' We will confess that our acquaintance with oriental history was so limited as not to afford us, at the instant, any distinct remembrance of this august personage. To possess ourselves at once of such facts as might be recorded in relation to him, we turned immediately, (not having *D'Herbelot* at hand,) to Mavor's compend of history, where we find the following epitome of his life and character. "During this reign, (the reign of Al Mohdi, or Mahadi, as Mr. Moore calls him,) a man named Al Mokanna set up for a prophet; he was extremely deformed, and had lost an eye. To conceal this defect, he wore a veil, which he said was to prevent those who looked at him from being dazzled by the splendour of his countenance. He was a juggler as well as a prophet, and, among other tricks, he caused the appearance of a moon to rise every night from the bottom of a well, which gained him the appellation of *moon-maker*. He attached to himself so large a number of disciples that Al Mohdi was at length obliged to send an army against them. Mokanna, finding himself shut up in citadel, without hope of relief, poisoned his associates, burnt their remains, and threw himself into the fire. His proselytes however did not despair, for he promised that his soul should transmigrate into the body of a gray headed old man, when he would return, and make them masters of the earth." Anxious to gain all possible intelligence respecting this amiable impostor, we next had recourse to the Universal History, from which we gathered these additional particulars. This wretch's name was Hakem Ebn Hashem. He was originally of Meru in Khorassan, where he was under secretary to Abu Moslem, the governor of that province. He afterwards became a soldier; and at last turned prophet. He was called Al Mokanna or Al Borkai, which signifies the veiled, from his wearing a veil to hide his deformity, having lost an eye in the wars. The circumstances of his death are confirmed; though we are told that it has been stated by some authors, that he plunged himself into a cistern of *aqua fortis*. One of his concubines concealed herself, and thus escaped the general poisoning and deflagration; and disclosed the procedure. His calculations on the credulity of his votaries were not disappointed. They were long after known by the name of Mobbeyyidites, and were dressed in white in opposition to the Khalifs of the house of Al Abbas, whose habiliments were black. Mokanna inculcated the doctrine of the transmigration of the divine effluence by which Adam was created in the image of God, and asserted that this emanation of the Deity which had successively animated Adam, Moses, and his master Abu Moslem, resided in himself. This rebellion was quelled by Ebn Sa'id, the general of Al Mohdi.

A fitter subject for a modern ballad could not have been found; and we must do Mr. Moore the justice to acknowledge that, except in the last particular, he has

adhered to historical truth with great fidelity; and that where he has indulged his pencil in a little freedom, he has chiefly laboured, and, strange as it may seem, we confess not unsuccessfully, to render loathsomeness more hideous, and horror more horrible.

But we will suspend our remarks on Mr. Moore's felicity in the choice of his subject, till we have presented his own view of it. The poem commences with the description of a fete given by the prophet at *Merou* on the occasion of Azim's joining his standard. This young warrior is described as a youth of singular grace, valour and ability, who had been in his boyhood a captive to the Greeks, among whom he had imbibed, we cannot well imagine how at that period, though Mr. M. pretends to account for it, an elevated love of liberty. The ladies of the Haram were permitted to view the pageant through a screen; and as the reader might have predicted,

> —there was one among the chosen maids
> Who blush'd behind the gallery's silken shades,
> One, to whose soul the pageant of to-day
> Has been like death;—you saw her pale dismay,
> Ye wondering sisterhood, and heard the burst
> Of exclamation from her lips, when first
> She saw that youth, too well, too dearly known,
> Silently kneeling at the Prophet's throne.

Zelica, for such is the fair one's name, has been the early love of Azim. Their attachment was from childhood; but Azim was soon summoned to war under the Persian banners, and forced to exchange

> ——————— his sylvan dwelling-place
> For the rude tent and war-field's deathful clash:
> His *Zelica's* sweet glances for the flash
> Of Grecian wild-fire, and Love's gentle chains
> For bleeding bondage on *Byzantium's* plains.
>
> Month after month, in widowhood of soul
> Drooping, the maiden saw two summers roll
> Their suns away—but, ah! how cold and dim
> E'en summer suns, when not beheld with him!
> From time to time ill-omen'd rumours came,
> (Like spirit-tongues, muttering the sick man's name,
> Just ere he dies—) at length, those sounds of dread
> Fell withering on her soul, "*Azim* is dead!"
> Oh grief, beyond all other griefs, when fate
> First leaves the young heart lone and desolate
> In the wide world, without that only tie
> For which it lov'd to live or fear'd to die;—
> Lorn as the hung-up lute, that ne'er hath spoken
> Since the sad day its master chord was broken!
>
> Fond maid, the sorrow of her soul was such
> E'en reason sunk blighted beneath its touch;
> And though, ere long, her sanguine spirit rose
> Above the first dead pressure of its woes,
> Though health and bloom return'd, the delicate chain
> Of thought, once tangled, never clear'd again.
> Warm, lively, soft as in youth's happiest day,
> The mind was still all there, but turn'd astray;—
> A wandering bark, upon whose path-way shone
> All stars of heav'n, except the guiding one!
> Again she smil'd, nay, much and brightly smil'd,
> But 'twas a lustre, strange, unreal, wild;
> And when she sung to her lute's touching strain,
> 'Twas like the notes, half ecstasy, half pain,
> Then bulbul utters, ere her soul depart,
> When, vanquish'd by some minstrel's powerful art,
> She dies upon the lute whose sweetness broke her heart!

In this situation was Zelica found by the missionaries of the Prophet, who were employed to seek out, in every clime, fit partners for his holy toil in peopling Paradise. The disordered state of her intellect made her the easy dupe of their practices. Her enthusiasm was readily excited, and it is more than once delicately hinted that her mental derangement had contributed not a little to the effervescence of her animal passions. Having wrought her up to a proper pitch for his purpose, the impostor celebrates his auspicious nuptials with appropriate ceremonies.

> 'Twas from a brilliant banquet, where the sound
> Of poesy and music breath'd around,
> Together picturing to her mind and ear
> The glories of that heav'n, her destined sphere,
> Where all was pure, where every stain that lay
> Upon the spirit's light should pass away,
> And, realizing more than youthful love
> E'er wished or dream'd, she should for ever rove
> Through fields of fragrance by her *Azim's* side,
> His own bless'd purified, eternal, bride!—
> 'Twas from a scene, a witching trance like this,
> He hurried her away, yet breathing bliss,
> To the dim charnel-house;—through all its streams
> Of damp and death, led only by those gleams
> Which foul Corruption lights, as with design
> To show the gay and proud *she* too can shine!—
> And, passing on through upright ranks of Dead,
> Which to the maiden, doubly crazed by dread,
> Seem'd, through the bluish death-light round them cast,
> To move their lips in mutterings as she past'd—
> There, in that awful place, when each had quaff'd
> And pledge'd in silence such a fearful draught,
> Such—oh! the look and taste of that red bowl
> Will haunt her till she dies—he bound her soul
> By a dark oath, in hell's own language fram'd,
> Never, while earth his mystic presence claim'd,
> While the blue arch of day hung o'er them both,
> Never, by that all-imprecating oath,
> In joy or sorrow from his side to sever.—
> She swore, and the wide charnel echoed, "never, never!"

Such a prelude could not but lead to a happy consummation.

In this degraded condition was Zelica when Azim came to swell the train of the Prophet. Shame had drowned her in tears, when she received the summons to attend her lord. To the secret kiosk, where she was accustomed to assist his pri-

vate meditations, she now slowly and reluctantly repaired. In the mean time Mokanna, for the sake of conversation, is obliged to amuse himself with a very facetious soliloquy, which is so entertaining, and withal so natural, that we will e'en present it entire. We are to imagine him stretched on his couch, and quaffing a little of that ruddy juice, which if we are to attribute any of his stupid blasphemy to its effects, was wisely prohibited to his followers.

And still he drank and ponder'd—nor could see
Th' approaching maid, so deep his reverie;
At length, with fiendish laugh, like that which broke
From *Eblis* at the Fall of Man, he spoke:—
"Yes, ye vile race, for hell's amusement given,
"Too mean for earth, yet claiming kin with heaven;
"God's images, forsooth!—such gods as he
"Whom *India* serves, the monkey deity;—
"Ye creatures of a breath, proud things of clay,
"To whom if *Lucifer*, as grandams say,
"Refus'd, though at the forfeit of heaven's light,
"To bend in worship, *Lucifer* was right!—
"Soon shall I plant this foot upon the neck
"Of your foul race, and without fear or check,
"Luxuriating in hate, avenge my shame,
"My deep-felt, long-nurst loathing of man's name!—
"Soon, at the head of myriads, blind and fierce,
"As hooded falcons, through the universe
"I'll sweep my darkening, desolating way,
"Weak man my instrument, curst man my prey!
"Ye wise, ye learn'd, who grope your dull way on
"By the dim twinkling gleams of ages gone,
"Like superstitious thieves, who think the light
"From dead men's marrow guides them best at night—
"Ye shall have honours—wealth—yes, Sages, yes—
"I know, grave fools, your wisdom's nothingness;
"Undazzled it can track yon starry sphere
"But a gilt stick, a bauble blinds it here.
"How I shall laugh, when trumpeted along,
"In lying speech, and still more lying song,
"By these learn'd slaves, the meanest of the throng;
"Their wits bought up, their wisdom shrunk so small,
"A sceptre's puny point can wield it all!
"Ye too, believers of incredible creeds,
"Whose faith enshrines the monsters which it breeds;
"Who bolder e'en than *Nemrod*, think to rise,
"By nonsense heap'd on nonsense, to the skies;
"Ye shall have miracles, aye sound ones too,
"Seen, heard, attested, every thing—but true.
"Your preaching zealots, too inspir'd to seek
"One grace of meaning for the things they speak;
"Your martyrs, ready to shed out their blood,
"For truths too heavenly to be understood;
"And your State Priests, sole venders of the love,
"That works salvation;—as on *Ava's* shore,
"Where none *but* priests are privileg'd to trade
"In that best marble of which Gods are made;
"They shall have mysteries—aye precious stuff
"For knaves to thrive by—mysteries enough;
"Dark, tangled doctrines, dark as fraud can weave,
"Which simple votaries shall on trust receive,
"While crafter feign belief, till they believe.
"A Heav'n too ye must have, ye lords of dust—
"A splendid Paradise—pure souls, ye must:
"That Prophet ill sustains his holy call,
"Who finds not Heav'n to suit the tastes of all;
"Houris for boys, omniscience for sages,
"And wings and glories for all ranks and ages.
"Vain things!—as lust or vanity inspires,
"The Heav'n of each is but what each desires.
"And, soul or sense, whate'er the object be,
"Man would be man to all eternity!
"So let him—*Eblis!* grant this crowning curse,
"But keep him what he is, no Hell were worse."

Unfortunately for the poor deluded Zelica she overheard this impious rant. The spell was broken—"Oh my lost soul," burst from her lips. Mokanna discovered that his hypocrisy was detected,—but his impudence was not to be abashed.

"Ha, my fair Priestess!"—thus, with ready wile,
Th' impostor turn'd to greet her—"thou whose smile
"Hath inspiration in its rosy beam
"Beyond th' Enthusiast's hope or Prophet's dream!
"Light of the Faith! who twin'st religion's zeal
"So close with love's, men know not which they feel,
"Nor which to sigh for, in their trance of heart,
"The Heav'n thou preachest or the Heav'n thou art!" &c. &c.

In this strain he proceeds to inform her of the part she is to perform, in an attack he is about to make on Azim's virtue. She revolts at the proposition, and declares that were her detestation of the deed less, still this youth's resemblance to him she loved, (for she still believes Azim dead,) would alone make the idea of being accessary to his ruin insupportable. Mokanna taunts what he deems an affectation of purity, and sneeringly says,

"And should the youth, whom soon those eyes shall warm,
"*Indeed* resemble thy dead lover's form,
"So much the happier wilt thou find thy doom,
"As one warm lover, full of life and bloom,
"Excels ten thousand cold ones in the tomb."

Driven to desperation by his barbarity, Zelica gives vent to her indignation in a torrent of reproaches, and threatens to fly to some undiscovered solitude where she may bury her name and her disgraces in oblivion. But Al Mokanna checks the career of her fancy by reminding her of her oath; and refreshes her memory by recounting the rites by which their alliance had been cemented; and to fix himself forever in her affections, gives her a glimpse of those perfections which he had so long veiled from mortal eyes.

"Yes, my sworn Bride, let others seek in bowers
"Their bridal place—the charnel vault was ours!
"Instead of scents and balms, for thee and me
"Rose the rich steams of sweet mortality;—
"Gay, flickering death-lights shone while we were wed,
"And, for our guests, a row of goodly Dead,
"(Immortal spirits in their time no doubt,)
"From reeking shrouds upon the rite look'd out!
"That oath thou heardst more lips than thine repeat—
"That cup—thou shudderest, Lady—was it sweet?
"That cup we pledg'd, the charnel's choicest wine,
"Hath bound thee—aye—body and soul, all mine!
"Bound thee by chains that, whether blest or curst
"No matter now, not hell itself shall burst!
"Hence, woman, to the Haram, and look gay,
"Look wild, look—any thing but sad; yet stay—
"One moment more—from what this night hath pass'd,
"I see thou know'st me, know'st me *well* at last.
"Ha! ha! and so, fond thing, thou thought'st all true,
"And that I love mankind!—I do, I do—
"As victims, love them; as the sea-dog dotes
"Upon the small, sweet fry that round him floats!
"Or, as the Nile-bird loves the slime that gives
"That rank and venomous food on which she lives!"

"And, now thou see'st my *soul's* angelic hue,
"'Tis time these *features* were uncurtain'd too:—
"This brow, whose light—oh rare, celestial light!
"Hath been reserv'd to bless thy favour'd sight;
"These dazzling eyes, before whose shrouded might
"Thou'st seen immortal Man kneel down and quake—
"Would that they *were* heaven's lightnings for his sake!
"But turn and look—then wonder if thou wilt,
"That I should hate, should take revenge by guilt,
"Upon the hand, whose mischief or whose mirth
"Sent me thus maim'd and monstrous upon earth
"And on that race who, though more vile they be
"Than mowing apes, are demi-gods to me!
"Here—judge if Hell, with all its powers to damn,
"Can add one curse to the foul thing I am;"

He rais'd his veil—the Maid turn'd slowly round,
Look'd at him—shriek'd—and sunk upon the ground!

With this exhibition the first Canto concludes.

Azim is next introduced to us environed by all the temptations that Eastern wantonness can furnish. In the magnificent saloons of the Impostor's Haram, he is suffered to range alone. The tempered rays of artificial light, the fragrance of the most odorous flowers, the murmurs of mimic water falls, the wooingness of the evening air, voluptuous paintings, and the dissolving notes of distant music, all conspire to debauch his senses.

All was too much for him, too full of bliss,
The heart could nothing feel that felt not this;
Soften'd he sunk upon a couch, and gave
His soul up to sweet thoughts, like wave on wave
Succeeding in smooth seas, when storms are laid;
He thought of Zelica, his own dear maid,
And of the time when, full of blissful sighs,
They sat and look'd into each other's eyes,
Silent and happy, as if God had given
Nought else worth looking at on this side heaven!

Whilst rapt in these delightful musings,

——————still nearer on the breeze
Come those delicious, dream-like harmonies,
Each note of which but adds new, downy links
To the soft chain in which his spirit sinks.
He turns him tow'rd the sound, and far away
Through a long vista, sparkling with the play
Of countless lamps—like the rich track which Day
Leaves on the waters, when he sinks from us;
So long the path, its light so tremulous;—
He sees a group of female forms advance,
Some chain'd together in the mazy dance
By fetters, forg'd in the green sunny bowers,
As they were captives to the King of Flowers;—

One of these, more beauteous than the rest, remains alone with him. With unaffected timidity she approaches Azim, with her lute;

——————Then sat her down,
Upon a musnud's edge, and bolder grown,
In the pathetic mode of *Isfahan*
Touch'd a preluding strain, and thus began:—

There's a bower of roses by *Bendemeer's* stream,
And the nightingale sings round it all the day long:
In the time of my childhood 'twas like a sweet dream,
To sit in the roses and hear the bird's song.
That bower and its music I never forget,
But oft when alone, in the bloom of the year,
I think—is the nightingale singing there yet?
Are the roses still bright by the calm *Bendemeer?*

No, the roses soon wither'd that hung o'er the wave,
But some blossoms were gather'd, while fresh-ly they shone,
And a dew was distill'd from their flowers, that gave
All the fragrance of summer, when summer was gone.
Thus memory draws from delight, ere it dies,
An essence that breathes of it many a year;
Thus bright to my soul, as 'twas then to my eyes,
Is that bower on the banks of the calm *Bendemeer!*

This sweet song had on the mind of Azim, all the effects it was calculated to produce,—and one widely different from that which it was the fair musician's errand to excite.

"Poor maiden," thought the youth, 'if thou wert sent
"With thy soft lute and beauty's blandishment,
"To wake unholy wishes in this heart,
"Or tempt its truth, thou little know'st the art.
"For though thy lips should sweetly counsel wrong,
"Those vestal eyes would disavow its song.
"But thou hast breath'd such purity, thy lay
"Returns so fondly to youth's virtuous day,
"And leads thy soul—if e'er it wander'd thence-

" So gently back to its first innocence,
" That I would sooner stop th' unchained dove
" When swift returning to its home of love,
" And round its snowy wing new fetters twine,
" Than turn from virtue one pure wish of thine !"

A choir of dancing girls succeed.—These in vain try the power of their blandishments. Azim remains invincible. But to escape from scenes, on which he cannot look with indifference, he retreats to the casement, through which the moon sheds her mild rays, and in gazing on the sleeping landscape, falls into a train of sombre contemplations. The image of Zelica, and the painful remembrance of past joys, take possession of his soul. In this pensive mood he turns,

——and sees a female form, close veil'd,
Leaning, as if both heart and strength had fail'd,
Against a pillar near ; not glittering o'er
With gems and wreaths, such as the others wore,
But in that deep-blue, melancholy dress,
Bokhara's maidens wear in mindfulness,
Of friends or kindred, dead, or far away ;
And such as *Zelica* had on that day
He left her—when, with heart too full to speak,
He took away her last warm tears upon his cheek.

We should do injustice to our readers, as well as to our author, were we to attempt to give a scene, of such surpassing interest, in any other than his own powerful language.

A strange emotion stirs within him—more
Than mere compassion ever wak'd before;
Unconsciously he opes his arms, while she
Springs forward, as with life's last energy.
But, swooning in that one convulsive bound,
Sinks ere she reach his arms, upon the ground ;
Her veil falls off—her faint hands clasp his knees,
'Tis she herself ! 'tis *Zelica* he sees !
But, ah, so pale, so chang'd, none but a lover
Could in that wreck of beauty's shrine discover
The once ador'd divinity ! e'en he
Stood for some moments mute, and doubtingly
Put back the ringlets from her brow, and gaz'd
Upon those lids, where once such lustre blaz'd,
Ere he could think she was *indeed* his own,
Own darling maid, whom he so long had known
In joy and sorrow, beautiful in both ;
Who, e'en when grief was heaviest—when loth
He left her for the wars—in that worst hour
Sat in her sorrow like the sweet night-flower,
When darkness bring its weeping glories out,
And spreads its sighs like frankincense about !

" Look up, my *Zelica*—one moment show
" Those gentle eyes to me, that I may know
" Thy life, thy loveliness is not all gone.
" But *there*, at least, shines as it ever shone.
" Come, look upon thy *Azim*—one dear glance,
" Like those of old, were heav'n ! whatever chance
" Hath brought thee here, oh ! 'twas a blessed one !
" There—my sweet lids—they move—that kiss hath run
" Like the first shoot of life through every vein,
" And now I clasp her, mine, all mine again !
" On the delight—now, in this very hour,
" When had the whole rich world been in my power,
" I should have singled out thee, only thee,
" From the whole world's collected treasury,
" To have thee here—to hang thus fondly o'er
" My own best, purest *Zelica* once more !"

It was, indeed, the touch of those lov'd lips
Upon her eyes that chas'd their short eclipse,
And, gradual as the snow, at heaven's breath,
Melts off and shows the azure flowers beneath,
Her lids unclos'd, and the bright eyes were seen
Gazing on his ; not as they late had been,
Quick, restless, wild, but mournfully serene,
As if to lie, e'en for that tranced minute,
So near his heart, had consolation in it!
And thus to wake in his belov'd caress
Took from her soul one half its wretchedness.
But, when she heard him call her good and pure,
Oh 'twas too much—too dreadful to endure !
Shuddering she broke away from his embrace,
And, hiding with both hands her guilty face,
Said, in a tone whose anguish would have riven
A heart of very marble, " pure ! oh Heaven."—
That tone—those looks so chang'd—the withering blight,
That sin and sorrow leave where'er they light—
The dead despondency of those sunk eyes,
Where once, had he thus met her by surprise,
He would have seen himself, too happy boy,
Reflected in a thousand lights of joy ;
And then the place, that bright unholy place,
Where vice lay hid beneath each winning grace
And charm of luxury, as the viper weaves
Its wily covering of sweet balsam leaves ;
All struck upon his heart, sudden and cold
As death itself; it needs not to be told—
No, no—he sees it all, plain as the brand
Of burning shame can mark—whate'er the hand,
That could from heav'n and him such brightness sever,
'Tis done—to heav'n and him she's lost for ever.
It was a dreadful moment ; not the tears,
The lingering lasting misery of years
Could match that minute's anguish ; all the worst
Of sorrow's elements in that dark burst
Broke o'er his soul, and with one crash of fate,
Laid the whole hopes of his life desolate !

" Oh! curse me not," she cried, as wild he toss'd
His desperate hand tow'rds heav'n—" though I am lost,
" Think not that guilt, that falsehood made me fall,
" No, no—'twas grief, 'twas madness did it all !
" Nay, doubt me not—though all thy love hath ceas'd—
" I know it hath—yet, yet believe at least,
" That every spark of reason's light must be
" Quench'd in this brain, ere I could stray from thee !
" They told me thou wert dead—why, Azim, why
" Did we not, both of us, that instant die.
" When we were parted ? oh ! could'st thou but know
" With what a deep devotedness of woe
" I wept thy absence, o'er and o'er again
" Thinking of thee, still thee, till thought grew pain,
" And memory, like a drop that night and day,
" Falls cold and ceaseless, wore my heart away !
" Didst thou but know how pale I sat at home,
" My eyes still turn'd the way thou wert to come,
" And, all the long, long night of hope and fear,
" Thy voice and step still sounding in my ear ;
" Oh God ! thou would'st not wonder that, at last,
" When every hope was all at once o'ercast,
" When I heard frightful voices round me say

" *Azim is dead!* this wretched brain gave way,
" And I became a wreck, at random driven,
" Without one glimpse of reason or of heaven—
" All wild—and e'en this quenchless love within
" Turn'd to foul fires to light me into sin!
" Thou pitiest me—I know thou would'st—that sky
" Hath nought beneath it half so lorn as I.
" The fiend, who lur'd me hither—hist! come near,
" Or thou too, *thou* art lost, if he should hear—
" Told me such things—oh! with such devilish art,
" As would have ruin'd e'en a holier heart—
" Of thee, and of that ever-radiant sphere,
" Where bless'd at length, if I but serv'd *him* here,
" I should for ever live in thy dear sight,
" And drink from those pure eyes eternal light!
" Think, think how lost, how madden'd I must be,
" To hope that guilt could lead to God or thee!
" Thou weep'st for me—do, weep—oh! that I durst,
" Kiss off that tear! but no—these lips are curst,
" They must not touch thee; one divine caress,
" One blessed moment of forgetfulness
" I've had within those arms, and *that* shall lie,
" Shrin'd in my soul's deep memory till I die!
" The last of joy's last relics here below,
" The one sweet drop, in all this waste of wo,
" My heart has treasur'd from affection's spring,
" To soothe and cool its deadly withering!
" But thou—yes, thou must go—for ever go!
" This place is not for thee—for thee! oh no,
" Did I but tell thee half, thy tortur'd brain
" Would burn like mine, and mine go wild again!
" Enough, that Guilt reigns here—that hearts, once good,
" Now tainted, chill'd and broken, are his food.
" Enough, that we are parted—that there rolls
" A flood of headlong fate between our souls,
" Whose darkness severs me as wide from thee
" As hell from heav'n to all eternity!"
" *Zeliva! Zelica!*" the youth exclaim'd,
In all the tortures of a mind inflam'd
Almost to madness—" by that sacred Heaven,
" Where yet, if pray'rs can move, thou'lt be forgiven,
" As thou art here—here, in this writhing heart,
" All sinful wild and ruin'd as thou art!
" By the remembrance of our once pure love,
" Which, like a church-yard light, still burns above
" The grave of our lost souls—which guilt in thee
" Cannot extinguish, nor despair in me!
" I do conjure, implore thee to fly hence—
" If thou hast yet one spark of innocence,
" Fly with me from this place ——"
" With thee! oh bliss,
" 'Tis worth whole years of torment to hear this.
" What! take the lost one with thee? let her rove
" By thy dear side, as in those days of love,
" When we were both so happy, both so pure—
" Too heavenly dream! if there's on earth a cure
" For the sunk heart, 'tis this—day after day
" To be the blest companion of thy way;—
" To hear thy angel eloquence—to see
" Those virtuous eyes for ever turn'd on me;
" And in their light re-chasten'd silently,
" Like the stain'd web that whitens in the sun,
" Grow pure by being purely shone upon!
" And thou wilt pray for me—I know thou wilt—
" At the dim vesper hour, when thoughts of guilt
" Come heaviest o'er the heart, thou'lt lift thine eyes,
" Full of sweet tears unto the darkening skies,
" And plead for me with Heav'n till I can dare
" To fix my own weak, sinful glances there;
" Till the good angels, when they see me cling
" For ever near thee, pale and sorrowing,
" Shall for thy sake pronounce my soul forgiven,
" And bid thee take thy weeping slave to heav'n!
" Oh yes, I'll fly with thee——"

Scarce had she said
These breathless words, when a voice, deep and dread
As that of *Monker*, waking up the Dead,
From their first sleep—so startling 'twas to both—
Rung through the casement near, "Thy oath! thy oath!"

At this dreadful voice, and still more dreadful recollection, Zelica is chilled in a moment to the heart. She implores Azim to provide for his safety, whilst she resigns herself to her uncontrollable destiny, and bursting from his embrace, darts into the recesses of the Haram.

The third Canto opens with the note of warlike preparation. The Khalif approaches with an army, to repress the impious assumptions of Mokanna. The Prophet is not slow in preparing to sustain them. A battle ensues, and at the instant that fortune is inclining towards the side of the impostor, Azim dashes into the field and turns the scale against him. Mokanna flies to the fortress of Nekshеb, and of all his Haram, takes with him only the faded Zelica, but—

Not for love—the deepest Damn'd must be
Touch'd with heav'n's glory, ere such fiends as he
Can feel one glimpse of love's divinity!
But no, she is his victim. *there* lie all
Her charms for him—charms that can never pall,
As long as hell within his heart can stir,
Or one faint trace of heaven is left in her.
To work an angel's ruin, to behold
As white a page as Virtue e'er enroll'd
Blacken beneath his touch, into a scroll
Of damning sin, seal'd with a burning soul—
This is his triumph; this is the joy accurst,
That ranks him among demons all but first!
This gives the victim, that before him lies
Blighted and lost, a glory in his eyes,
A light like that with which hell-fire illumes,
The ghastly, writhing wretch whom it consumes!

Here he awaits the attack of the conqueror, and continues to practise his sorceries in making mock moons rise out of a well. By this means, he keeps alive the faith and hopes of his followers, notwithstanding they are besieged by innumerable foes, and are reduced to the last extremity. But finding, at length, that he must succumb to fate, he determines to make a memorable exit. He, accordingly, reproaches his comrades for their little faith, and invites them to a banquet, at which he promises to reveal to them the ineffable glories of his brow! At the close of this banquet, Zelica is summoned to appear by a menial, who turns black in the face and falls dead as he is delivering his message.

She enters; Holy *Alla*, what a sight
Was there before her! By the glimmering light
Of the pale dawn, mix'd with the flare of brands
That round lay burning, dropp'd from lifeless hands,
She saw the board, in splendid mockery spread,
Rich censers breathing, garlands overhead,
The urns, the cups, from which they late had quaff'd,
All gold and gems, but—what had been the draught?
Oh! who need ask, that saw those livid guests,
With their swoll'n heads sunk blackening on their breasts,
Or looking pale to heav'n with glassy glare,
As if they sought, but saw no mercy there;
As if they felt, though poison rack'd them through,
Remorse the deadlier torment of the two!
While some, the bravest, hardiest in the train,
Of their false Chief, who on the battle-plain
Would have met death with transport by his side,
Here mute and helpless gasp'd; but as they died,
Look'd horrible vengeance with their eyes' last strain,
And clench'd the slackening hand at him in vain.

Dreadful it was to see the ghastly stare,
The stony look of horror and despair,
Which some of these expiring victims cast
Upon their soul's tormentor to the last;
Upon that mocking Fiend, whose Veil now rais'd,
Show'd them, as in death's agony they gaz'd,
Not the long promis'd light, the brow, whose beaming
Was to come forth, all conquering, all redeeming,
But features horrible than Hell e'er trac'd
On its own brood: no Demon of the Waste,
No church-yard Ghole, caught lingering in the light
Of the bless'd sun, e'er blasted human sight
With lineaments so foul, so fierce as those
Th' Impostor now, in grinning mockery shows:
"There, ye wise Saints, behold your Light, your Star;
"Ye *would* be dupes and victims, and ye *are*,
"Is it enough? or must I, while a thrill
"Lives in your sapient bosoms, cheat you still?
"Swear that the burning death ye feel within,
"Is but the trance, with which heav'n's joys begin;
"That this foul visage, foul as e'er disgrac'd
"E'en monstrous man, is—after God's own taste,
"And that—but see! ere I have half-way said
"My greetings through, th' uncourteous souls are fled.
"Farewell, sweet spirits! not in vain ye die,
"If *Eblis* loves you half so well as I.
"Ha, my young bride! 'tis well; take thou thy seat;
"Nay, come; no shuddering; did'st thou never meet
"The Dead before? they grac'd our wedding, sweet;
"And these, my guests, to-night have brimm'd so true
"Their parting cups, that *thou* shalt pledge one too.
"But—how is this? all empty? all drunk up?
"Hot lips have been before thee in the cup,
"Young bride, yet stay—one precious drop remains
"Enough to warm a gentle Priestess' veins;—
"Here, drink—and should thy lover's conquering arm
"Speed hither, ere thy lip lose all its charms,
"Give him but half this venom in thy kiss,
"And I'll forgive my haughty rival's bliss!
"For *me*—I too must die—but not like these
"Vile, rankling things, to fester in the breeze;
"To have this brow in ruffian triumph shown,
"With all death's grimness added to its own,
"And rot to dust beneath the taunting eyes
"Of slaves, exclaiming "There his Godship lies!"
"No—cursed race—since first my soul drew breath,
"They've been my dupes, and *shall* be, e'en in death.
"Thou see'st yon cistern in the shade—'tis fill'd
"With burning drugs, for this last hour distill'd;
"There will I plunge me, in that liquid flame—
"Fit bath to lave a dying Prophet's frame!—
"There perish, all—ere pulse of thine shall fail—
"Nor leave one limb to tell mankind the tale.
"So shall my votaries, whereso'er they rave,
"Proclaim that Heav'n took back the Saint it gave;
"That I've but vanish'd from this earth awhile,
"To come again, with bright, unshrouded smile!
"So shall they build me altars in their zeal,
"Where knaves shall minister, and fools shall kneel;
"Where Faith may mutter o'er her mystic spell,
"Written in blood—and Bigotry may swell
"The sail he spreads for heav'n with blasts from hell!
"So shall my banner, through long ages, be
"The rallying sign of fraud and anarchy;
"Kings yet unborn shall rue *Mokanna's* name,
"And, though I die, my Spirit, still the same,
"Shall walk abroad in all the stormy strife,
"And guilt, and blood, that were its bliss in life!
"But, hark! their battering engine shakes the wall—
"Why, *let* it shake—thus I can brave them all.
"No trace of me shall greet them when they come,
"And I can trust thy faith, for—thou'lt be dumb.
"Now, mark how readily a wretch like me,
"In one bold plunge, commences Deity!"
He sprung and sunk, as the last words were said—
Quick clos'd the burning waters o'er his head,
And *Zelica* was left—within the ring
Of those wide walls the only living thing;

The beleaguerers now effect a breach in the wall, and as they are pausing, apprehensive of some stratagem from the solitude and silence that reign within, Zelica appears wrapt in the *Silver Veil*. At the sight of this hateful badge, Azim springs forward, and Zelica throws herself upon his spear, happy in this disguise, to have obtained death at his hand.

Time fleeted—years on years had pass'd away,
And few of those who, on that mournful day,
Had stood, with pity in their eyes, to see
The maiden's death, and the youth's agony,
Were living still—when, by a rustic grave
Beside the swift Amou's transparent wave,
An aged man, who had grown aged there
By that long grave, morning and night in prayer,
For the last time knelt down—and, though the shade
Of death hung darkening over him, there play'd
A gleam of rapture on his eye and cheek,
That brighten'd even Death—like the last streak

Of intense glory on the horizon's brim,
When night o'er all the rest hangs chill and dim,
His soul had seen a vision while he slept
She, for whose spirit he had pray'd and wept;
So many years, had come to him, all drest
In angel smiles, and told him she was blest!
For this the old man breath'd his thanks and died.
And there upon the banks of that lov'd tide,
He and his *Zelica* sleep side by side.

We have now despatched 'the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.' But before we take up the three remaining poems in this volume, we will offer a few remarks on the one just concluded. In the very cursory notice of Lalla Rookh in our last number, we observed of the poems which it contains, that they present 'great and glaring faults, and fewer, but not less obvious beauties.' The extracts which we have already made afford a fair proportion of both. All the defects of the story are justly chargeable upon Mr. Moore, since he had no restriction in his range, through the records of fact, or the fields of fancy. It was his own folly that prompted him to rake up the foul deeds of a detestable monster, from the obscurity to which they had been deservedly consigned. Nor can we discover for what object he has dragged this 'misbegotten knave' into the light of day. He does not appear to intend the inculcation of any moral lesson, and surely, he cannot believe that a picture, of such diabolical depravity and bug-bear deformity, will awaken in the beholder any pleasurable emotion. We have never heard before of such an instance of gratuitous malignity, as is imputed to Al Mokanna. Born in an humble station of life, personal beauty was in no degree essential to enable him fully to participate in all its enjoyments. The accidents of war, if they had diminished his original comeliness, had marked him with honourable scars, which a true soldier would never exchange for the limbs or features of an Apollo. He had nothing with which to reproach fortune. He lived in her smiles to the very close of his career. In the lineage and circumstances of Richard the Third, we find equally a motive for his ambition and his envy. The turbulence of the times had accustomed men to regard the crown as a prize, which it was lawful to covet, and for which it might become politic to contend. The chivalrous spirit of the age rendered personal accomplishments, and the address and prowess, that qualified for the ball and the tournament, not merely 'feathers in the cap of youth,' but indispensable requisites to popularity and power. Richard could not enter these lists. When we hear him in the bitterness of his spirit, cursing the niggardliness of nature, that had 'curtailed' him of his 'fair proportion,' 'cheated' him 'of feature,' and sent him into the world, 'before his time,' 'deformed,' 'unfinish'd,' and 'scarce half made up?'—we acknowledge, that he can have little 'delight' in the 'weak, piping time of peace,' and are hardly startled at his resolution, when he declares his purpose,

'And therefore—since I cannot be a lover,
To entertain these fair well spoken days,
I am determined to prove a villain.'

It was injuries, which none but a feeling heart would have treasured up, that 'curdled the milk of human kindness,' in the breast of Bethlem Gabor. The little misanthropical Dwarf, in the 'Tales of my Landlord,' did not imbibe his implacable hatred of mankind from the survey of his own dimensions. His moroseness and distrust were but the retraction of the bruised fibres of a sympathy, that would have encircled his species with its tendrils. But in the odious impostor of Khorassan, we read only the naked lineaments of a fiend. It is in vain to say that Mr. Moore is sufficiently fortified by history. If this were the case, it would not extenuate the radical absurdity of rendering such a demon, if not the hero, at least the most prominent character in his piece. No man, in his senses, would think of making the enormities of Nero, Caligula, or Heliogabalus, the subject of an epopee. Besides, Mr. Moore was under no obligation to found his plot on any historical incident. It is, to be sure, required that an epic should relate to known characters and events, but these metrical romances do not come under that honourable denomination. They are a very humble kind of compositions—in our estimation, much below the novel both in dignity and utility, and equally licensed to indulge in fiction. Novels, if not a new class of works of fancy, are a wonderful improvement upon the ancient romances. These last were, though not absolutely the invention, the chief ornament of the dark ages, and appeared first in verse. The metrical romances preceded even the legends of Arthur, and the Knights of the Round Table, and of Charlemagne and his Paladins. The Scandinavian nations had their scalds, the British their bards, and the French their troubadours and trouveurs. Their legendary rhymes were afterwards reduced to prose, and formed the famous *romans*, which Cervantes so liberally consigned to the flames. It were a pleasant speculation to imagine the fate of most of the

productions of our cotemporary poets, were a modern library submitted to the tribunal that held an inquisition on that of Don Quixotte.

It appears to us that in reviving the exploded taste of the middle ages we are relapsing into barbarism. Those prodigies which were adapted to rouse the curiosity and excite the astonishment of the ignorant of that period, are ill suited to please refined and discriminating readers. Paintings may delight children merely by the vividness of their colours; connoisseurs mark the design, and observe the distribution and the shading. English poetry has been heretofore celebrated for its philosophical character. It has abounded more in profound moral reflections than in surprising incident,—more in natural touches than in factitious sentiment. It has had generally a cast of thoughtfulness, and frequently of melancholy. Madame de Stael considers Homer and Ossian as the models of two different styles of poetry. The Eastern is addressed to the imagination, the Northern comes home to the understanding and the heart. She avows her preference for the latter. How ill do the quotidian productions of our presses warrant this commendation. They have indeed their full proportion of sadness, but we shall in vain search for moral truth or purpose. Extravagance of plot, language, and passion, is, at this moment, the only passport to circulation. Milton is no longer read,—it may be because he has adorned Lucifer with too many good qualities for a fashionable hero. It is a long time since some wiseacre discovered that Pope was no poet,—and one Mr. Leigh Hunt has lately found out that he knew nothing of versification. Young, Cowper, Thomson, Gray, Collins, &c. are laid on the shelf; and the rising generation are not likely to know that we have any thing better in our literature than the verses of Scott, Byron, Hunt, Coleridge and Moore. Even the best of our living bards have fallen into neglect. Campbell, Southey, (we mean the author of Roderick,) and Rogers are thrown into the shade. We are sorry that the last of these gentlemen should lend his name so freely to literary works which his good sense must condemn. It were better to leave Lord Byron and his friends to the benefits of their system of mutual dedication. Still we do not mean to deny to some of these writers an extraordinary degree of merit, in their way. Scott first brought into view a train of corroded passions, compounded of opposite moral elements, and stimulated by the operation of powerful external causes, the developement of which produces a feeling of awe approaching to sublimity. Byron has given a wider scope to these mysterious metaphysics, and has drawn out delineations of the human heart that present it in an aspect of the highest interest, though of the most painful contemplation. From their very nature, however, it is as impossible as it is undesirable, long to keep up the tone of these unnatural energies.

The gradual corruption of taste is equally seen in the degradation of the drama. Shakespeare, Otway, Congreve, Rowe, Farquhar, Goldsmith, Sheridan, and Cumberland, have been driven off the boards by the Titanian progeny of the melo-drame. The stage has been converted into a circus, or an arena. Wit, sentiment, and song, have been supplanted by necromancy, fustian, and *fanfaronnade*.

Mr. Moore has, indeed, only suffered himself to be borne along by the downward current. He has been persuaded to barter his reversionary reputation for *three thousand guineas*, and a balance of ephemeral notoriety. It was a pitiful compromise. Those who know how to value the meed of 'immortal fame,' will

> ——— 'never choose,
> Gold for the object of a generous muse.'

If he has been dazzled by the splendid errors of a great but erratic genius, it is an excusable weakness, though not a less fatal mistake. It is a debasement of mind to become the implicit disciple of any school; and all who are emulous of lasting renown will avoid Byronism in poetry, as they would Pyrrhonism in ethics. But as Mr. Moore is a neophyte, we hope he may yet be reclaimed.

It is no more than just, however, as we have charged on Mr. Moore all the faults of the story which he has copied, to give him full credit for the characters and passages which he has invented or embellished. Azim is of his own creation; and though the concubine of history suggested his Zelica, he has contrived to attach a powerful interest to their unhappy fate.

The description of their youthful loves,—the cruel anxiety his absence caused to Zelica,—the blasting influence of the rumour of his death upon her peace and reason,—his fond hopes and unsuspecting faith,—and the exquisite misery of their interview in the palace of the Prophet,—all these circumstances of cumulative

wretchedness fasten upon the fancy and weigh upon the heart. But when we suffer ourselves to dwell on thoughts that will intrude, we shudder with disgust. When we are compelled to advert to the stupration of so much beauty and tenderness and heavenly-mindedness by a vile and lazar-like monster, we are filled with indescribable abhorrence. This painful sentiment is heightened when the poet forces upon us the fact of her base concupiscence; and this indignation is still augmented when she is made, again and again, with most unfeminine indelicacy, the herald of her own shame. Mr. Moore's mind must have become so debauched that all remembrance of modesty is obliterated from it, if he ever had any, —or he could not be guilty of the solecism of making a female who had ever reverenced the majesty of virtue, or the shadow of decency, pronounce herself—

A loathsome thing, all pestilence, all flame!

nay, openly avow to her lover, in extenuation of her perfidy to him, and her concubinage with the Prophet, that 'e'en the quenchless love' within her, was

Turn'd to foul fires to light (her) into sin.

Mr. Moore has introduced a large number of new and very fine similes. It would be singular if he had not, when it is evident that his principal object in writing this poem was to find a vent for the similitudes he had framed from hints gleaned from a great variety of authors on oriental manners and antiquities, and carefully hoarded in his common-place book. We could have wished, indeed, that he had kept the process of his labours a little more out of sight. We have been so accustomed to regard the poem as the main fabric, and the figures and illustrations as incidental ornaments, that we cannot reconcile ourselves to the parade of an accumulation of gaudy decorations before the plan of the building is laid, or the material for its construction provided. It is too much like buying up prints and then erecting galleries in which to exhibit them. It was not only unnecessary to have let us into the secret of his composition, but his perpetual reference to authorities on the most trifling occasions is quite teazing. Explanations to comparisons are like designations to paintings; they must be very unlike or obscure to require such indices.

We did not wish to interrupt the narration with comments; and we must content ourselves, now, with indicating a few of the minor particulars in which this poem is deserving praise or reprobation.

From the general encomium we have passed upon Mr. Moore's similes, we must except the resemblance of the memory of past loves to 'a Church-yard light,' as presenting an idea disagreeable in itself and of course incapable of recommending, by its association, a delicate sentiment. The beautiful allusion to the 'bulbul' is not original. Zelica's assimilation of the effect that would be wrought on her by living in the light of Azim's eyes, to that produced upon

—The stain'd web that whitens in the sun,

is equally ingenious and charming. We have not room to point out many others which cannot fail to catch the attention of the reader.

After what we have already said of the character of Mokanna, we shall dismiss his scurrility as quick as possible. Most of his eloquence, and that of the poet in describing him, consists in the liberal use of such sonorous and recondite terms, as 'curse,' 'curst,' 'damn,' 'damning,' 'damned,' 'hell,' 'hell-fire,' &c. &c. &c.

In regard to the versification, Mr. Moore appears to have taken Leigh Hunt for his model; and has produced a lame imitation of a bad exemplar. The very first couplet in the poem is amazingly bald and prosaic.

In that delightful province of the sun,
The first of Persian lands he shines upon,—

is a very feeble beginning, and promises, indeed, 'no middle flight.' Detaching prepositions from the nouns they govern is awkward enough in prose, but to perpetrate this divulsion for the sake of obtaining a rhyme to complete a couplet, on which a pause, in all good poetry, must necessarily fall, is absolutely barbarous. Mr. Moore seems to have studied opportunities to commit this and similar violations of style. In regard to metre he is equally faulty; and like his prototype Leigh Hunt affects to sneer at critics who mind a few syllables more or less in a line. What sort of rhythm is there in such lines as these?

Luxuriating in hate, avenge my shame, &c.
Ye too believers of incredible creeds, &c.
He turns away coldly, as if some gloom, &c.
I'm Mokanna's bride, I'is, Azim, his,—&c.
The wonders of this brow's ineffable light; &c.

We might pick out any quantity of such instances. But it is not so much the redundancy or deficiency of Mr. Moore's measure of which we complain as the absolute want of movement. By counting one's fingers it is evident that in the third of the above lines, there is the

requisite number of syllables—but surely, not the least imaginable poetry. It is the bane of French verse that the language does not admit of inversion. Ours will be equally enervated when Leigh Hunt and his confederates shall have brought it down to the level of every-day conversation. The only recompense that rhyme offers for the trammels by which it confines an author is the exactness of its harmony and the skill of the structure of the stanza. Fiction may be as well clothed in prose as in rhyme, figurative language is not appropriated to either, and imagination may indulge her discursive flights as well in the one as in the other. The charm of poetry consists in its melody, the choice of its epithets, and the nice propriety of its construction. In every other respect prose has the superiority. The prose writer has no pains in adjusting the balance of his words, or the length of his periods. His attention is not arrested by the signs of his ideas,—it is fixed on the ideas themselves. He finds no difficulty in approaching any subject he may have occasion to treat, nor has he any need of periphrasis. It is principally to this freedom of thought and fancy that we attribute the pre-eminence of the writers of the prose romances of the present day over its minstrels. Waverley, Guy Mannering, the Antiquary, and the Tales of my Landlord, are altogether superior productions to the popular ballads; and Miss Edgeworth's and Miss Burney's novels are much more instructive and entertaining. We speak only of cotemporary literature, or we might adduce a host of examples in support of our position. We are mistaken if even Mr. Southey's chance of future fame do not rest mainly on his prose writings; though his Roderick is the only legitimate epic, and, on the whole, the best poem of the age.

We have another objection to metrical romances. Such is the facility with which even the best of them may be produced, that, if they are to be recognized as classical poetry, the multiplication of them will soon render it impossible for those who pursue any other studies to keep up an acquaintance with classical authors. We shall have no standards. Allusions will be lost. In fact, even at this moment, an allusion to Milton, Dryden, or Pope, is not understood, by the generality of belles-lettres scholars. We shall therefore strenuously oppose the admission of mere ballad-makers into the rank of poets. We are aware that Mr. Moore has put an argument of this nature into the mouth of Fadladeen. He should have felt its force.

Having devoted so much room to 'The Veiled Prophet,' we must give a summary account of the succeeding poems.

'Paradise and the Peri' is a very pleasing little allegory, and conveys an excellent moral. An abridgment of the story must be insipid, as it derives its greatest charm from the manner in which it is related. The Peris are the fairies of the east. The poet represents one of these imaginary beings as sighing at the gate of paradise for admission to those celestial regions which her 'recreant race' had forfeited. The angel who guards the portal, compassionating her distress, informs her that one hope still remains to her of regaining those glorious seats, since

> 'Tis written in the Book of Fate,
> *The Peri yet may be forgiven,*
> *Who brings to this eternal gate,*
> *The gift that is most dear to Heaven!*

In pursuit of this acceptable offering the Peri wings her way to earth. As she approaches she hears the din of battle, and hovers over the field of strife. She sees a gallant warrior, the sole survivor of his country's hopes,

> Alone, beside his native river—
> The red blade broken in his hand,
> And the last arrow in his quiver.

The conqueror offers to spare his life—the indignant patriot rejects the worthless boon, and hurls his last dart at the invader.

> False flew the shaft, though pointed well—
> The Tyrant liv'd, the Hero fell!
> Yet mark'd the *Peri* where he lay,
> And when the rush of war was past,
> Swiftly descending on a ray
> Of morning light, she caught the last—
> Last glorious drop his heart had shed,
> Before its free-born spirit fled!

But this, though a grateful libation to Heaven, does not procure the suitor admission to the realms of bliss. The Peri renews her pursuit. She next tenders the last sigh of a fond and faithful maid who had expired on the corse of her lover, a victim to that pestilence of which she had voluntarily imbibed the infection from his lips, when there was none else that dared to smooth the pillow of death. The Peri boldly claims her reward. The Angel essays to unclose the everlasting gates. His efforts are unavailing. It is with reluctance he announces to the Peri, that

> ——— holier far
> Than e'en this sigh the boon must be,
> That opes the Gates of Heav'n for thee.

Despondently the Peri revisits the nether world. The first objects that arrest her attention are a lovely child, carelessly stretched on the green sward, resting his tender limbs after the fatigues he had endured in chasing painted butterflies through the mead, and, near him, a man whose desperate countenance unfolds the scroll of his fell deeds;—

The ruin'd maid—the shrine profan'd—
Oaths broken—and the threshold stain'd
With blood of guests—

are all deeply graven there.

Yet tranquil now that man of crime,
(As if the balmy evening time
Soften'd his spirit,) look'd and lay,
Watching the rosy infant's play:—
Though still, whene'er his eye by chance
Fell on the boy's, its lurid glance
Met that unclouded, joyous gaze,
As torches, that have burnt all night
Through some impure and godless rite,
Encounter morning's glorious rays.

At this instant the 'vesper call of prayer' is heard. The child kneels and offers up his pure orisons to his God.

Oh 'twas a sight—that Heav'n—that Child—
A scene that might have well beguil'd
E'en haughty *Eblis* of a sigh
For glories lost and peace gone by!
And how felt *he*, the wretched man
Reclining there—while memory ran
O'er many a year of guilt and strife,
Flew o'er the dark flood of his life,
Nor found one sunny resting-place,
Nor brought him back one branch of grace!
"There *was* a time," he said, in mild,
Heart-humbled tones—"thou blessed child!
"When young and haply pure as thou,
"I look'd and pray'd like thee—but now—"
He hung his head—each nobler aim
And hope and feeling, which had slept
From boyhood's hour, that instant came
Fresh o'er him and he wept—he wept!

This tear of penitence was caught by the Peri. It proved the appointed gift.

The Fire-Worshippers is a poem in four Cantos. It exhibits strong expressions of intense emotions. In describing natural scenery the author has shown a poetic sensibility to the picturesque, though his groupings do not always present a distinct tablet to the fancy. He is indebted to heaven and hell for much of his imagery and most of his epithets. We will endeavour to give an outline of the fable. The scene is laid in Persia. Hinda, the daughter of Al Hassan, an Arabian chief, who governs the country in the name of the Khalifs, by whose arms it had recently been subdued, is enjoying the freshness of the evening breeze, in the tower of a lofty fortress, by the sea-side. This tower her father believed inaccessible, but a daring youth had contrived to climb it. His name and race are unknown to Hinda, but his temerity has obtained him admission to her heart and chamber. At this hour he appears as usual, but not as he was wont, elate and daring. She marks his altered mien—bids him not to give way to despair, tells him that her father loves the brave, and will bless their union. She urges him to join the standard of the Emir, and display his warlike qualities in the war that is yet waged against the remnant of the Ghebers 'those slaves of Fire.' On this the incognito throws back his cloak, and exposes the badge of that 'impious race,' as the Moslems termed them. This discovery fills poor Hinda with dismay. They exchange a sad farewell.

From this time Hinda shudders at the sight of the reeking weapons of her father's troops, who return in triumph from their daily conflicts with the diminished Ghebers. At length Al Hassan informs her that the secret path to their last fastness had been disclosed to him, and that he would that night extirpate their name and worship. The terrors of Hinda are increased by this dreadful intelligence. She cannot flatter herself that her lover will longer escape. Her father, who attributes her agitation to timidity, determines to send her back to the quiet of her native bowers. She is accordingly embarked for the coast of 'Araby.' The vessel is captured by the Ghebers. Hinda faints away during the contest, and on awakening, finds herself on the deck of the enemy's ship, under an awning of war-cloaks suspended from the spears of the victors. Yet she had seen, or thought she saw, her lover watching her in the danger of that fight. She is now conveyed, by subterraneous passages, to the mountain hold of the terrible Hafed. The approach of this dreaded chief of the Fire-Worshippers is announced. The guards retire. Hinda dares not raise her eyes, when a well known voice gently speaks her name in her ear. The terrific Hafed is no other than *her own* dear Gheber!

But they had little time for amatory discourse. Hinda apprizes him of his impending danger. He promptly takes his measures. Hinda is conducted to the bark, fondly imagining that Hafed will accompany her. He has, however, blown the horn, which was the concerted signal for summoning his adherents to the final struggle. The funeral altar is prepared for those who may not be so happy as to purchase a grave at the hand of the foe. A horrid shout proclaims the advance of the Arabs. Hafed and his

comrades meet them in a defile, and maintain themselves till the pass is bridged by the dead. Hafed, with a single surviving companion, regains the fortress. That companion expires as they reachit. Hafed lays his corse upon the pyre, applies the torch and plunges into the flame.

Hinda, with heart-rending anxiety, had listened on the waters to the clash of the distant combat,—she had noted the silence that succeeded it,—but when the light of the kindled pile flashed through the gloom, and betrayed for a moment her Hafed's form, to reveal his immolation.—

One wild, heart-broken shriek she gave—
Then sprung, as if to reach that blaze,
Where still she fix'd that dying gaze,
And, gazing, sunk into the wave,—
Deep, deep,—where never care nor pain
Shall reach her innocent heart again!

As this poem is in the eight syllable metre, instances of false quantity, though abundant, are not so offensive as in the heroic measure. To what we have already said of its leading features, we may add, that it has a laudable object, its tendency being to inspire an exalted devotion to liberty and patriotism. There is truth as well as eloquence in the following apostrophe.

Rebellion! foul, dishonouring word,
Whose wrongful blight so oft has stain'd
The holiest cause that tongue or sword
Of mortal ever lost or gain'd.
How many a spirit, born to bless,
Has sunk beneath that withering name,
Whom but a day's, an hour's success
Had wafted to eternal fame!
As exhalations, when they burst
From the warm earth, if chill'd at first,
If check'd in soaring from the plain,
Darken to fogs and sink again;—
But, if they once triumphant spread
Their wings above the mountain-head,
Become enthron'd in upper air,
And turn to sun-bright glories there!

If the poet's indignation against treachery have breathed itself out in too harsh an anathema against traitors, we can easily pardon his warmth.

Oh for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
And blasts them in their hour of might!
May Life's unblessed cup for him
Be drugg'd with treacheries to the brim,—
With hopes, that but allure to fly,
With joys, that vanish while he sips,
Like Dead-Sea fruits, that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips!
His country's curse, his children's shame,
Outcast of virtue, peace and fame,
May he, at last, with lips of flame
On the parch'd desert thirsting die,—
While lakes that shone in mockery nigh
Are ridug off, untouch'd, untasted,
Like the once glorious hopes he blasted!
And, when from earth his spirit flies,
Just Prophet, let the damn'd-one dwell
Full in the sight of Paradise,
Beholding heaven, and feeling hell!

The description of Hinda is in a more pleasing strain.

Beautiful are the maids that glide,
On summer-eves, through *Yemen's* dales,
And bright the glancing looks they hide
Behind their litters' roseate veils;—
And brides, as delicate and fair
As the white jasmine flowers they wear,
Hath *Yemen* in her blissful clime,
Who, lull'd in cool kiosk or bower,
Before their mirrors count the time,
And grow still lovelier every hour.
But never yet hath bride or maid
In *Araby's* gay Harams smil'd
Whose boasted brightness would not fade
Before *Al Hassan's* blooming child.

Light as the angel shapes that bless
An infant's dream, yet not the less
Rich in all woman's loveliness;—
With eyes so pure, that from their ray
Dark Vice would turn abash'd away,
Blinded like serpents, when they gaze
Upon the emerald's virgin blaze!—
Yet, fill'd with all youth's sweet desires,
Mingling the meek and vestal fires
Of other worlds with all the bliss,
The fond, weak tenderness of this!
A soul, too, more than half divine,
Where, through some shades of earthly feeling,
Religion's soften'd glories shine,
Like light through summer foliage stealing,
Shedding a glow of such mild hue,
So warm, and yet so shadowy too,
As makes the very darkness there
More beautiful than light elsewhere!

We must confess we cannot think Mr. Moore's religious notions exactly orthodox; neither do we approve of including a salacious temperament in the enumeration of female charms. Yet there is scarcely a case in the whole volume where he has attempted to delineate a beautiful woman in which he has not distinctly presented this idea. We find a further illustration of Mr. Moore's creed, in the following passage.

Her hands were clasp'd—her eyes upturn'd,
Dropping their tears like moonlight rain;
And, though her lip, fond raver! burn'd
With words of passion, bold, profane,
Yet was there light around her brow,
A holiness in those dark eyes,
Which show'd—though wandering earthward now,—
Her spirit's home was in the skies.
Yes—for a spirit, pure as hers,
Is always pure, ev'n while it errs;
As sunshine, broken in the rill,
Though turn'd astray, is sunshine still!

Again,

"Go where we will, this hand in thine,
Those eyes before me smiling thus,
Through good and ill, through storm and shine,
The world's a world of love for us!

On some calm, blessed shore we'll dwell,
Where 'tis no crime to love too well;—
Where thus to worship tenderly
An erring child of light like thee
Will not be sin—or, if it be,
Where we may weep our faults away,
Together kneeling, night and day,
Thou, for *my* sake, at *Alla*'s shrine,
And I—at *any* God's, for thine!"

There is a tone of sadness in Hinda's despondent plaint to Hafed, where he is first introduced to us, that penetrates us with a belief of its reality.

Playful she turn'd, that he might see
The passing smile her cheek put on;
But when she mark'd how mournfully
His eyes met hers, that smile was gone:
And, bursting into heart-felt tears,
"Yes, yes," she cried, "my hourly fears,
"My dreams have boded all too right—
"We part—forever part—to-night!
"I knew, I knew it *could* not last—
"'Twas bright, 'twas heavenly, but 'tis past!
"Oh! ever thus, from childhood's hour,
"I've seen my fondest hopes decay;
"I never lov'd a tree or flower,
"But 'twas the first to fade away.
"I never nurs'd a dear gazelle,
"To glad me with its soft black eye,
"But when it came to know me well,
"And love me, it was sure to die!
"Now too—the joy most like divine
"Of all I ever dreamt or knew,
"To see thee, hear thee, call thee mine,—
"Oh misery! must I lose *that* too?

Such are the cherished griefs of a morbid sensibility.

A remarkable instance of the *bathos* occurs in the description of Hafed's perilous enterprise in climbing to Hinda's chamber. Whilst he is clinging to the projections of the rocks by which alone he sustains himself, Hinda throws down her long tresses to aid his ascent. This *romantic* incident is thus related.

When, as she saw him rashly spring,
And mid-way up in danger cling,
She flung him down her long black hair,
Exclaiming breathless, "There, love, there!"

'The Light of the Haram,' which is the last of these poems, is a sprightly lay. The circumstance on which it turns is the quarrel and reconciliation of the Emperor Jehanguire and his favourite, Nourmahal. We shall confine ourselves to a single extract; and we select the description of Nourmahal, not only as being free from the blemish we have censured, but as portraying a style of beauty equally rare and fascinating.

There's a beauty, for ever unchangingly bright,
Like the long, sunny lapse of a summer day's light,
Shining on, shining on, by no shadow made tender,
Till love falls asleep in its sameness of splendour.
This *was* not the beauty—oh! nothing like this,
That to young *Nourmahal* gave such magic of bliss;
But that loveliness, ever in motion, which plays
Like the light upon autumn's soft shadowy days,
Now here and now there, giving warmth as it flies
From the lips to the cheek, from the cheek to the eyes;
Now melting in mist and now breaking in gleams,
Like the glimpses a saint has of Heav'n in his dreams!
When pensive, it seem'd as if that very grace,
That charm of all others, was born with her face:
And when angry—for ev'n in the tranquillest climes
Light breezes will ruffle the flowers sometimes—
The short, passing anger but seem'd to awaken
New beauty, like flow'rs that are sweetest when shaken.
If tenderness touch'd her, the dark of her eye
At once took a darker, a heavenly dye,
From the depth of whose shadow, like holy revealings,
From innermost shrines, came the light of her feelings!
Then her mirth—oh! 'twas sportive as ever took wing
From the heart with a burst, like the wild-bird in spring;—
Illum'd by a wit that would fascinate sages,
Yet playful as Peris just loos'd from their cages.
While her laugh, full of life, without any control
But the sweet one of gracefulness, rung from her soul;
And where it most sparkled no glance could discover,
In lip, cheek, or eyes, for she brighten'd all over,—
Like any fair lake that the breeze is upon,
When it breaks into dimples and laughs in the sun.
Such, such were the peerless enchantments, that gave
Nourmahal the proud Lord of the East for her slave;
And though bright was his Haram,—a living parterre
Of the flow'rs of this planet—though treasures were there,
For which *Soliman's* self might have giv'n all the store
That the navy from *Ophir* e'er wing'd to his shore,
Yet dim before *her* were the smiles of them all,
And the Light of his Haram was young *Nourmahal!*

The process and issue of lovers' quarrels are so well understood, that we will not detain our readers by a recital of the particulars of the momentary estrangement and lasting reunion of Selim and his Sultana.

We must now dismiss Lalla Rookh. As a whole it is difficult to pronounce upon it. 'On peut être un très bon auteur avec quelques fautes,' says Voltaire, 'mais non pas avec beaucoup de fautes.' A composition can hardly be called good, in which faults predominate. Mr. Moore excels in writing songs. In aiming at distinction of another kind, we hope he may not prove the truth of the maxim, 'L'esprit qu'on veut avoir gâte celui qu'on a.'

E.

ART. 8. *Manfred, a Dramatic Poem. By Lord Byron.* New-York, VAN WINKLE & WILEY. 24mo. pp. 70.

WE are willing, to any reasonable extent, to bear with every man's infirmity. But, as it has been tritely said, there is a point beyond which patience ceases to be a virtue;—and, absolutely, on casting our eye on the advertisement of this pamphlet, we could hardly forbear exclaiming, with Colman's poor persecuted French apothecary,—'Begar, here Monsieur Tonson come again!' Never was there a more desperate case of the *cacoethes scribendi, imprimendi, et edendi*, than lord Byron's,—and the worst of it is that his lordship can only write in one strain, and on one subject, and unfortunately neither of them happens to be of the most agreeable kind. There is but one portrait in all his pictures, and that one is limned from himself. Other characters may be introduced into his pieces, but this always stands forth from the canvass, and however the disposition of the figures may be varied, the colour and the shading are forever the same. We do not attribute this perpetual monotony to any original defect of talent in his lordship, but to a mental malady which has poisoned his affections, and is preying on his powers.

It is but justice to ourselves to declare that against lord Byron personally we can have no feelings of hostility. If we have ever been compelled to consider him in his private capacity, it is because he has so indissolubly blended his individual with his literary being, and has so gratuitously admitted the public into a confidence which they did not covet, and do not prize. As a man, we can say that we sincerely pity him. The pathetic description given by the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviewers of his unhappy temper has really touched our sympathies. We cannot, indeed, well conceive what there is so particularly malignant in the destiny of this wayward youth. Nature, education, and fortune conspired to crown him with their gifts. Wealth, learning, accomplishments, rank, genius, and beauty, rendered him the idol and the envy of the fashionable world on his very entrance into society. If he have slighted all these boons—if, he have lavished on unworthy objects all these liberal endowments,—if, in a few short years, he have exhausted all the means or sources of delight, though we see much for him to deplore and repent, we see no reason why he should presume to murmur or repine. But still we cannot withhold our commiseration even for his self-inflicted griefs, or fancied desolation. We will not exclude him from our charity, although he have none for his fellow-men. We will not become his accusers, if he will but consent to veil his shame. But we cannot look upon him as worthy of a tenderer feeling than is due to that wretchedness which ever flows from guilt. We will not confirm him in a miserable delusion. We will not lead him to imagine that he has monopolized all the sufferings, nor all the sensibilities of his species;—nor will we encourage him in the belief that mankind are like to derive much pleasure or profit, from the periodical detail of his doleful experiences. God knows we have all calamities enough of our own to struggle with, and were each sufferer, in this 'vale of tears,' to reveal and reiterate his woes, life itself would be consumed in condolence. It would soon become a serious strife who should be deemed 'supreme in wretchedness.' But were we to award the palm of so unenviable a distinction, it should be, not to the supine hypochondriac, but to The brave man struggling in the storms of fate.

Happily, however, common politeness interdicts the indulgence of an eternal querulousness. We would, therefore, earnestly recommend it to lord Byron, even though he may be 'wounded past surgery,' to leave off whining.

As a poet, lord Byron has decided merit, and faults—'enough to sink a navy.' His merit consists in the strength and truth of his descriptions of natural scenery, the tact with which he selects from a multitude of external objects those best calculated for effect, and the fidelity with which he interprets the mute language of inanimate nature,—and in masterly delineations of the passions, which discover no less knowledge of the human heart, than graphical skill. Sadness always leads us to commune with ourselves, and to seek for the silent sympathies of the material world. Deep sorrow, if it be not the best casuist, fails not to induce profound reflection. No man was ever brought intimately acquainted with himself, except in the school of adversity. Lord Byron has been, in some respects, an apt pupil. He has caught, not indeed 'courage from hope,' but 'resolution from despair.' He dares to look on the worst that can befall him,—nay, he

almost dares defy it. Ashamed of that weakness of nerves to which he owes his misfortunes, he affects to wrap himself in stern indifference. To avert injury he becomes the aggressor. Having relinquished the pursuit of virtue as unattainable, he underrates its value, and questions its existence. He attempts to destroy moral distinctions, or labours 'to make the worse appear the better reason.' To this 'moody madness' we ascribe some of lord Byron's characteristic excellencies, and most of his peculiar faults. Those are incidental and superinduced, these are radical and connate with his conceptions.

The defects of his lordship's poetry are such as admit of no other extenuation, than might be pleaded by the perpetrators of the crimes, on which his lordship loves so dearly to descant. In fact, we think them less susceptible of palliation. We can forgive something to the frailty which sinks under temptation, but what excuse can we find for one who in his calmest hours, and in the most tranquil retirement, will feast with a carnivorous appetite on the vilest and most degrading contemplations, and find an unnatural enjoyment in embalming in all the odours of song, the most loathsome recrements of mortality! Such is the elegant amusement of lord Byron. Never has his lordship found a hero worthy of his lyre, whose exploits had not rendered him, in the eye of justice and the law, equally worthy of the gibbet. Nor does he hold up these monsters as 'examples to deter,' though he may not design them as 'patterns to imitate.' He uniformly represents their vices as the consequences of an intellectual greatness which had elevated them above the thoughts and fears of common men; and seems to resolve the idea of perfect grandeur of soul into a magnanimous contempt of all statutes and sanctions human and divine. Whatever inference others may draw from his fables, he leaves us in no doubt in regard to his own opinions. But even had lord Byron intended to excite a detestation of vice, which it is evident he did not, he has not employed the proper means to attain his end. As it has been well observed by Madame de Genlis, to hate evil we need only learn to love good: and though we cannot escape the knowledge of the existence of wickedness, we are not obliged continually to dress it out in all the array of circumstance. 'S'il est necessaire,' says this excellent writer, 'de savoir que le vice existe, peut-il jamais l'être de fixer nos regards sur les peintures dégoûtantes qui nous en retracent la difformité? Le moyen le plus certain pour le faire haïr, est d'offrir, avec tous ses charmes, la brillante image de la virtu.' Very different has been the course of lord Byron. He has never attempted to excite reverence for piety, or emulation of virtue. The courage he has lauded,—and it is the only good quality he has imparted to most of the actors in his plots, has ever been displayed in spurning man and braving the majesty of heaven. He seems to have forgotten that the authors of fiction are bound to inculcate truth, and that the object of the fine arts is the imitation of natural and the production of moral beauty. Instead of endeavouring to add to the number of innocent delights, and to increase the sum of human happiness, he has only toiled to add ideal to actual distresses, and to shroud all the sunny prospects of life in a dismal night. No enthusiast ever sought the το Καλον with greater diligence or zeal than lord Byron has discovered in the search of the το Κακον and το Αεχρον. Manfred is the most atrocious hero that lord Byron's prolific muse has yet produced. We have said that lord Byron has painted from himself. We do not mean to impute to his lordship either the overt acts he has charged upon the offspring of his fancy, or even the premeditation of similar enormities. But we have a right to ascribe to his lordship sentiments expressed by himself, entirely analagous to those he has avowedly assumed. In 'Childe Harold,' we may discover the stamina of all his lordship's heroes. They are precisely what 'Childe Harold' would have been in their situation. Since, then, 'Childe Harold' is perfectly understood to be lord Byron, and as all his Giaours, Corsairs, &c. are but duplicates of 'Childe Harold,' and as it is a geometrical axiom that things that are equal to the same thing are equal to one another, we have a right to consider lord Byron as speaking in the person of these imaginary ruffians. At least it is fair to conclude that his lordship must in some measure approve what he is so assiduous in promulgating. We will waive, however, our remarks on the character of Manfred till we have made him better known to our readers.

As there is little intricacy in the story of this Dramatic Poem, we shall, as far as possible, make it explain itself. It opens in an imposing manner. The curtain rises, and discovers 'MANFRED *alone*

—scene, a Gothic gallery—Time, Midnight.'

Manfred is communing with himself.

Man. The lamp must be replenish'd, but even then
It will not burn so long as I must watch:
My slumbers—if I slumber—are not sleep,
But a continuance of enduring thought,
Which then I can resist not: in my heart
There is a vigil, and these eyes but close
To look within; and yet I live, and bear
The aspect and the form of breathing men.
But grief should be the instructor of the wise;
Sorrow is knowledge: they who know the most
Must mourn the deepest o'er the fatal truth:
The Tree of Knowledge is not that of Life.
Philosophy and science, and the springs
Of wonder, and the wisdom of the world,
I have essayed, and in my mind there is
A power to make these subject to itself—
But they avail not: I have done men good,
And I have met with good even among men—
But this avail'd not: I have had my foes,
And none have baffled, many fallen before me—
But this avail'd not:—Good, or evil, life,
Powers, passions, all I see in other beings,
Have been to me as rain unto the sands,
Since that all-nameless hour. I have no dread,
And feel the curse to have no natural fear,
Nor flattering throb, that beats with hopes or wishes,
Or lurking love of something on the earth.—
Now to my task.—

The task he speaks of is no small one,—for though it be an easy thing enough 'to call spirits from the vasty deep,' yet it is not often that 'they will come, when we do call for them.' Manfred, however, was a potent enchanter, and at his summons, his familiars, after much demurring, at last attend. There are seven of these spirits who obey the invocation—the cloud spirit, the mountain spirit, the water spirit, the fire spirit, the storm spirit, the spirit of darkness, and the spirit of the ruling star of Manfred's destiny,—which star is indeed typical of his genius, being

The burning wreck of a demolish'd world,
A wandering hell in the eternal space.

All these spirits have something to say for themselves, which we have not room to copy, and the omission of which is no great loss. We at length ascertain the object of this extraordinary convocation, the spirits putting a very natural interrogatory,—

What wouldst thou with us, son of mortals—
say?

Man. Forgetfulness——

First Spi. Of what—of whom—and why?

Man. Of that which is within me; read it there—
Ye know it, and I cannot utter it.

The sprites, however, cannot grant him this boon. Still he continues to demand 'oblivion, self-oblivion,' till satisfied at last, that he cannot obtain this blessing at their hand, he finally requests that they will appear to him in their 'accustomed forms,' but they not being accustomed to wear any forms, find a difficulty in complying even with this innocent desire. They offer, however, to appear in any shape he may choose.

Man. I have no choice; there is no form on earth
Hideous or beautiful to me. Let him,
Who is most powerful of ye, take such aspect
As unto him may seem most fitting —Come!

Seventh Spi. (*Appearing in the shape of a beautiful female figure.*) Behold!

Man. Oh God! if it be thus, and *thou*
Art not a madness and a mockery,
I yet might be most happy.—I will clasp thee,
And we again will be—— [*The figure vanishes.*
My heart is crush'd!
[*Manfred falls senseless.*

After this a voice utters a long incantation, which concludes with the following denouncement.

And on thy head I pour the vial
Which doth devote thee to this trial;
Nor to slumber, nor to die,
Shall be in thy destiny;
Though thy death shall still seem near
To thy wish, but as a fear
Lo! the spell now works around thee,
And the clankless chain hath bound thee;
O'er thy heart and brain together
Hath the word been pass'd—now wither!

The next scene presents Manfred on the 'Mountain of the Jungfrau.' He is soliloquizing again. He seems inclined to precipitate himself from this giddy height, but, continues he,

There is a power upon me which withholds
And makes it my fatality to live;
If it be life to wear within myself
This barrenness of spirit, and to be
My own soul's sepulchre, for I have ceased
To justify my deeds unto myself—
The last infirmity of evil.
—— —— —— Beautiful!
How beautiful is all this visible world!
How glorious in its action and itself.
But we, who name ourselves its sovereigns, we,
Half dust, half deity, alike unfit
To sink or soar, with our mix'd essence make
A conflict of its elements, and breathe
The breath of degradation and of pride,
Contending with low wants and lofty will
Till our mortality predominates,
And men are—what they name not to themselves,
And trust not to each other. Hark! the note,
[*The Shepherd's pipe in the distance is heard.*]
The natural music of the mountain reed—
For here the patriarchal days are not
A pastoral fable—pipes in the liberal air,
Mix'd with the sweet bells of the sauntering herds;
My soul would drink those echoes.—Oh that I were
The viewless spirit of a lovely sound,
A living voice, a breathing harmony,

A bodiless enjoyment—born and dying
With the blest tone which made me!

A Chamois Hunter enters here. Manfred, without observing him, continues his audible meditations, till he has firmly made up his determination to throw himself from the mountain's summit into the yawning vale. At this instant the hunter forcibly interposes, and they quietly descended the declivity together, with commendable caution.

The second act introduces us to the hunter's cottage amongst the Bernese Alps. The hunter offers wine to Manfred.

——— Come, pledge me fairly.

Man. Away, away! there's blood upon the brim!
Will it then never—never sink in the earth?

C. Hun. What dost thou mean? thy senses wander from thee.

Man. I say 'tis blood—my blood! the pure warm stream
Which ran in the veins of my fathers, and in ours
When we were in our youth, and had one heart,
And loved each other as we should not love,
And this was shed: but still it rises up,
Colouring the clouds, that shut me out from heaven,
Where thou art not—and I shall never be.

C. Hun. Man of strange words, and some half-maddening sin,
Which makes thee people vacancy, whate'er
Thy dread and sufferance be, there's comfort yet—
The aid of holy men, and heavenly patience——

Man. Patience and patience! Hence—that word was made
For brutes of burden, not for birds of prey;
Preach it to mortals of a dust like thine,—
I am not of thine order.

On the hunter's urging his maturer age, Manfred proceeds:

Think'st thou existence doth depend on time?
It doth; but actions are our epochs: mine
Have made my days and nights imperishable,
Endless, and all alike, as sands on the shore,
Innumerable atoms: and one desert,
Barren and cold, on which the wild waves break,
But nothing rests, save carcasses and wrecks,
Rocks, and the salt surf weeds of bitterness.

The hunter pronounces him mad, and asks,

What is it
That thou dost see, or think thou look'st upon?

Man. Myself, and thee—a peasant of the Alps—
Thy humble virtues, hospitable home,
And spirit patient, pious, proud and free;
Thy self-respect, grafted on innocent thoughts;
Thy days of health, and nights of sleep: thy toils,
By danger dignified, yet guiltless; hopes
Of cheerful old age and a quiet grave,
With cross and garland over its green turf,
And thy grandchildren's love for epitaph;
This do I see—and then I look within—
It matters not—my soul was scorch'd already!

Manfred, having quitted the hut, is next seen in a low valley of the Alps. Here, after a short soliloquy, he invokes the 'Witch of the Alps,' who appears at his request. To this 'beautiful spirit,' he makes a very gallant speech. A dialogue ensues between them. Manfred complains of his disappointment, in discovering the impotency of his subordinate spirits.

——— I have sought
From them what they could not bestow, and now
I search no further.

Witch. What could be the quest
Which is not in the power of the most powerful,
The rulers of the invisible?

Man. A boon;
But why should I repeat it? 'twere in vain.

Witch. I know not that; let thy lips utter it.

Man. Well, though it torture me, 'tis but the same;
My pang shall find a voice. From my youth upwards
My spirit walk'd not with the souls of men,
Nor look'd upon the earth with human eyes;
The thirst of their ambition was not mine,
The aim of their existence was not mine;
My joys, my griefs, my passions, and my powers,
Made me a stranger; though I wore the form,
I had no sympathy with breathing flesh,
Nor midst the creatures of clay that girded me
Was there but one who——but of her anon.
I said, with men, and with the thought of men,
I held but slight communion; but instead,
My joy was in the Wilderness, to breathe
The difficult air of the iced mountain's top,
Where the birds dare not build, nor insect's wing
Flit o'er the herbless granite; or to plunge
Into the torrent, and to roll along
On the swift whirl of the new breaking wave
Of river-stream or ocean, in their flow.
In these my early strength exulted; or
To follow through the night the moving moon,
The stars and their developement; or catch
The dazzling lightnings till my eyes grew dim;
Or to look, list'ning, on the scattered leaves,
While Autumn winds were at their evening song.
These were my pastimes, and to be alone;
For if the beings, of whom I was one,—
Hating to be so—cross'd me in my path,
I felt myself degraded back to them,
And was all clay again. And then I dived,
In my lone wanderings, to the caves of death,
Searching its cause in its effect; and drew
From wither'd bones, and skulls, and heap'd up dust,
Conclusions most forbidden. Then I pass'd
The nights of years in sciences untaught,
Save in the old-time: and with time and toil,
And terrible ordeal, and such penance
As in itself hath power upon the air,
And spirits that do compass air and earth,
Space, and the peopled infinite, I made
Mine eyes familiar with eternity,
Such as, before me, did the Magi, and
He who from out their fountain dwellings raised
Eros and Anteros, at Gadara,
As I do thee;—and with my knowledge grew
The thirst of knowledge, and the power and joy
Of this most bright intelligence, until——

Witch. Proceed.

Man. Oh! I but thus prolonged my words,
Boasting these idle attributes, because

As I approach the core of my heart's grief—
But to my task. I have not named to thee
Father or mother, mistress, friend, or being,
With whom I wore the chain of human ties;
If I had such, they seem'd not such to me—
Yet there was one——

Witch. Spare not thyself—proceed.

Man. She was like me in lineaments—her eyes,
Her hair, her features, all, to the very tone
Even of her voice, they said were like to mine;
But soften'd all, and temper'd into beauty;
She had the same lone thoughts and wanderings,
The quest of hidden knowledge, and a mind
To comprehend the universe; nor these
Alone, but with them gentler powers than mine,
Pity, and smiles, and tears—which I had not;
And tenderness—but that I had for her;
Humility—and that I never had.
Her faults were mine—her virtues were her own—
I loved her, and destroy'd her!

Witch. With thy hand?

Man. Not with my hand, but heart—which broke her heart—
It gazed on mine, and withered. I have shed
Blood, but not hers—and yet her blood was shed—
I saw—and could not stanch it.

The Witch promises him, if he will swear fealty to her, she will aid a wish he now expresses as all that remains to him—to raise the dead. He contemns the proposition, and dismisses her. Another monologue concludes this scene.

We are again obliged to climb the Jungfrau mountain. The Destinies are convening by moonlight on its summit. They successively inform us of their several employments. That of the second Destiny has a political allusion, which will be easily understood.

The Captive Usurper,
Hurl'd down from the throne,
Lay buried in torpor,
Forgotten and lone;
I broke through his slumbers,
I shivered his chain,
I leagued him with numbers—
He's Tyrant again!
With the blood of a million he'll answer my care,
With a nation's destruction—his flight and despair.

The third Destiny has been wrecking a vessel, from which she had suffered only one to escape,

And he was a subject well worthy my care;
A traitor on land, and a pirate at sea—
But I have saved him to wreak further havoc for me!

The first of these Fatal Sisters now relates her pastime,—which consisted in desolating a city by the plague. Nemesis next enters, and gives the following account of her evening's recreation; which has a bearing at least as palpable, as the one already pointed out.

Nem. I was detained repairing shattered thrones,
Marrying fools, restoring dynasties,
Avenging men upon their enemies,
And making them repent their own revenge;
Goading the wise to madness; from the dull
Shaping out oracles to rule the world
Afresh, for they were waxing out of date,
And mortals dared to ponder for themselves,
To weigh kings in the balance, and to speak
Of freedom, the forbidden fruit. Away!
We have outstaid the hour—mount we our clouds!
[*Exeunt.*

We are now admitted into the hall of Arimanes, a very powerful and pestilent spirit, to whom all the rest are subservient. Here all these incorporeal agents are congregated. Manfred intrudes into the assembly. He is reproved for his rashness, and commanded to worship Arimanes. He refuses. The spirits cry out—

Crush the worm!
Tear him in pieces!—

The first Destiny steps forward to vindicate him. She declares him, a man

Of no common order, as his port
And presence here denote.
——— his aspirations
Have been beyond the dwellers of the earth,
And they have only taught him what we know—
That knowledge is not happiness, and science
But an exchange of ignorance for that
Which is another kind of ignorance.

She adds, that he has become the victim of his passions.

Manfred demands the evocation of Astarte from the tomb. Her phantom 'rises and stands in the midst.' Manfred accosts it. He urges her to speak to him.

Look on me!—the grave hath not chang'd thee more
Than I am chang'd for thee. Thou lovedst me
Too much, as I loved thee: we were not made
To torture thus each other, though it were
The deadliest sin to love as we have loved.
The voice which was my music—Speak to me!
For I have call'd on thee in the still night,
Startled the slumbering birds from the hush'd boughs,
And woke the mountain wolves, and made the caves
Acquainted with thy vainly echoed name,
Which answered me——

The spectre at last pronounces these solemn words—

Phan. Manfred! To-morrow ends thine earthly ills.
Farewell!

To his entreaties to add 'one word more,' she only repeats 'farewell, farewell!' and utters his name as she disappears.

Manfred is convulsed with agony; but subdues his agitation. On observing his deportment, one of the spirits says,

Had he been one of us, he would have made
An awful spirit.

We now return to the castle Manfred. The Abbot of St. Maurice having heard of Manfred's converse with beings of the forbidden world, comes to offer him some ghostly admonition. Manfred receives the holy father with all due courtesy. But on his disclosing his office, he returns,

I hear thee. This is my reply: whate'er
I may have been, or am, doth rest between
Heaven and myself. I shall not choose a mortal
To be my mediator.

The prelate receives this rebuke with great meekness, disclaims all interested motives, and simply entreats to be allowed—

——— to smooth the path from sin
To higher hope and better thoughts.

Manfred thus answers his solicitations.

Old man! there is no power in holy men,
No charm in prayer---nor purifying form
Of penitence—nor outward look---nor fast---
Nor agony---nor, greater than all these,
The inmate tortures of that deep despair,
Which is remorse without the fear of hell,
But all in all sufficient to itself
Would make a hell of heaven---can exorcise
From out the unbounded spirit, the quick sense
Of its own sins, wrongs, sufferance, and revenge
Upon itself; there is no future pang
Can deal that justice on the self-condemned
He deals on his own soul.

The Abbot urges that it is not too late to repent, and obtain pardon and peace. He anxiously inquires—

Hast thou no hope?
'Tis strange---even those who do despair above,
Yet shape themselves some phantasy on earth,
To which frail twig they cling, like drowning men.

Man. Ay---father! I have had those earthly visions
And noble aspirations in my youth,
To make my own the mind of other men,
The enlightener of nations; and to rise
I knew not whither---it might be to fall;
But fall, even as the mountain-cataract,
Which having leapt from its more dazzling height,
Even in the foaming strength of its abyss,
(Which casts up misty columns that become
Clouds raining from the re-ascended skies,)
Lies low but mighty still.---But this is past,
My thoughts mistook themselves.

Abbot. And wherefore so?

Man. I could not tame my nature down; for he
Must serve who fain would sway---and soothe---
and sue---
And watch all time---and pry into all place---
And be a living lie---who would become
A mighty thing amongst the mean, and such
The mass are; I disdained to mingle with
A herd, though to be leader---and of wolves.
The lion is alone, and so am I.

Abbot. And why not live and act with other men?

Man. Because my nature was averse from life;
And yet not cruel; for I would not make,
But find a desolation:---like the wind,
The red-hot breath of the most lone Simoom,
Which dwells but in the desert, and sweeps o'er
The barren sands which bear no shrubs to blast,
And revels o'er their wild and arid waves,
And seeketh not, so that it is not sought,
But being met is deadly; such hath been
The course of my existence; but there came
Things in my path which are no more.

To elude the importunity of the priest, Manfred withdraws. The Abbot, though for the present defeated in his purpose, exclaims—

This should have been a noble creature: he
Hath all the energy which would have made
A goodly frame of glorious elements,
Had they been wisely managed.

We follow Manfred to his chamber, where he apostrophizes the setting sun, as the

——material God,
And representative of the unknown---

The scene changes, and we find ourselves with Herman, Manuel, and other dependents of Manfred, without the castle of Manfred on a terrace before a tower. These servants, as usual, begin to make their remarks on the demeanour of their master. Herman observes, that he has seen some strange things within those walls,

Her. Come, be friendly;
Relate me some to while away our watch:
I've heard thee darkly speak of an event
Which happened hereabouts, by this same tower.

Manuel. That was a night indeed; I do remember
'Twas twilight, as it may be now, and such
Another evening; yon red cloud which rests
On Eiger's pinnacle, so rested then---
So like that it might be the same: the wind
Was faint and gusty, and the mountain snows
Began to glitter with the climbing moon;
Count Manfred was, as now, within his tower---
How occupied, we know not, but with him
The sole companion of his wanderings
And watchings---her, whom of all earthly things
That lived, the only thing, he seem'd to love---
As he, indeed, by blood was bound to do,
The lady Astarte, his——

Hush! who comes here?

It is the Abbot, who interrupts their confabulation. He insists upon seeing Manfred again, and is admitted to his presence. Manfred begs him to retire, and warns him of approaching danger. The monk is unmoved. But whilst they are yet speaking, 'a dark and awful figure' rises,

Like an infernal god from out the earth.

This fiend summons Manfred to follow him.

Mortal! thine hour is come---Away! I say.

Man. I knew, and know my hour is come, but not

To render up my soul to such as thee:
Away! I'll die as I have liv'd—alone.

The spectre, on this, calls other Spirits to his aid. The Abbot attempts to exorcise them. They listen very respectfully to his injunctions, but inform him that they have their mission. Manfred continues to defy them. The demon reproaches him with pusillanimity in so closely hugging life. Manfred retorts—

Thou false fiend, thou liest!
My life is in its last hour—*that* I know,
Nor would redeem a moment of that hour;
I do not combat against death, but thee
And thy surrounding angels, my past power
Was purchased by no compact with thy crew,
But by superior science—penance—daring—
And length of watching—strength of mind—and skill
In knowledge of our fathers—when the earth
Saw men and spirits walking side by side,
And gave ye no supremacy. I stand
Upon my strength—I do defy—deny—
Spurn back, and scorn ye!

Spi. But thy many crimes
Have made thee——

Man. What are they to such as thee?
Must crimes be punish'd but by other crimes,
And greater criminals?—Back to thy hell!
Thou hast no power upon me, *that* I feel;
Thou never shalt possess me, *that* I know:
What I have done is done; I bear within
A torture which could nothing gain from thine;
The mind which is immortal makes itself
Requital for its good or evil thoughts—
Is its own origin of ill and end—
And its own place and time—its innate sense,
When stripp'd of this mortality, derives
No colour from the fleeting things without;
But is absorb'd in sufferance or in joy,
Born from the knowledge of its own desert.
Thou didst not tempt me, and thou couldst not tempt me;
I have not been thy dupe, nor am thy prey—
But was my own destroyer, and will be
My own hereafter—Back, ye baffled fiends!
The hand of death is on me—but not yours!

[*The Demons disappear.*

Abbot. Alas! how pale thou art—thy lips are white—
And thy breast heaves—and in thy gasping throat
The accents rattle—Give thy prayers to heaven—
Pray—albeit but in thought—but die not thus.

Man. 'Tis over—my dull eyes can fix thee not;
But all things swim around me, and the earth
Heaves, as it were, beneath me. Fare thee well—
Give me thy hand.

[*Manfred expires.*

Abbot. Cold—cold—even to the heart—
But yet one prayer—alas! how fares it with thee?
He's gone——his soul hath ta'en its earthless flight——
Whither? I dread to think——but he is gone.

Such is the tragic catastrophe of this Dramatic Poem. Lord Byron, we suppose, has given this title to his piece to intimate, what is clear enough from a perusal of it, that it was not meant for the stage. We should have thought Mask a more apt designation of this composition, for we can scarcely imagine one that comes more decidedly within Johnson's definition of that species of entertainment. 'A Mask,' says Dr. Johnson, 'is a dramatic performance, written in a tragic style, without attention to rule or probability.' Manfred is, therefore, strictly a Mask. But we will not quarrel about names. Our concern is with the intrinsic merit of the work. The ample extracts we have made, will afford our readers fair grounds on which to form a judgment on this point. We shall trouble them with but few remarks.

Plot to this drama there is none—unless the discovery of the nameless crime of Manfred, amount to a *denouement*. But even this is left only to conjecture—and we are happy in the opinion, that such is the purity of most readers, that comparatively few, on a cursory reading, will discover it to be incest. Such, however, is the unavoidable inference. This is about the only crime which lord Byron had omitted to celebrate; and, we trust, it was reserved for the last, as being the last in turpitude. We do, indeed, hope that his lordship, having now sent his hero to the place of final retribution, will there leave him to be dealt with according to his deserts, and that we shall not be tormented by another metempsychosis.

It would be in vain to inquire for the moral of this poem—none was designed to be conveyed. The fatal consequences of criminal conduct, are indeed vividly depicted; but the mind is vitiated even by being led to consider so horrible a deed possible, much more so, by regarding it as possible to be perpetrated by persons of such refined sentiment and intellect, as Manfred and Astarte, and to have grown, too, out of the excess of fraternal affection. An ancient legislator would enact no law against parricide, lest the suggestion of a crime of which the existence was unknown, might prompt its commission. It is not by studying the calendar of Newgate, that we shall improve in purity, though there be little allurement in the exhibition of vice in its genuine deformity. It is the bane of lord Byron's writings that he makes all his diabolical heroes men of the most superior understanding, and the keenest sensibility. He endows them all too with an audacity which excites a degree of admiration. But for this single attribute, what were Manfred? A most despicable villain. In truth we do not think him far from it as it is. Fortitude like his could not, however, possibly have been united

with such flagitiousness. The consciousness of so nefarious a deed and its horrid sequel, would have bowed the boldest spirit. Shame and horror would have triumphed over every other sentiment. Instead of insolently vaunting his superiority over the vulgar herd, one shrinking beneath the sense of so much baseness would own himself the vilest of the vile. The association of such qualities and such conduct are perfectly incongruous. In this falsehood lies the danger of lord Byron's romances. He has constantly combined elevation of mind and the most ardent sensibility to the grossest and most pernicious vices. Perhaps his lordship may be cited as himself an instance of this very union. We will confess, that, unless he is much misrepresented, he is by far the most striking example of it we have ever known. But lord Byron has none of that native strength of character which he has held up to admiration. He has his paroxysms of desperation, but they are succeeded by long intervals of despondency. We believe a candid history of his lordship's life might be read without any danger of seducing the uncorrupted by the enticements it would offer to follow in his footsteps; and, in fact, for aught we know, might prove the best antidote to the poison of his writings.

To Manfred's arrogant assumption of super-human dignity we have already adverted. In this impudent pretension he only keeps pace with the noble author. Lord Byron has already told us in his own person,

I have not loved the world, nor the world me,
I have not flattered its rank breath, or bow'd
To its idolatries a patient knee,—
Nor coin'd my cheek to smiles,—nor cried aloud
In worship of an echo; in the crowd
They could not deem me one of such; I stood
Among them, but not of them; in a shroud
Of thoughts which were not their thoughts, &c.

Manfred has all his lordship's modesty,

I am not of thy order,

is his rude reply to the compassionate hunter. The same presumptuous claim is urged in every page.

——From my youth upward
My spirit walk'd not with the souls of men, &c.

My joys, my griefs, my passions and my powers
Made me a stranger, &c.

I disdain'd to mingle with
A herd, though to be leader, &c.

These are a few only of the passages which contain this endless repetition. We wish his lordship had sincerely that contempt for the world, which he is incessantly flinging in the face of his admirers, or that he entertained a more rational respect for its opinions. In the one case we should be no longer annoyed with his crudities, in the other we might expect from his lordship's talents, directed to a proper purpose, and aided by an honourable ambition, some production more worthy of the genius which he so proudly boasts. Till he do offer something to sustain his jactitations, we shall continue to measure his powers by his efforts.

The machinery of this poem is a most ridiculous gallimaufry of mythology, necromancy, and witchcraft, atheism, polytheism, and christianity. His lordship has brought together in a promiscuous mob, Arimanes, (Arimanices) Nemesis, the Parcæ, the spirits of air, fire, water, mountains, storms, and darkness, the witch of the Alps, an imp of Beelzebub, and a minister of the Gospel. No man who had any coherence of mind could have been betrayed into such absurdities. Consistency of conduct we do not look for in lord Byron, unless it be in the constant parallelism of his literary works,—but such complete confusion of all ideas referable to taste or the moral sense, as this tragedy displays, we cannot but regard as unequivocal evidence of partial insanity. In this opinion we are not singular. Perhaps it were charitable to wish it true. Regarding his religious, or rather irreligious, doctrines, as the ravings of a maniac, we do not deem it necessary to enter into a serious consideration of them. Were his lordship's theory to be admitted, that a proportionate remorse always follows transgression, how should we account for progression in crimes. But that depravity is progressive, is true to a proverb. *Nemo repente fit turpissimus.* The whole system of divine and human jurisprudence is founded on the maxim that compunction decreases with the increase of guilt.

But we will not trespass longer on the reader's patience. Viewing this poem merely in a literary light, we might point out many nervous and some beautiful passages,—with much affectation of phrase, and, if we may so say, sophistry of style. Its prosody is better than usual, but still there is a frequent tendency to prose. What could be more after the matter-of-fact manner than the following dutiful address of the Goddess Nemesis to Arimanes?

Sovereign of Sovereigns! we are thine,
And all that liveth, more or less, is ours,
And most things wholly so: still to increase
Our power increasing thine, demands our care,

And we are vigilant—thy lafe commands
Have been fulfilled to the utmost.

This is the very language of a waiting-maid. Similar tameness and insipidity are not rare in this poem. In fine, we look upon Manfred as the least creditable production of lord Byron's pen. We are ourselves at a loss for that irresistible charm which so many find in his lordship's poetry. If it be the gloominess of his pictures that is so attractive to congenial spirits, we must, indeed, concede the palm to him. But if it be the awe with which even the least reverent treatment of solemn subjects fills the mind, the same sensation in a more exquisite degree may be awakened by reading the Night Thoughts; and we would urge it upon those of lord Byron's votaries, who have never read that incomparable poem, to seek a solace for their sombre feelings in the pages of Dr. Young. His vigorous reasoning, his holy melancholy, his philosophic resignation, his moral sublimity, and Christian faith, will present a strong and salutary contrast to the sickly sentimentality, the miserable fears, the still more miserable daring, the grovelling philosophy, and the forlorn atheism of lord Byron.

But it is not ours to dictate. Yet we must be permitted, whilst we leave others to the gratification of their capricious tastes, to desire that no modern hero, no sublimated monster,—no Mokanna,

—— informe, ingens, *cui lumen ademptum*,

no Manfred,

With Ate by his side, come hot from hell,

may ramp in our path, what time we forsake the Parthenon to stray with the muses in the vale of Tempe.

E.

ART. 4. *Flora Philadelphica Prodromus, or Prodromus of the Flora Philadelphica, exhibiting a list of all the plants to be described in that work which have as yet been collected.* By Dr. William P. C. Barton. Philadelphia. 1815. 4to. pp. 100.

A PRODROMUS is a work generally issued previous to the publication of a larger one on the same subject, and whose object is to inform the public of the author's views, improvements or discoveries, by giving a succinct account of them; this last particular therefore distinguishes this performance from the *Prospectus*, which is merely intended to convey an idea of the plan of a subsequent work. This denomination has however been hitherto nearly confined to works on Natural History and Botany, and they have been sometimes issued without the intention of publishing another work on the same subject. They are often in fact works of great merit, worthy to stand isolated, and at all times of greater practical utility than expensive publications. The *Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ* of Brown, the *Prodromus Floræ Græcæ* of Smith, and the *Prodromus Floræ Capensis* of Thunberg, may be mentioned as instances of able performances of this kind.

But in order to render them eminently useful, their authors have generally had in view that they should answer the purpose of practical manuals, wherefore they have been printed in a diminutive size, and in a shape likely to include a great deal of matter within a small compass. It appears that the author of this *Prodromus* has entirely overlooked such a needful arrangement, notwithstanding that he professes the intention or wish that his work should become a manual to the Philadelphian Botanist. Whether this wish may ever be fulfilled is rather problematical, since besides handing us his *Prodromus* in a 4to. size, a very unusual shape for a pocket companion, it has been printed in transverse columns, which have a very uncouth and forbidding appearance; some of them are entirely useless and almost blank, while the whole matter might have been very easily included in a small volume of about 60 pages; and lastly, the localities of the plants are altogether omitted. This unaccountable omission renders the work of no value to the practical Botanist who may hereafter wish to search for the plants enumerated by the author. No local Flora, or Prodromus of a Flora can be deemed perfect, unless the student or Botanist is directed to the places where the plants were found. The omission of this necessary circumstance carries with it an ambiguous appearance, and a severe critic might insinuate that many plants are enumerated without the authority of personal evidence; but we are far from intending to intimate any such suspicion, and only wish, (and we expect every botanist will herein agree with us) that our researches for many rare plants mentioned in this Prodromus had been facilitated. Mean-

while we are merely told in the preface, that all the plants enumerated were found within 10 miles round Philadelphia, which includes of course part of Pennsylvania and part of New-Jersey.

The transverse columns are eight in number. The first gives the generic and specific names of the plants, in the usual botanical language; here are often added some very useful synonymes. The second column includes the English and vernacular names of every plant; these last are particularly useful to the American reader. The third, which is merely taken up by the reference of genera to Jussieu's natural method, is nearly a blank, and might have been united with the first. The fourth and fifth describe the calyx and corolla of each genus, to which the useful appendage of the colour of the flower is added. In the sixth column a peculiar diagnostic definition of each species is given in Latin: although these definitions are sufficiently comparative to distinguish the species of this Prodromus, it is to be regretted, that they are often too short, and that they will probably be found defective when the Flora of Philadelphia shall be greatly enlarged. The seventh column describes only the fruit of each genus, and is very unnaturally severed from the 4th and 5th. The last acquaints us with the time of flowering of each species, a proper appendage to a local Flora.

About 900 species are enumerated by the author; but many of them are cultivated plants, and they are classed according to the sexual system of Linnæus, which appears to be yet in fashion in the United States, because it is so in England! The cryptogamic plants are, as usual, omitted, except the Ferns. This defect in all special Floras of North America, is likely to last until a classical work on those plants be published, for the benefit of the science, or for the use of compilers.

As many rare and valuable plants are here enumerated, not generally known as natives of the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, it may not be amiss to mention some of them; the following are therefore selected.

*Gratiola aurea Mg.
Utricularia cornuta Mx.
Utricularia ceratophylla Mx.
*Leptanthus gramineus Mx.
Scirpus planifolius Mg.
Scirpus acutus Mg.
Cyperus phymatodes Mg.
*Leersia virginica Mg.
*Andropogon furcatus Mg.
*Phlox subulata L.
*Itea virginica L.
*Asclepias obtusifolia Mx.
Heracleum lanatum Mx.
Sium tenuifolium Mg.
Majanthemum canadense Desfontaines.
*Trillium cernuum L.
*Œnothera sinuata L.
*Polygonum tenue Mx.
*Euphorbia ipecacuana L.
Geum hirsutum Mg.
*Nuphar kalmiana Smith.
*Thalictrum polygamum Mg.
*Ranunculus fascicularis Mg.
*Hydrastis canadensis L.
*Scutellaria ovalifolia Mg.
*Verbena spuria L.
*Obolaria virginica L.
*Corydalis aurea Mg. Fumaria flavula Raf.
*Glycine pedúncularis Mg. Raf.
Glycine parabolica Mg.
Hedysarum obtusum Mg.
*Mikania scandens Wild.
*Eupatorium verbenefolium Mx.
*Orchis spectabilis L.
*Orchis tridentata Wild.
Orchis blephariglottis Wild.
Orchis lacera Mx.
Arethusa pendula Mg.
*Arethusa verticillata Mg.
*Malaxis unifolia Mx.
*Malaxis liliifolia Persoon.
Cymbidium hyemale Wild.
*Cymbidium odontorhizon Wild.
*Cypripedium acaule Aiton.
Acnida rusocarpa Mx.

Mg. is used as an abbreviation of Muhlenberg. Mx. of Michaux. L. of Linnæus. Wild. of Wildenow.

Such as are noted thus *, have also been found by the writer of this article, near Philadelphia, and he can therefore attest the author's accuracy.

This work having been published before the reception of Pursh's Flora of North America, is free from many blemishes which would have been probably copied on that authority—as, the wrong generic name of *Smilacina* might have been preferred to the better one of *Majanthemum!* &c. The omissions arising from not consulting Pursh's Flora are very trifling, and very few other errors have crept into it. There are some however; for instance, the *Dianthus armeria* of New-Jersey is a new species which Mr. C. S. Rafinesque called *D. armeriaides* in his *Precis des decouvertes* Sp. 116. The *Alisma plantago* is either his *Alisma subcordata* (N. G. and Sp. of N. American plants in the Medical Repository,) or the

A. parviflora of Pursh. The *Veronica scutellata* must form a new species, which Mr. R. calls *V. uliginosa*: the *Nelumbium speciosum* ought to have been called *N. luteum*: the *Cerastium Semidecandrum* of the U. S. is a peculiar species, which Mr. R. calls *C. purnilum*, &c.

It is to be noticed with regret that Dr. W. P. C. Barton has adopted the erroneous generic denomination *Centaurella* of Michaux, erroneous in a double view, because that genus had been previously dedicated to his own uncle Dr. Benj. Barton by Dr. Muhlenberg, published by Wildenow under that name in the Acts of the Berlin Society, and adopted by Persoon, and because the name of *Centaurella* is defective, according to the wise rules of nomenclature established by Linnæus, being a diminutive of *Centaurea*, an old genus. His pretext is that the genus *Bartonia* of Muhlenberg and Wildenow is obsolete, and another new genus has been named *Bartonia* by Nuttall and Pursh; but unless a fourth *name!* and a better one be given to the *Bartonia* of Wildenow; a third one likewise erroneous (*Centaurium*) having been given to it by Persoon through an oversight, (since he had adopted the *Bartonia* in the same volume), the *Centaurella* of Michaux must retain its old and good name of *Bartonia*, and the *Bartonia* of Nuttall must be called *Nuttallia!* as Mr. Rafinesque has named it in his *Florula Missurica*. Seven new species are introduced in this *Prodromus*: some remarks will be offered on each of them.

1. *Potamogeton diversifolium*—page 27. It happens that ever since the year 1811, Mr. C. S. Rafinesque has given the very same name to another species of this genus, which was the *P. hybridum var* 6. of Michaux, but which is a peculiar species, distinct likewise from the *P. heterophyllum* of Europe, see *Enumeration of Amer. Potamog.* in Med. Rep. p. 46. hex. 8, vol. 2, p. 409. The species of Dr. W. P. C. Barton must therefore receive another name. It is proposed to call it *P. dimorphum*. Its characters are stated as follow. Minute, filiform, upper leaves floating elliptic petiolated half an inch long, with 6 nerves, lower leaves sessile filiform, many minute axillar spikes. This species is the *P. Setaceum* of Pursh, page 120, but not of Wildenow, being different from the European.

2. *Pyrola convolute*—page 50. This appears to be the *P. asarifolia* of Michaux, and therefore not new.

3. *H. paniculata*,—without a name! page 74. Imperfectly described: it appears very similar to *H. nudiflorum* of Michaux, &c.; if it should be different, the name of *H. adpressum* may be given to it. Diagnosis. Stem upright, quadrangular leaves, lanceolate, obtuse, smooth, upright—branches opposite. The writer of this article was informed verbally by the author that it is herbaceous and trigynous.

4. *Aster corymbosus*, var 6. *alatus*,—page 81. Petiols winged, leaves deeply acuminated, deeply serrated, teeth acuminate.

5. *Aster philadelphicus*,—page 81. Branches horizontal, leaves long linear. Next to *A. tradescanti*.

6. *Aster tenuiculus*,—page 81. Branches weak, leaves linear, or oblong-linear, slightly serrated in the middle Next to *A. fragilis*.

We shall not dare to pronounce on these three species of Aster; in such an extensive genus, when new species are so imperfectly noticed, they cannot be considered as ascertained.

7. *Malaxis correana*,—page 86. This species had been mistaken for the *M. loeseli* by some American botanists, but it is perfectly distinct from the *loeseli* of Europe. Pursh has omitted this plant. Dr. Barton gives the following tolerable description of it. Bulb round, scape two leaved, leaves broad—lanceolate, spike oblong, labellum cordate concave canaliculate shorter than the petals.—Obs. Spike few flowered, flowers herbaceous, petals yellowish, scape quadrangular, leaves scarcely plicated; blossoms in June, grows in shady woods.

The author of the Prodromus professes to mention only such species as were found by himself, or his friends; he does not assume, therefore, to give us a complete enumeration of the plants of Philadelphia; in fact a great many plants well known by our botanists are omitted by him. We are acquainted with several which were found by Mr. C. S. Rafinesque in the neighbourhood of that city, and for the gratification of the student we shall mention some of them, hoping that Dr. Barton will avail himself of these additions, whenever he may publish the real *Flora Philadelphica*. We shall use the characters V. E. and A. for Vernal, Estival, and Autumnal.

Viola rotundifolia Mx. This is omitted by Pursh, and is very distinct from his *V. clandestina*, found on the Vissahikon, rare, V.

Viola blanda. Wild, common, near the Schuylkill, V.

Viola bicolor, Pursh. *V. tenella*, Raf. near Woodbury, V.

Viola papilionacea, Pursh. In Pennsylvania. V.

Viola concolor, Forster. At the falls of the Schuylkill. V.

Viola Striata, wild. *V. asarifolia*, Mg. Ditto. V.

Eschynomene aspera, Mx. near Glocester point. E.

Florkea uliginosa, Mg. below the falls of Schuylkill. V.

Arabis rotundifolia, Raf. At Cambden. This species is intermediate between the *A. reptans* and the *Draba arabisans*. V.

Arabis parviflora, Raf. and *Athaliana*, Bart. Ditto. V.

Carex acuta, Mg. common in woods; many other species of this extensive genus are omitted in the Prodromus. V.

Sedum ternatum, Mx. near Darby. V.

Uvularia acutifolia, Raf. at the falls. V.

Chærophyllum procumbens, Mg. Ditto V.

Dentaria diphylla, Mg. Ditto. V.

Cerastium nutans, Raf. near Gray's Ferry. V.

Cerastium tenuifolium, Pursh, at the falls. V.

Ranunculus debilis, Raf. Germantown. E. *Lithospermum tenellum*, Raf. at Cambden, common. V.

Festuca tenella, Mg. wild. Ditto. V.

Gentiana crinita, wild, near Frankford. A.

Scripus acicularis, L. in New-Jersey, common. E.

Quercus obtusiloba, Mx. Ditto. *Ambrosia elatior*, L. in Pennsylvania, near Germantown. A.

Asclepias viridiflora Raf. (and Pursh) near Darby. E.

Asclepias cutea, Raf. Ditto, rare. E.

Polygala spathulata, Raf. near Mount Holly. E.

Œnothera uniflora, Raf. in New-Jersey. E.

Callitriche terrestre, Raf. (and Mg.) above Cooper's Ferry. V.

Callitriche cruciata, Raf. at Germantown. E.

Hyacinthus botryoides, L. near Germantown, naturalized. V.

Narcissus pseudonarcissus, L. naturalized, near Gray's Ferry.

Lechea mucronota, Raf. in New-Jersey. E.

Epilobium divaricatum, Raf. near Chesnut Hill. E.

Leiophyllum thymifolium, Pursh, (Ammyrsine buxifolia, Pursh; abominable name!) between Cambden and Mount Holly. E.

Pyxidanthera barbulata, Mx. near Woodbury. V.

Spirea tomentosa, L. Ditto. E. &c. &c. &c.

We have been induced to notice this Prodromus at some length, because it is the first work of its kind published in the United States, and as botanical knowledge is increasing fast in our country, it might be taken for a model of some similar future production. But as it would rather be an improper one, let us hope that our botanists will avoid the faults it has been needful to point out. Dr. Bigelow's *Florula Bostoniensis*, which shall be noticed hereafter, would be a better model, although it bears a different name. It is particularly expected that the gentlemen now engaged in framing a *Prodromus Floræ Novaboracensis*, will compile it and publish it in such a shape and style as will do honour to themselves, and escape the most severe criticism.

C. S. R.

Art. 5. MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

By C. S. Rafinesque, Esquire.

1. *Description of the Tubipora Striatula, a new species of Fossil from the State of New-York.*

FOSSIL Tubipores, although not uncommon in nature, have been almost unnoticed by methodical writers. Remains of this genus, or rather family of Polyps, are not scarce in North America, and in particular in the northern and western parts of the state of New-York. I have seen many species in the possession of Dr. Saml. L. Mitchill, which appear altogether new, and whose descriptions I hope he will soon give us. I shall at present merely give the description of one species, which I found in my tour, in the summer of 1816.

Tubipora striatula. Tubes connivent, fastigiated, compact, thicker above, nearly straight, hexagonal, unequal, minutely striated, outside and inside.

The specimen upon which this species is ascertained, and which is deposited at the Lyceum of Natural History, was found at Glen's falls on the Hudson river, imbedded in a calcareous sand-stone many

feet below the surface of the ground, and nearer to the bed of the river. The stratum had been permeated in the lapse of ages by the waters, and the specimen left exposed, although it was disengaged with some difficulty. It is itself nearly changed into the same sand-stone, very heavy and of a gray colour. It is nearly cubical, about five inches long, two or three broad, irregular on the sides, truncated at both ends. The tubes are all compactly connected, through the whole length instead of being only connected by transverse diaphragms, as in the majority of other species; these tubes diverge a little from their base, by growing gradually thicker towards the top, where their broadest diameter reaches two lines sometimes: they are slightly flexuous and rather unequal in breadth and length, although their majority forms at the top a truncated plane, not quite even however. The greatest number are hexagonal, with the sides nearly equal, but many have unequal sides, some are pentagonal, and a few heptagonal, either with equal or unequal sides. The little furrows are slightly flexuous and visible inside as well as outside. They are articulated by internal cells, very visible where the inside is broken and not petrified; it is even sometimes visible outside by slight transverse furrows, and lower cells are shorter vertically than horizontally; the upper ones are generally equal in height and diameter, but some of the uppermost are longer than broad.

This production, as well as the other fossil tubipores, are vulgarly known in the United States under the appellation of *petrified Wasp-nests*, a faint similarity with some nests of wasps being perceived in many; which has led the ignorant to believe that they are petrifications of such bodies, of which their stratum and their geological position preclude the possibility.

All the species of Tubipores now living are found in the sea; but the local position of my specimen of *Tubipora striatula*, is not demonstrative of the geological fact that the place where it was found, was once the bed of the sea: from many circumstances, I conclude that it rather was the bed of the large lake of the Hudson, and the species might (with some others) have inhabited lakes instead of the ocean, or have lived in such lakes at a period when it had a communication with the ocean.

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2. *Specimens of several new American species of the genus Aphis.*

This genus has always appeared to me highly interesting. It is one of the first which cannot fail to attract the notice of the Botanist; all its species being parasitical on plants, and often highly injurious, deserve to be studied even by those who do not cultivate Entomology. It appears that this genus is one of the most extensive in nature, and if it is supposed that one third of all plants nourish them, and that every such plant breeds a peculiar species, we could hardly conceive such a prodigious multiplication of species: it is however highly probable, that many species can live on different plants, and that a less number of plants affords them. As yet scarcely less than 100 species have been enumerated, and very few of them described, the authors having followed Linnæus in the practice of conceiving that the specific name derived from the plant on which they feed, was sufficient to characterize them, which implied the erroneous belief of their being found thereon exclusively. These little insects have also attracted the attention of philosophers, and the experiments made upon them by Bonnet and Hubert, have revealed two wonderful secrets of nature; Bonnet discovered that the females separated from the males could breed, and that their female posterity to the seventh generation, could likewise breed without intercourse with the other sex! and Hubert has lately ascertained that the ants use them as their cattle, carrying their eggs and young on the plants suiting each species, in order to feed on the honied liquor they exude. These facts fill us with admiration, and account for the rapid propagation of those insects, and their sudden appearance on many plants.

I shall endeavour to study all the species of this genus found in the United States, and invite the attention of the Botanists and Entomologists to this interesting subject, begging them to distinguish particularly those which feed on different species of plants, those which breed on a single exclusive species, and the few species which may feed on a common species of plants. Meantime, I shall enumerate and describe concisely about 12 species, which I observed in the state of New York, last year, (many on rare plants), the whole of which are probably new or yet undescribed.

1. *Aphis Dierrilla-lutea.* Body nearly rounded, annulated, whitish rufous, length 1 line; antens very short bent, one third the length of the body, appendages long truncated two thirds the length of the body.

2. *Aphis Aralia-hispida.* Body pale

green or rufous, obovate 1 1-2 line ; head truncated ; antens longer than the body and straight ; appendages 1-2 line.

3. *Aphis Aquilegia-canadensis.* Body pale rufous ; acute posteriorly, without appendages, 1 line ; antens of same length.

4. *Aphis Hieracium-venosum.* Body ferruginous red, oboval about 1 line long ; antens two thirds of that length, appendages very short.

5. *Aphis Melampyrum-latifolium.* Body oboval, green, with a pale stripe along the back, 1 line long ; eyes black, antens half a line ; appendages very short.

6. *Aphis Pteris-aquilinoides.* (*P. aquilina Amer. Auct.*) Body pale green, oboval, one line long ; eyes brown, antens half a line long ; appendages very short.

7. *Aphis Campanula-riparia.* (*C. rotundifolia Amer. Auct.*) Body oboval brick-red, two lines ; feet and antens reddish brown, antens shorter than the body ; appendages very short.

8. *Aphis Chenophyllum-canadense.* Body oboval, acute, pale green, with two paler dorsal stripes, length 1 1-2 line, head truncated, antens shorter than the body ; appendages very short.

9. *Aphis Erigeron-philadelphicum.* Body green, oblong oboval, length two lines ; antens bent, shorter than the body ; appendages very short.

10. *Aphis verticolor.* Body oblong, oboval, two lines long : head truncated brown, thorax fulvous, abdomen ferruginous, feet brown, but white near the body, antens nearly as long as the body and brown ; appendages very short.—On several species of the order *Glossanthia* or *Cichoracevus*, and even on the *Hieracium venosum* along with the 4th species.

11. *Aphis furcipes.* Body oblong oboval, length one line, green, eyes black, antens longer than the body, feet brown, as well as the tops of the appendages, which are one fourth the length of the body.—On the *Primula veris* and *Bellis perennis* in gardens.

12. *Aphis fusciclava.* Body oboval, depressed, dark fulvous, without appendages, length one line ; antens shorter than the body, bent, tips clavated and brown.—On many garden plants.

P. S. I have observed, this year, about twenty other different species of this wonderful genus, which shall be noticed and described hereafter.

On further consideration, I suspect that my first and 9th species, with bent antens, like an elbow, ought to form a peculiar genus, to which probably many species will belong. It will be so desirable to divide this extensive genus, that I venture on proposing this new genus under the name of *Loxerales*, i. e. bent horns.

But my 12th species, must certainly form a new genus, differing widely from the *Aphis*, by the flattened body, the missing appendages, the antens bent and club-shaped, and I shall give to it the name of *Cladorus*, i. e. Bent-club.

The real genus *Aphis* is distinguished by the following characters :—Body oval or oblong and thick, two appendages on the rump, and often a lengthened oviductum, forming a third appendage ; antens setaceous straight, but often recurved over the back ; bill very short ; wings longer than the body, obtuse, rooted, veined, and generally with an oblong spot on the lower edge, in the males ; females without wings.

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8. *New species of Mammifers, noticed in the Notes to the* (Tableau methodique des Mammiferes) *Methodical Picture of the Mammifers, by D. Desmarets, in the 24th and last volume of the French New Dictionary of Natural History. Paris, 1804. Translated and improved, by C. S. Rafinesque.*

1. *Galago minutus.* Raf. Petit Galago Desm. Tabl. pag. 10. *Lemur minutus* Cuvier——Dwarf galago. Def. Murine gray, ears very short.——Obs. from Senegal, as well as the *Galago Senegalensis* of Geoffroy, which differs by being much larger, of the size of a cat, with long ears, and a variegated colour.

2. *Pteropus pusillus.* Geoffroy Catalogue des Mammifères du museum d'Histoire Naturelle. Ptetope Olive, Desm. Tabl. pag. 11.——Olivaceous Pterope. Def. Fur entirely of an olive colour.—— Obs. It merely differs from the *Pteropus rufus* by the colour and smaller size, native of the eastern tropics as well as all the other species of this genus.

3. *Pteropus Sirainicus.* Geoffr. Cat. Mus. Pterope jaune Desm. tabl. p. 11.— Yellow Pterope. Def. Fur entirely yellowish.——Obs. Size of the following.

4. *Pteropus ruber.* Geoffr. Cat. mus. Pterope à cou rouge Desm. tabl. p. 11.— Redneck Pterope Def. Fur fallowish, neck rufous.——Obs. Desmarets thinks it may be a variety of the *Pteropus rufus* or the *P. fuscus.*

5. *Vespertilio borbonicus.* Goeffr. cat. mus. Chauve souris. de l'Ile Bourbon Desm. tabl. p. 12.——Bourbon Bat. Def. Tip of the nose nearly split, a white spot at the base of each wing.

6. *Phyllostoma crenulata.* Geoffr. cat. mus. Phyllostome crenelé Desm. tabl. 12.

Crenulated Phyllostome. Def. Appendage of the nose lengthened and crenulated.

7. *Phyllostoma emarginata.* Geoffr. cat. mus. Phyllostome échancré Desm. tabl. p. 12.——Notched Phyllostome. Def.—Appendage of the nose lengthened, lanceolated, and denticulated, top truncated and notched.

8. *Mustela rufa.* Geoffr. cat. mus. n. 217. Marte marron, Desm. tabl. p. 16.—Red Weasel. Def. Fur very long, brown, variegated with little lines of a brownish fallow; tail black, ears very short.—— Obs. Size of *Mustela foina*, L.

9. *Civetta fasciata.* Geoffr. cat. mus. Civette à bandeau ou Genette de France, Desm. tabl. p. 17.—French Civet Def. Fur rufous brown, back, feet, and tip of the tail dark brown, breast light rufous, a band across the eyes of a dirty white. Obs. size of the *Mustela foina*, L.—nose and lower jaw whitish, very distinct from the *Civetta genetta* of Spain and Barbary; found in France.

10. *Civetta indica.* Geoffr. cat. mus. Civette de l'Inde Desm. tabl. p. 17.—— Indian Civet. Def. Fur yellowish gray, a collar of three rufous brown stripes, back covered with parallel lines of same colour, several rows of brown dots on the sides, belly whitish——Obs. Larger than the *Civetta fossana*, and of a more slender shape—native of the East Indies.

11. *Canis leucopus.* Raf. *C. argentatus* Geoffr. cat. mus. Renard argent Desm. tabl. p. 18.—White tail fox. Def. Fur entirely black, except the end of the tail, which is white, and some white hairs on the forehead and cheeks.——Obs. Size and shape of the hairs of *Canis lagopus*, L. found in the north of the two continents: very different from the Silvery Fox *Canis cinereo argentatus*, L.—but as the name of *C. argentatus*, implied a similarity and did not apply correctly, I have changed it to another more correct.

12. *Canis antarcticus.* Geoffr. cat. mus. Renard antarctique Desm. tabl. p. 18.— Antarctic Fox. Def. Brownish feet, tail fallow outside, tail shortened. Obs. Size of the common Fox, colour rather darker; lives at the Falkland Islands.

13. *Canis cancrivorus.* Geoffr. cat. mus. Renard crabier Desm. tabl. p. 18.—Crab-eater Fox. Def. Fur dark grizzled on the back, fallowish white underneath, anterior legs rufous brown, posterior ones black. Obs. Size of the common Fox, colour nearly similar to the common Hare, but darker; native of South America.

14. *Dasyurus guttatus.* Desm. tabl. p. 19. Dasyure gutté.—Dotted Dasyure. Def. Grizzled gray, dotted with white. Obs. Native of Australia, along with the *D. maculatus*, of which it had been considered as the female; this last is black.

15. *Sciurus rufiventer.* Geoffr. cat. mus. Ecureuil à ventre roux Desm. tabl. p. 21.—Fallow-belly Squirrel. Def. Back fallowish brown, belly pale fallow, tail brown at the base, fallowish at the end. Obs. Native of North America, rather larger than the *Sc. vulgaris. L.*

16. *Sciurus erithopus.* Geoffr. cat. mus. Ecureuil fossoyeur. Desm. tabl. p. 21. —Burrowing Squirrel. Def. Back brownish gray, feet fallow, tail brown with scattered yellowish hairs. Obs. Smaller than the *Sc. vulgaris*, long nails; perhaps a species of my genus *Tenotis*, which contains all the squirrels with pouches like the genus *Cricetus*, and who live under ground, then it might be called *Tenotis griseus.* Raf.

17. *Castor europeus* Raf. *C. gallicæ.* Geoffr. cat. mus. Castor de France Desm. tabl. p. 25.—European Beaver. Def. Fur short, tail one fourth of total length. Obs. The Beaver of the eastern continent has been ascertained by Geoffroy St. Hilaire to be different from the American Beaver; he is much larger, and with a shorter tail in proportion; his fur is not so long, but the colour varies in both species, and this species does not build dams and lodges, but burrows near the water.

18. *Cavia cristata.* Geoffr. cat. mus. Cavia huppe. Desm. tabl. p. 25.—Crested Aguty. Def. Fallowish brown, belly yellowish, tail very short, a crest of long hairs behind the head. Obs. Size and shape of *Cavia aguti*; native of South America.

19. *Lepus egyptius.* Geoffr. cat. mus. Lievre d'Egypte. Desm. tabl. p. 26.—Egyptian Hare. Def. Fur pale grizzled, legs brown, ears long, broad, and scarcely pointed. Obs. Size and colour of common Hare, but rather lighter on the back. From Egypt.

20. *Echidna Setosa.* Geoffr. cat. mus. Echidne soyeux Desm. tabl. p. 27.—Red Echidna. Def. Hairs long, ears thick and chestnut colour, stings weak and shorter, except on the back of the head, the sides and the tail. Obs. From Australia, different from the *Echidna hystrix*, which has strong and long stings.

21. *Myrmecophaga nigra.* Geoffr. cat. mus. Fourmilier noir Desm. tabl. p. 27. —Black Anteater. Def. Entirely of a dark black, tail prehensile. Obs. Size and shape of the *M. tamandua* of which

Lacepede considers him as a variety; native of Guyana.

22. *Cervus coronatus.* Geoffr. cat. mus. Cerf couronne. Desm. tabl. p. 31.—Crowned Elk. Def. Horns sessile, palmated, circular, depressed, short, very broad and denticulated.—Obs. From North America; it differs from the common Elk, by a much smaller size, and having the horns broader and more divided.

23. *Cervus canadensis.* Geoffr. cat. Cerf du Canada Desm. tabl. p. 23.—Canadian Stag. Def. Horns cylindrical, curved, double the length of the head, very branched.—Obs. Larger than the *C. elaphus*, or common Stag, its horns are larger and more branched.

24. *Cervus melanopus.* Raf. Gouazoupoucou Azara quadr. Par. Cougouacziete, biche de barallon ou biche des Paletuviers Desm. tabl. p. 32. Black-feet Stag. Def. Horns with five branches at utmost, body fallowish, tail and feet black.—Obs. Length five feet and a half, horns large, a black stripe on the breast of the male; native of Paraguay.

25. *Mazama bira.* Raf. Gouazoubira Az. quadr. Par. Petit cariacou Desm. tabl. p. 32.—Bira Mazam. Def. Horns subulated, short, smooth, body brown, legs short.—Obs. A small animal, with shorter legs than usual in other species of the same family, horns only one inch long; living solitary in the woods of Paraguay.

26. *Mazama pita.* Raf. Gouazoupita Az. quadr. Par. Cariacou de la Guyane ou Biche rousse Desm. tabl. p. 33.—Pita Mazam. Fallow above, whitish underneath, horns subulated and smooth.—Obs. From Paraguay, Guyana, &c. larger than the foregoing, and with longer horns. Both species having simple unbranched solid straight horns, must belong to my genus Mazama instead of the genus *Cervus*, of which they had been considered as a kind.

Art. 6. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

REMARKS ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE LOCUST TREE, (*Robinia pseudo-acacia.*)

Messrs. Editors,

THE cultivation of the Locust tree on Long Island and in other parts of this state has been attended to with considerable profit to the agricultural interest, but not with that earnestness which the importance of the subject demands. This may have arisen from the difficulty of propagating it by transplanting, or not understanding how to raise it from the seed.

The locust tree is a native of the United States, but was not known north or east of the river Potomac, before the white settlers brought it from thence. It is the Robinia pseudo-acacia of Linnæus, with a white and fragrant blossom. It has superior advantages for beauty or use to most trees of foreign or domestic growth. The delicacy of its green shade is most pleasant to the eye, and so agreeable to vegetation, that the earth beneath a locust grove, or within the umbrage of a single tree, is covered with a luxuriant foliage of tender grass. The odour of its leaves is pleasant, but that of its papilionaceous blossoms is delightful. As an ornimental tree it is not excelled by any forest tree of our own country. When in full foliage no tree has a more delicate appearance to the eye of the beholder, or a more agreeable shade to man or beast. Some admire the dog wood, (cornus florida) some the bean tree, (bignonia catalpa) others the horse chestnut, (escutus hippocastanea) some the white wood, or tulip tree, (liriodendron tulipifera) all natives of our own forests; but none of them can compare with the locust either for beauty or utility. It therefore appears of importance to inquire into its properties and point out some means of cultivating it to advantage.

The Locust is a tree of quick growth, the wood of which is hard, durable, and principally used in ship building. To a country situated like the United States, with an extensive line of sea coast, penetrated by numerous bays, and giving rise to many great rivers, whose banks are covered with forests of extraordinary growth, whose soil is fertile, rich and variegated, and whose climate is agreeable and diversified by a gradation of temperature; to such a country, inhabited by an industrious and enterprising people, commerce, both foreign and domestic, must constitute one of the principal employments. As long as the country possesses the necessary timber for ship building and the other advantages which our situation affords, the government will continue to be formidable to all other powers. We have within ourselves four materials necessary for the completion of strong and durable naval structures. These are

the *live oak*, *locust*, *cedar*, and *pine*, which can be abundantly supplied. The former is best for the lower timbers of a ship, while the locust and cedar form the upper works of the frame. The pine supplies the timber for decks, masts and spars. A vessel built of live oak, locust, and cedar will last longer than if constructed of any other wood. Naval architecture has arrived in this place and other parts of the United States to as great perfection, perhaps, as in any other country on the globe. Our "fir built frigates" have been compared with the British oak, and stood the test, and in sailing, nothing has equalled the fleetness of some of our sharp vessels. The preservation and cultivation of these necessary articles in ship building is a matter of serious consideration. It might not be amiss to suggest to the Congress of the United States to prohibit the exportation of them. The pine forests appear almost inexhaustible, and they will be so in all probability many generations to come; but the stately cedars of Mobile, and the lofty forests of Georgia, where the live-oak is of sturdy growth begin to disappear before the axe of the woodman. The locust, a native of Virginia and Maryland, is in such demand for foreign and domestic consumption, that it is called for before it can attain its full age. It has been cultivated as far eastward as Rhode Island, but begins to depreciate in quality in that State. Insects attack it there which are not found in New-York, or its native situations. These give the timber a worm-eaten appearance, and render it less useful. The locust has been extensively raised in the southern parts of New-York, but the call for it has been so great, that few trees attain any size before they have been wanted for use. Hence they are in great demand and ready sale, and no ground can be appropriated for any kind of timber with so much advantage as locust. Besides its application to ship building, it is extensively used for fencing; and for posts no timber will last longer in or out of the ground. On Long Island, where wood is scarce, and fencing timber in great demand, the locust becomes of much local importance from this circumstance alone, independent of its great consumption in this city among the carpenters. In ship building it is not exclusively applied to the interior or frame. In many places where strength is wanting, locust will bear a strain which would break oak of the same size. Thus, an oak tiller has been known to break near the head of the rudder in a gale of wind, which has never happened with a locust one. Tillers for large seavessels are now uniformly made of locust in New-York. It is the best timber also for pins or trunnels, and preferable to the best of oak. The tree generally grows straight with few or no large limbs, and the fibres are straight and parallel, which makes it split well for making trunnels, with little or no loss of substance. These are made in considerable quantities for exportation.

The locust tree does not bear transporting well in this part of our country, and in all probability this arises from the custom of cutting off the roots when taken up for that purpose. Most of the roots of the locust are long cylindrical, and run horizontal not far under the surface. In transplanting, so few of them are left to the body of the tree removed, that little or no support is given to the top, and it consequently dies. If care was taken not to destroy so much of the roots, a much larger proportion of those transplanted would live and thrive. So great has been the difficulty of raising the locust in this way, that another method of propagating has been generally resorted to. Whenever a large tree is cut down for use, the ground for some distance around has been ploughed, by which the roots near the surface have been broken and forced up. From these roots suckers shoot up, and the ground soon becomes covered with a grove of young trees. These, if protected from cattle, and fenced in, will grow most rapidly, and the roots continuing to extend, new shoots arise, and in a few years a thrifty young forest of locust trees is produced. The leaves of locust are so agreeable to horses and cattle, that the young trees must be fenced in to preserve them. When growing in groves they shoot up straight and slender, as if striving to outtop each other, to receive the most benefit from the rays of a genial sun.

Another difficulty has arisen in propagating the locust from inability to raise it from the seed. The seed does not always come to perfection in this State, and if it does, it will not sprout unless prepared before planting. The method best adapted to this purpose has been long ago proposed by Dr. Bard, but is not generally known, or if known, is not usually attended to. When this shall be well understood and practised, the locust will be easily propagated, and then instead of raising groves of them, the waste ground along fences and places where the useless Lombardy poplar encumbers

the earth, should be selected to transplant them, as by having them separated and single there will be an economy in using the soil, and the trees will grow much better and stronger timber.

Dr. Bard's method of preparing the seeds was to pour boiling water on them and let it stand and cool. The hard outer coat would thus be softened, and if the seed swelled by this operation, it might be planted and would soon come up. This has been followed with success on Long Island, and on a late visit to North Hempstead I was led to admire Judge Mitchill's nursery of young trees planted this Spring.

The Judge took a quantity of seed collected on the island, and put it in an earthen pitcher, and poured upon it water near to boiling. This he let stand, for 24 hours, and then decanted it and selected all the seeds that were any ways swelled by this application of heat and moisture. To the remainder he made a second libation of hot water, and let it remain also 24 hours, and then made a second selection of the swelled seeds. This was repeated a third time on the unchanged ones, when nearly all were affected, and then he prepared the ground and planted them. He planted the seeds in drills about four feet apart, and in eight or ten days they were all above ground, and came up as regular as beans or any other seeds that are cultivated in gardens. When I saw them, the middle of July, they were about a foot high, all thrifty and of a good colour.

It is the Judge's intention to leave them in their present situation about three years, and then transplant; and provided he does not mutilate the roots in removing them, they will bear transplanting, live and thrive, and be the most productive tree that a farm can have. This method of preparing the seeds and planting the locust, cannot be too warmly recommended to the farming interest. On Long Island, where fencing timber is growing scarce, the cultivation of the locust is of great moment. In the centre of the island, on and about Hempstead plains, where there is no timber at all, it must be a most valuable acquisition, and from the trials made in raising it from the seed, all difficulty must be removed to its extensive cultivation.

I am, with respect, &c.
SAMUEL AKERLY.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I acquit myself of my commission in regard to the enclosed letter, by placing it in your hands, in the state in which I received it. If you deem any corrections requisite you can make them.

SAML. L. MITCHILL.

New-York, Aug. 5th.

Nautical Observations on Capes & Head-Lands; on Ice-Islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, on the Gulf-stream and some other matters: In a letter from Capt. David Leslie, to the Hon. Saml. L. Mitchill, dated, Havre de Grace, France, June 7, 1817.

I was much pleased to see, in a New-York paper, since my arrival at this place, your communication to Mr. Secretary Dallas, concerning the elevation of Neversink hills. I am certainly of your opinion, that the navigation to New-York will be rendered more safe in consequence of its being known; and if the elevation of hills and mountains, near the sea coast, were more generally known, it would be a great guide to navigators. For although we do not always measure the altitude of terrestrial objects with an instrument, still, the eye, with a little practice, will estimate the distance from an object, whose magnitude is known, to a considerable degree of accuracy, and this, where the soundings are irregular, may be of much use.

Knowing your zeal to promote and diffuse useful knowledge, I had thoughts of communicating to you, a description of a self-moving Pump, which I invented and put in practice with great success, last year, at sea; but not having the honour to be known to you, I was unwilling to trouble you, &c.

Although the following may not prove of much use, still, as no kind of information is lost in your hands, I beg leave to communicate it.

On my passage from New-Orleans to this port, in the ship Peria, under my command, I was compelled, by a long continuance of S. E. winds, to go to the northward of the track I intended to have taken. On my approaching the western edge of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, on the 14th of last month, in latitude 43° 10 north, the air became unusually cold, the thermometer having fell, in one day, from 66 to 38 deg. though I had not changed my position much in the mean time, the wind being contrary. On the 15th of May, in the above latitude, (still westward of the Bank) at day-light in the morning I discovered an Island of Ice. I was prepared to meet ice to the eastward of the Banks, but had but little expectation of seeing such an island to

the westward; such a thing being very unusual. Having heard many contradictory reports about the supposed height of those islands above the water, and supposing from its appearance that this could not float over the Bank, where there is generally on the shoalest parts, about 80 fathoms water, the weather being moderate and clear, I endeavoured to find its height in the following manner. At 1 P. M. it bore, per compass, N. 69 E. and again at 3h. 25min. having steered in the mean time N. 45 E. five miles, it bore S. 57 E. making its distance from the ship 2.514 miles, when its altitude with a well adjusted sextant, was 41 min. 27 sec. the eye being elevated above the water 15 feet, which would make its height above water 185 1-2 feet. The wind shifting soon after, and still being moderate, I had occasion to tack and pass near it, and having reason to suppose that we were in a current which would affect my calculation of its height, I wished to determine it more accurately. It being almost calm, when about a mile from it, I went in my boat to examine it and procure some fresh water from it, of which I was rather short, taking with me a sextant, thermometer, and log-line. At a distance it appeared very white, as if composed partly of snow, but on reaching it, I found it to be a solid mass of very dense fresh water ice. Its form was nearly that of a cube, the flat top having a small inclination with the horizon. There was no appearance of any layers or strata, so that no conjecture could be formed in what position it was generated. Both the water and air being but a few degrees above the freezing point, it was then dissolving very slowly; still the water on the surface, for some hundred yards to the northward, was almost perfectly fresh. It was surrounded by many thousand sea fowls, mostly gulls and small murrs, who would scarcely move out of the reach of our oars. I found, as I expected, a current running past it to the northward, (it must be observed, that bodies deeply immersed in water are but little affected by the current, which is only near the surface,) three of the sides were nearly perpendicular above, and, as far as I could see, under water; on the other side was a small offset about 50 feet high and about one fourth of the base of the whole. I made the log-line fast to one side, then rowed directly from it to a convenient distance, where I made a knot in the line, and measured its altitude with the sextant above the level of the eye 44 deg. 38 min. the eye being 4 1-2 feet above the water. I then rowed thirty fathoms further in the same direction, and again measured its altitude, making its height above water 205 1-2 feet. Some days afterwards, a little to the eastward of the Banks, I saw a number of islands in a range parallel with the edge of the Bank, several of which appeared to be five times as long and much broader, and from the distance they could be distinctly seen from the deck, after we passed them, must have been still higher than the former. The thermometer, if attended to, will always give timely notice on approaching those islands; the distance that they chill the air is great; still I found but little difference in the thermometer at 6 leagues, or at half a mile distance, but it was in the forenoon when I approached it, and I suppose the thermometer would have risen several degrees had I been stationary.

About the beginning of last month I found the current of the Gulf Stream much stronger, and the water warmer than usual, which I attribute to the long continuance of S. E. winds about that time. I found myself set to the N. E. at the rate of three miles per hour for several days, to the northward of Cape Hatteras, the temperature of the water being 75 deg. until I reached St. George's Bank.

I also beg leave to say something concerning Artificial Horizons at sea in foggy weather. Patents have been obtained for various kinds, formed with fluids, plummets, &c. and highly recommended as being very accurate. But it appears to me to be impossible to obtain a perfect horizon by any of those means, while the vessel has any velocity, however smoothly she may glide along, or where there is a current, for I think the surface of a fluid must be perpendicular to the motion compounded of gravitation and the vessel's velocity. But I have never heard that the patentees or venders of those articles have intimated that any allowance is necessary for those things, and I do not know that any objection has been made public by any one, which I think is highly necessary if my conjectures are just, and if so, men of science must be aware of those obstacles; and believe me, sir, no one has a greater influence than yourself in placing matters in a true light.

It is no less necessary to recommend many things which are highly useful and but little used; for instance, the lightning chain. We every day hear of vessels being struck by lightning; still I assure you, that not one vessel in five hundred is provided with one, particularly American. The respect which is due to the memory of Dr. Franklin, ought to induce

us to carry them even if they were less useful. Thermometers too, so useful near the Gulf-stream, in approaching ice, and to show the variation and refraction in the air, are but little used at sea, most people supposing that the sense of feeling is a sufficient guide, not being aware that our bodies are affected by cold in proportion to the humidity of the air, and I sometimes think other causes with which we are unacquainted. If you should think that my objections against artificial horizons are well grounded, I beg you would drop me a few lines; Mr. Preserved Fish would convey them to me in my peregrinations. If such is the case, the vessel must be hove to, while observing, however smooth the water, or, a correction might be applied for the velocity or current; but indeed, too complicated calculations are not to be depended on, where the data are not well known.

Should you think any of the foregoing worth communicating to the public, or to any of your friends, I beg that you would divest the matter of its sailor garb, and render it intelligible. And should you deem it necessary to know something of the person who makes this communication, I beg leave to refer you to General Swift, of the Engineers, to whom I have the honour to be known.

I am, Sir,
With profound respect,
Your very humble serv't.
DAVID LESLIE.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I take the liberty of sending you a letter received by me from Leonard Mac Nally, Esq. of Dublin, a distinguished naturalist, as well as lawyer, on the subject of the Irish Moose, and if you should think it of sufficient interest, you will please give it a place in your valuable miscellany. The head and horns are now at the New York Institution.

Your ob't. humble servant,
J. G. BOGERT.

New-York, Aug. 18th.

Dublin, 1st. Jan. 1817.

DEAR SIR,

I send you an Elk, or Moose Deer head, with one branch of his horn, dug up from a Marl Pit in the county of Antrim. These are frequently found under ground in Ireland, and the late Doctor Thomas Moleyneaux, a Physician in Dublin, and a member of the Royal Society, wrote a dissertation some years ago, to show that they are a species of the great American Deer called the Moose.

The horns which I send you are like those which Mr. Moleyneaux describes, and were found five feet under ground; they lay upon Marl under a stratum of turf, in a boggy soil.—Mr. Moleyneaux clearly proves that this species of Irish Deer varies most materially from the Elk, or Eld, both in horns and size; the Elk of Sweden not being more than five feet high.

I also send you a *Basaltes*, taken from one of the natural pillars at the Giant's Causeway in the county of Antrim. Rest satisfied that I shall be industrious in collecting for you minerals, &c. not only of Ireland, but of other countries.

I am, dear Sir,
Your very obliged servant,
LEO: MAC NALLY.

John G. Bogert, Esq. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Massachusetts, and of several learned societies in the U. States.

Although recent advices from Europe, have satisfied us that there is no probability that the uncourteous dismissal of lord Amherst will lead to any serious misunderstanding between the British and Chinese governments, we have not considered the ingenious speculations of our correspondent, whose favour has been some time on file, the less valuable on account of the apparent remoteness of a rupture on which he had calculated,

ON CHINA, ITS TRADE, &c.

Ille, seu Parthos Latio imminentes
Egerit justo domitos triumpho,
Sive subjectos Orientis oris
Seras et Indos:
Horat, 12th Ode, 1st Book.

That China was known to the ancients is evident from the above stanza of Horace. It would seem too, that Augustus Cæsar had views of subduing the Chinese; though probably his triumphs extended only over those hordes of Chinese Tartars mixing with the Parthians and Scythians, who made such frequent irruptions into the Roman Empire. The Scythians were unquestionably Tartars of Russia, and the similarity that prevails between the neighbouring tribes is such as to set discrimination at defiance.

The Baschkir Cossacks, who form part of the Russian Levies at this day, and come from the extreme confines of Tartary, strongly resemble the modern Chinese in countenance. Their contracted eyes, high cheek bones, and swarthy complexions, evince a striking affinity between those nations.

The rumour of a war being likely to

occur between Great Britain and China, gives to the circumstances of the latter, so little known in general, a more than ordinary interest; and when we recollect Lord Clive's proposition to the British Cabinet, viz. that of despatching a force from the East Indies, of which he was then governor, for the purpose of taking possession of the Chinese dominions, which, he calculated, would enable Great Britain to liquidate the whole of her national debt, our curiosity is excited to inquire a little into the state of a country thus confessedly more opulent than the very potent antagonist whom report assigns to her. Our own commerce may be materially affected by the issue of the dispute. If it should terminate in the exclusion of the British from the ports of China, instead of Great Britain continuing any longer the dispenser of peace to Europe, we may ourselves become the organ of that dispensation to England itself.

To the Jesuits who were permitted to settle in China, we are indebted for the scanty knowledge we possess relative to the interior of that extraordinary Empire. Mercator, in his geography, quotes Marco Paulo to show that it excelled in all the useful trades and mechanical arts, while Italy was but just emerging from the grossness of Gothic barbarity,—and Europe was depressed under the feudal system. From Barrow we learn that China has continued stationary, in the belief of having attained perfection, since the days of Paulo. No fact is more astonishing than this immovability, this consistency in the rule of *stalu quo ante*, which distinguishes so remarkably this Empire. During one thousand years "it changeth not its laws." While other tribes and nations have passed away, remembered "as a tale that is told," only in the annals of the historian, like meteors gleaming just to dazzle the beholder, and then immerging in silent darkness,—the empire of Confucius remains, a new example of duration,—a solitary instance of immutability, in the political world.

The accounts of Staunton, and others connected with the British embassy to China under lord Macartney, furnish some reasons to account for so singular a phenomenon, of which the following seem the principal. 1st. Its early civilization, and consequent fancied superiority over other nations. 2d. The rooted habits of the people in obstinately preferring their ancient customs. 3d. The peculiarity of their religion, and laws of Confucius, favouring these prejudices. 4th. Their early separation from every circumjacent empire; a healthy climate, and fertile soil, rendering them independent of all extraneous relations.

On such grounds, the system of self-sufficiency appears to have been carefully upheld, and enforced down to the present day. We have lately seen a British ambassador, (lord Amherst) rejected at the moment of his setting foot on the Chinese territory, solely, as it is said, in consequence of his non-compliance with the national usage of prostration before the Emperor, though, we incline to think, through the influence of some great foreign power. Whatever wealth the long continued intercourse of England may have poured into the Chinese coffers,—whatever benefits her extensive dealing may promise for the future, from experience of the past,—appear to have had no weight in the consideration. The Emperor's mandarins well know, that the English must resort to them for an article which enters into the almost necessary consumption of nearly every family in the United Kingdom, and that no indignities would drive them to the adoption of the sole alternative, viz. that of receiving their teas through the medium of the Americans.

It was not until the latter end of the 17th century, that the important article of tea became an object of general consumption. Prior to that period, it is recorded that beef-steaks and ale formed the breakfasts of the Queens of England. The refreshing qualities of tea could not fail to introduce it into the domestic circle, and enrich the importers. It has, I think, claims to supersede coffee, on many occasions, as a wholesome beverage, the latter, certainly when strong, being very stimulant and heating. Accordingly, we find Odes to "Tea," and "the Tea Table," amid the varied miscellanies of a British newspaper, while the praises of coffee remain unsung, as far as I know, in any ditty extant.

"Te veniente die,te decedente canebo," is a pun of Dr. Johnson's, and seems to be the motto of many of his country men. In this respect, we should probably imitate them more closely, but for the difference of the comparative prices of coffee from the West Indies, and tea from China, the latter being more an article of luxury among the rich. However, our China trade is rapidly extending itself, and if facilitated in the manner pointed out in our last number, may be wonder-

fully augmented, while, at the same time, all eastern products would thereby become more accessible.

Looking, then, at our connexion with China as assuming new interest, let us inquire how far it may be extended. On this point we have the experience of the English East India Company, though, it should be observed, that their monopoly has a tendency to cramp the free exercise of those commercial functions which flourish best when least restrained. For instance, the carrying of sandal wood from the Feejee Islands to China, now pursued by the colonists of New South Wales to great advantage, and in which we might participate, is totally overlooked by that company.

It is clear, that any object which is calculated to obviate that alarming drain of specie for the China market, which, with other evils, inclines the balance of trade against us, deserves a very serious examination. We must be prepared, however, in any such experiments, to experience that haughty disdain of foreigners, and that indifference to trade on any other principle than a medium of bullion, for which China is remarkable, and which it is better to yield to than oppose. Our footing, at present, is, like that of the British, confined to a small factory in the vicinity of the city of Canton, occupied by the sufferance of the court of Pekin, under strict regulations, designating the parties with whom, and the manner in which that trade is to be conducted. The Kong merchants, so termed, because expressly licensed by the Chinese government to have dealings with foreigners, are very limited in number, being in 1793 twelve, and in 1808, increased to fourteen. By these a summary power is exercised, as to the introduction or rejection of articles, and the Chinese prejudices, extremely abhorrent of innovation, have frustrated many attempts made to supply goods in barter for their commodities. In such cases the duties levied on importations made no distinction between the finer and coarser descriptions of goods, and this not confined to the foreign importation, but accompanying various internal duties in their progress through the empire.

Trials have been made in the Chinese market of woollens, Irish poplins, tabbinets, lead, stationary, window-glass, sword blades, &c. but the accounts reported from Canton exhibit a considerable loss on those articles,—the Chinese viewing their permission to land them as a special favour shown to the importers!

Tin and cotton are articles, however, that form some part of the consideration which the Kong merchants consent to receive in exchange for their teas, and are perhaps the least disadvantageous that could be selected. The former article abounds in the islands of Banca and Malacca. It is also produced in considerable quantities on the western side of South America. From these places, it is calculated tin could be exported at 70*l.* per ton, whereas the English East India Company pay to the county of Cornwall 80*l.* per ton for the sake of the 800 tons, which, by an act of Parliament, they are required to export.

The cotton supplied by the East India Company is shipped at Bombay and denominated Surat cotton: though not superior to our finest Georgia, it is more costly in China, the cause of which is to be ascribed to the high rate of freight in the company's ships, arising from the expense of their outfit and equipment.

We have likewise heard that furs from our North West Coast, near the river Columbia and Nootka Sound, have been procured in considerable quantities, and thence carried to China, where they were sold to a profit.

We mention these articles as furnishing the best means we know of for adopting, as far as practicable, a commercial policy on the *Principle of Barter* round the Cape of Good Hope. Where that seems incapable of extension, it appears our obvious interest to pursue the channel of the Black Sea and the Caspian, as offering a mart for manufactures, and that reciprocal exchange of commodities on which all commerce ought justly to proceed. By that, we may, through the force of circumstances, bring about what China may be unable to counteract, viz. a traffic in teas over-land, and thus relieve ourselves from the bondage, consequent on the obligation to provide bullion. It is well known that teas are injured by long voyages in a confined hold, where, especially in warm latitudes, they undergo what is denominated *a sweat*, which impairs their flavour and strength. On this account, caravan tea, brought over-land in caravans from China, always commands a preference. It is unnecessary, therefore, to dilate on the importance of such a trade, which joins to the advantage of a superior commodity an unlimited vent for our cargoes.

How far such measures are likely to prevail, on their coming to the knowledge of the Chinese court, remains to be seen; but surely there can be no loss of favour,

where China considers all foreigners as obliged to her for leave to *purchase!* Nor can any circumvectory measures be deemed to infringe upon the prosperity of "the Most Celestial Empire," which chooses to consider itself as possessing all the possible means and modes of well being within itself!!

J. A. M.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

In your 3d number, article Miscellany, in the progress of luxury in London, the number of Coffee Houses is stated at 9000. The *name* of *Coffee House* only exists in this city, that beverage being chiefly confined to domestic use, though almost universally drank. If the numerous soda water establishments in this city would adopt the practice of preparing coffee, there is no doubt but it would redound to the benefit of the proprietors; for numberless persons would be glad to taste a dish of this enlivening cordial immediately after dinner, to dispel the torpor of digestion, exhilarate their spirits, and revive the intellectual faculties borne down by the lassitude of summer heat, if ready access could be had to convenient accommodations. In this case particular attention should be paid to the quality and roasting of the coffee berry. A cup might be reasonably and profitably afforded for sixpence, as nothing but sugar would be required; it is preferable however and more exhilarating to the spirits to take it without either milk or sugar, and one soon becomes accustomed to the improved flavour and essence of unsophisticated coffee.

X.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

In Colden's Life of Fulton, of which you have given a review in your number for August, I find the following assertion: "In the year sixteen hundred and sixty three, the Marquis of Worcester discovered the expansive power of steam." Now, though Mr. C. does *not* directly say that the Marquis was the *first* who discovered this expansive power, yet, in order to prevent mistakes, it may be proper to state, on high authority, that *the first account of a* Steam-Engine, *by Mathesius, a clergyman in Joachimsthal, Bohemia, is dated A. D.* fifteen hundred and sixty two. Consequently the expansive power of steam was known one hundred and one years before the Marquis of Worcester's discovery.

K. N. R.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I had the pleasure to observe in the last number of the American Monthly Magazine and Critical Review, an interesting communication, recording several "preventives and remedies of hydrophobia." Now although it is perhaps doubtful, whether this disease was ever prevented or cured by *medicines alone*, which Dr. Rush thought to be of no more use than "the boasted specifics which have been used to eradicate the gout or to cure old age," yet that man would be chargeable with a dereliction of duty to the community, who, believing himself to be acquainted with a remedy capable of preventing or alleviating so distressing a disease, should refuse or neglect to make it known. Accordingly, having noticed in Dr. Rees' New Cyclopedia, under the article Dog, a simple, but as it would seem, a very efficacious antidote against this malady, both for man and beast, especially in conjunction with external applications, which should never be neglected, I have extracted the account there given of it for more general diffusion in your useful publication. The author commences the account by saying, "We know of no instance of the complaint being cured, nor have we in any instance ever attempted any thing of this kind, but we flatter ourselves that we have been successful in bringing forward a preventive. We claim not," continues he, "the discovery of this most valuable and truly important remedy; we only, by exertion, rescued it from oblivion, and by a long course of well conducted experiments, have established the certainty of its efficacy. Out of more than 90 animals, as horses, sheep, swine and dogs, one only has gone mad, to whom (which) this remedy was administered; and this failure did not occur under our own immediate inspection; so that it might have been wasted, or brought up. This remedy was detailed by us as early as last December, (1807) in the Medical Review of that month, where every circumstance relative to the original recipe is communicated. This remedy, as by us prepared, is as follows: Take of the fresh leaves of the tree-box 2 ounces, of the fresh leaves of rue 2 ounces, of sage, 1-2 ounce. Chop these fine, and boil in a pint of water to half a pint; strain carefully and press out the liquor very firmly; put back the ingredients into a pint of milk, and boil again to half a pint; strain as before; mix both liquors, which forms (form) three doses for a human subject. Double this quantity is proper for a horse or cow. Two-thirds of the quantity is suf-

ficient for a large dog; half for a middling sized, and one third for a small dog. Three doses are sufficient, given each subsequent morning fasting; the quantity directed being that which forms these three doses. As it sometimes produces strong effects on dogs, it may be proper to begin with a small dose: but we hold it always prudent to increase the dose till effects are evident, by the sickness, pantings, and uneasiness of the dog. In the human subject, where this remedy appears equally efficacious, we have never witnessed any unpleasant or active effects. About 40 human persons have taken this remedy, and in every instance, it has succeeded equally as with animals: but candour obliges us to notice that in a considerable proportion of them, other means were used, as the actual or potential cautery: but in all the animals other means were purposely omitted. That this remedy, therefore, has a preventive quality, is unquestionable, and now perfectly established; for there was not the smallest doubt of the animals mentioned either having been bitten, or of the dog being mad who (which) bit them, as great pains were in every instance taken to ascertain these points." T.

New-York, Aug. 8th, 1817.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

Noticing the preventives and remedies for the Hydrophobia, proposed in your last Number, I was reminded of the following paragraph which I met with in a late number of the Philosophical Magazine.

"M. Van Mons announces that Bregnatelli has succeeded in curing all cases of Hydrophobia by means of oxygenated muriatic acid, employed both internally and externally, which proves, (I do not see how), that in this malady the moral hold in dependence the physical powers. All cases of tardy hydrophobia may be considered as the effects of imagination. Examples have occurred of the disease reaching the last stage, when it has been completely dissipated by the sight of the animal by which the patient was bitten."

Yours, &c. A.

ART. 7. ORIGINAL BIOGRAPHY.

Biographical Memoir of the late Solomon Schaeffer, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Hagerstown, State of Maryland.

TO snatch from oblivion the name and character of those who have eminently possessed merit, and exercised piety in an exemplary degree, while it gratifies private friendship, may produce also to society a beneficial result.

Far from giving scope to vain panegyric, or indulging in a search after empty encomium, the writer of this sketch, prompted by affectionate remembrance, and guided by the hand of truth, would in a conscientious manner record nothing but well authenticated facts, while rendering a deserved tribute to departed worth.

The lamented subject of this memoir, was the second son, by his consort Rosanna, of the Rev. Frederick David Schaeffer, D. D. one of the Pastors of St. Michael's and Zion churches in the city of Philadelphia. On the fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1780, Solomon Schaeffer was born at Germantown, near Philadelphia, where his father was then stationed as Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. His tender childhood evinced an existing germ of great abilities and talents; and in his early youth he manifested a strong propensity to the clerical office. His worthy and affectionate parents trained him up in the fear of the Lord, and in the pleasant paths of Christianity. They applied all the means in their power for rendering him, under the smiles of heaven, a profitable member of society. He was placed in a neighbouring Academy, where he made a rapid progress in the mathematical sciences, and in the Latin, Greek, and French languages. The industrious and admirable Solomon was the boast of his professors, and the pride of his fellow students. When he arrived at an age which urged a final decision as to his future pursuits in life, his parents and some of his friends would have suggested a profession different from that to which he became devoted. As he had already an elder brother, (the Rev. D. F. Schaeffer of Fredericks-town, M. D.) who wore the clerical garb, they would have directed his attention to some secular pursuit. About this time a situation in Philadelphia, affording the most flattering prospects, had presented itself. He was solicited to consider the subject, and if it could be reconciled to his feelings, to embrace the advantages

within his reach. But his *innate inclination*, if so it may be termed with propriety, would not suffer him to enjoy any peace of mind, until he decidedly declared that *to do the work of an evangelist*, and to minister in the temple of God, would ever be his desire and happiness. Arrangements were therefore made that he might be qualified under the blessing of the great Head of the church, to become useful as a minister of the gospel.

He now spent the greatest portion of his time at his father's house, where he studied the Hebrew language, Theology, and the other branches with which the scholar and the Preacher should be conversant. He considered himself very much favoured to enjoy the friendship of several eminent Divines; and his occasional intercourse with the late Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg of Lancaster, he justly deemed peculiarly valuable. This worthy divine and philosopher expressed the most flattering hopes of the rising talents of young Mr. Schaeffer, and considered him as promising extensive usefulness to society and to the church of Christ.

Some of the recreative hours of Mr. S. were devoted to *Music* and *Poetry*. It may not be improper here to remark that when a schoolboy, his teacher, aware of the poetical genius of his promising pupil, requested him to prepare an acrostic, to his name, as a New-year's address adapted to the season which then was approaching. The spirit of the young poet was fired. He applied himself with all diligence to please his tutor. His performance was produced: obtained the premium, and received the applauses both of teacher and scholars. It had, however, previously received the corrections of his mother, from whom he seemed, as it were inherently, to have imbibed a taste for poetry and the sublime. On the anniversaries of his parents' birth-days, he usually presented to them his good wishes and prayers, in a suitable poem, composed for the occasion.

In coincidence with his inclination, his father sent him to his brother in Frederickstown, where he was indefatigably engaged in acquiring knowledge. There also, rather than in his native place, on account of his modest and diffident disposition, he ascended the pulpit, and from time to time officiated in the congregations under the pastoral care of his brother.

After the completion of his studies, in which he was engaged with ardour and assiduity, he attended a meeting of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod at Hanover, York County, Pennsylvania, where he was examined, and licensed as a candidate. By the same synod he was afterwards fully clothed with authority and power as a regular member of that body, and as a minister of the Gospel of Christ.

For a short time, under the careful superintendance of his father, he attended several congregations in Montgomery County, in the state of Pennsylvania. Hitherto he officiated chiefly in the German language; but on the seventh of January, 1810, he delivered a sermon in the English tongue, at the consecration of a church in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, Pa. The concourse of people was great, and collected from the surrounding parts, even from Philadelphia; and the sublime, solemn, and truly pious discourse which he preached, is deeply engraven upon the hearts of many hearers. He was destined, however, for another scene of laudable and beneficial labour. By invitation he visited the Lutheran congregation at Hagerstown, Md., and preached in the German and English languages. Soon after, being elected by an unanimous vote, he received a joint call from that and the neighbouring Lutheran congregations, which he accepted.

In the spring of 1810, in the twentieth year of his age, he left his paternal abode, accompanied by the fervent prayers and pious wishes of his parents and friends. He then took charge of the abovementioned congregations, which he faithfully served for the remainder of his days.

Faithfulness and zeal, however, could not secure a course of placid serenity. Trials are inseparable from the Christian life, and are concomitants of the apostolic creed. And Mr. S. was not exempt. But all things seemed to work together, to make him more and more zealous in the cause of his heavenly Master.

In 1812 the introduction of the English language into the church at Hagerstown, was proposed by a respectable number of members, who had heretofore been accommodated but very seldom with an English discourse. It was carefully and correctly ascertained, that a vast majority of the congregation were desirous, that on every *third* or *fourth* Sunday, an *English sermon* should be preached. On the intervening Sundays, the solemnities of public worship were to be conducted as usual, in the German language. Mr. Schaeffer was officially requested to comply, and he considered it his duty to declare the counsel of God at stated times, *in the language which was familiar to all*

his hearers. In this alone, he knew, the rising generation could receive religious instruction, and understand the administration of the precious Gospel. The very many reasons for this measure were so cogent, and the request of the body of the congregation so pressing, that he would have thought himself culpable, and an unfaithful steward, had he refused to accede.

But, who is not conscious of the power and often fatal influence of prejudice?—It was not long, before a few individual members of the church, in an indecorous manner, objected to the preaching of the word of life and *the gospel of peace* in the English language: in that language, by which it might, under the blessing of the Lord, be conveyed to the hearts of all who attended, and who were desirous to attend divine worship in the Lutheran Church. *The mystery of iniquity worked,* —and the enemies of common sense and decorum, were unhappily encouraged in their absurd and malignant opposition, from a quarter least expected!

To the great detriment of the Lutheran Church in this country, a number of persons, both of the clergy and laity, have always strenuously *opposed the use of the language of our country.* In consequence of *their* inveterate prejudices, contracted views, and unquenchable obstinacy, Lutheran congregations, in some parts of the United States, have almost become extinct. The dispute concerning the use of the universally intelligible language in the churches, has frequently given rise to tumultuous acts. That cordial harmony and fellowship, which should be the cement of every *Christian* community, has often been proscribed. Alas! the cause of the Redeemer has suffered. To many it might be said: *Your glorying is not good.* Nevertheless, others, and not a few, having the prosperity of the Lutheran Church, and the welfare of Zion at heart, always deplored such a state of things, and have laudably exerted themselves to promote good will and fraternal love among their young brethren. In many instances their labours have been crowned with success. Already the eyes of many members of the Lutheran Church in America, have been opened to see the folly of their former ways, and the injury which they have done; when, perhaps, *they thought they did God service*; so, at least, Christian charity prompts us to hope.

This digression, or rather explanation, could not well be avoided; as it serves to throw light upon the circumstances before alluded to, relative to the difficulties that arose in the congregation at Hagerstown. Even these, however, did not disgrace themselves by *such* scenes as have rendered some congregations, "a bye-word" among other religious denominations.

When the Synod of Pennsylvania and adjoining states was convened at Carlisle, in June 1812, the identical persons who were the disturbers of harmony, appeared before the Reverend Body, and entered a protest against "English preaching." Matters were, however, properly explained by a delegation from the congregation; and every unbiassed and pious person, whilst applauding the conduct of Mr. S. deeply deplored, that in a free and enlightened country, there should exist so much prejudice and infatuation. In the whole course of this business, no one could charge folly on Mr. S. or, in the words of the great Apostle, convince him of any sin. This was highly gratifying to his feelings; for his whole deportment seemed to declare with the same great preacher of righteousness: "Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man." But it was a source of grief to him, that *some* of his clerical brethren, and fathers of the church, should evince a most unfriendly spirit; that they should step forward in hostile array, not only against him, but against all those whose conscience and reason dictated the propriety, the necessity, the *duty* of using the English language, in addition to the German, in Lutheran Churches.

Not out of disrespect to the respectable, enlightened and venerable body of Evangelical Lutheran Clergy, but as an historical fact, and an instance of human weakness and impropriety, it may not be amiss to state several proposals that were made on this occasion—and offered, as it were, merely to be rejected, and to disappoint those from whom they emanated.

It was proposed by one, that the Synod should absolutely prohibit the use of the English language in Lutheran Churches:—Another was very serious in moving that every clergyman who should presume to preach in the English language, should be forthwith expelled from the Synod.

The discussion naturally, and very properly, resulted in an affectionate exhortation to peace and harmony. It was moreover wisely recommended to all congregations that might be similarly situated, to ascertain, in a regular mode, the sense

of the majority; and when the use of the English language appeared requisite for the welfare and existence of the churches, to make proper arrangements accordingly, in Christian love and mutual forbearance. After Mr. Schaeffer's return from the Synod, this decision was laid before the congregation; and those who had been violent in their opposition now remained more tranquil.

(To be continued.)

ART. 8. TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

AT the Annual Commencement of this Institution, the usual academic exercises took place in St. Paul's Church in this city. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on William Lowerre, Richard Ray, Seymour P. Funck, Manton Eastburn, Isaac M. Fisher, Samuel D. Rogers, Wm. Minturn, Samuel L. Gouverneur, James P. F. Clarke, Meredith Ogden, Daniel P. Ingraham, John Neilson, Benjamin F. Isherwood, John M. Cannon, Edward N. Rogers, Edmund Ludlow, John Grigg, and Matthias O. Dayton. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Robert Ray, of New-York.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New-York, held on the 25th of July, 1817, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, the College of Physicians and Surgeons has received the affecting intelligence of the death of JAMES S. STRINGHAM, M.D. Professor of medical jurisprudence in this University; and lamenting the loss the profession and this institution have sustained thereby, on motion, it is unanimously resolved, That, as a mark of their consideration of his virtues, talents, and professional services, the trustees and professors of this school of medicine wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

At the same meeting of the trustees of the college, on motion, it was unanimously resolved, that the vacancy created in this University by the death of Professor Stringham be filled by the professor of the Institutes, Dr. FRANCIS, as lecturer on forensic medicine.

Resolved, that the following notification be made of the several courses of lectures to be delivered in this University during the ensuing session, to commence on Monday the 5th of November next:—*Dr. Hosack*, on Theory and Practice of Physic, and Obstetrics and the Diseases of women and children. *Dr. M'Neven*, on Chemistry and Materia Medica. *Dr. Post*, on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery. *Dr. Mitchill*, on Natural History. *Dr. Hamersley*, on the clinical practice of Medicine. *Dr. Mott*, on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. *Dr. Francis*, on the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.

It is deemed proper to state that although this liberal and extensive system of medical and philosophical instruction has been provided by the Hon. the Regents, the patrons of this Institution, yet the expense of education to the candidates for medical honours is not increased beyond that of any other college in the Union; as the courses are not made indispensably necessary for graduation, and the student is at liberty to attend any one or more of the professors, as he may think expedient: the professors insist upon the attainments of the candidate and not upon the number of courses, nor the number of years he may have attended at the University.—The medical graduation is held annually on the first Wednesday in April.*

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Sitting of August 12.

John G. Bogert, Esq. chairman of the Committee on coins and medals made a report,—which being voluminous, is filed among the archives of the Institute, and will appear *in extenso* whenever the next volume of the transactions of the Society shall be published, which we understand is now in contemplation.

Mr. Bogert remarked, that the knowledge of coins and medals, was not merely a matter of curiosity, but of use, as

* For the information of the friends of this University who reside in distant parts of the Union, it may not be uninteresting to state that, by the aid of the enlightened and public spirited legislature of New-York, and the honourable the Regents, the college edifice since the last session has been augmented to double its former size.

it had a manifest relation to science; such as Chronology, Antiquities, and History, and tended to ascertain and illustrate them.

Mr. B. gave an epitome of the history of coins and medals from their earliest use to the present day, and made some remarks on the study, and on the various treatises that have been published on the subject.

He at the same time laid on the table of the Society some of the coins and medals contemplated to form a part of the cabinet of the Institution, belonging to his private cabinet,—consisting of those of Ægina, Corinth, Athens, Argos, Agrigentum, Syracuse, Sicyon, Megara, Macedon, Palestine, Carthage, &c. Also—Roman coins and medals, of forty-two Emperors, and Roman ladies of distinction, Julia Mæsea, Augusta, Julia Sæmia, Julia Paulina, Faustina the elder and younger, Orbianna, Agrippina, Etrucilla, &c. The Kings of Rome,—Romulus, Numa, Tullus Hostilius, Martius Ancus. Consuls,—L. Brutus, Cassius, Sylla, M. Brutus, Scipio, Cicero, Marius, &c. Antique gems,—consisting of most of Greek and Latin philosophers, poets, and historians, too numerous to be here inserted, about 120,—Swedish medals in silver,—Charles 9, 10, 11, 12th, Gustavus Adolphus, and many others. French,—Voltaire, Louis 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 18th; also John Calvin. German,—Maria Theresa, Henry the 4th, in the year 1007. English,—Charles 1st, in commemoration of the establishment of the Episcopal religion, George 1, 2, 3, Richard 1, 2, 3, Henry 2, 4, 5, and 8th, William 3d, and Queen Ann. The above mentioned medals commencing with Sweden, belonged to the collection of the late Dr. Priestley, which Mr. Bogert obtained from his heirs in Northumberland, Pennsylvania. Sir Sidney Smith, Cornwallis, Earl of Chatham, Admiral Kepple, William Pitt, with English coins as far back as Edward the Confessor. American,—General Washington, evacuation of Boston, Gen. Green, Battle of Eutau, Gen. Morgan, Col. Howard, Gen. Wayne, Gen. Gates, Gen. Henry Lee, Col. Defleury and Steward, Com. Preble and Truxton. Those struck since the war of 1776, are Capts. Decatur and Lawrence, His Excellency De Witt Clinton, in commemoration of the building the City Hall in the City of New-York, while he was Mayor of that city, Capts. Hull, Jones, Bainbridge, Perry, Warrington, Biddle, Blakely, McDonough, Lieuts. Burrows, McCall, Elliot, Brooks, Henly, Casin, Gamble, and Stansbury, &c. It was ordered that a cabinet should be prepared for their reception.

Mr. B. observed, at the conclusion of his report, that the principal part of the Grecian coins which he had been so fortunate as to obtain, he had received from a friend directly from Athens, who had been a fellow traveller with lord Elgin, in exploring and examining the ancient sepulchres of the Greeks, and who had peculiar advantages from his situation in procuring some very rare specimens.

His Excellency De Witt Clinton, President of the Society, communicated a letter which he had received from E. Shultz, Esq. of Marietta, Ohio, enclosing one from Nathan Guilford, Esq. of Cincinatti, expressing an opinion that a complete skeleton of the mammoth might be procured at the Big Bone Licks, or at the United States' Saline near Shawneetown, and intimating his intention to make an attempt to obtain one.

A written communication was received from Professor Mitchill, unavoidably absent, containing several enclosures; among them a map of the southern shore of Lake Superior, from the river Onatanagan, where the great mass of native copper exists to the bottom of the lake; the original sketch done by an Indigene, a Chippeway youth, who had no regular or scholastic education,—a present from Francis Le Baron, Esq. Apothecary General of the United States.

A number of manuscripts connected with the early history and commerce of this city and State were received from John Moore, Esq. of Hempstead, L. I. who was an officer of the customs for the port of New-York, when this State was a British Colony.

A communication was likewise received from Mr. Jacob Shiefless, of this city, enclosing some papers of local interest.

A letter from Dr. Samuel Akerly was presented and read, enclosing the different denominations of Corporation money issued during the late war, and which had been cancelled.

Dr. D. Hosack presented a letter addressed to him, dated Paris 17th April, 1817, from Mons. Thouin, belonging to the administration of the Museum of Natural History in the King's Garden, forwarding therewith 250 seeds of various plants, and also a catalogue of plants wanted by the Royal Museum.

The Recording Secretary, John Pintard, Esq. presented an account of two well authenticated cases of the fascinating

power of serpents, witnessed by Gabriel Furman, Esq. of this city in the years 1802 and 1816.

A number of valuable books, pamphlets, coins and medals, minerals, and a mezzotinto likeness of the Earl of Buchan, presented by his lordship through Dr. Francis, were received.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

Sitting of August 14.

Dr. Hosack reported, that designs for the improvement and embellishment of the New-York Institution, executed by Mr. C. A. Busby, architect, had been submitted to the examination of committees appointed by the New-York Historical Society, the American Academy of the Fine Arts, and the Literary and Philosophical Society, and that they had unanimously agreed to recommend to the several societies they represented, the said plans; and further, that at meetings of the Historical Society and of the Academy of Fine Arts, the said designs were adopted.

Whereupon on motion it was resolved, that the committee of the Literary and Philosophical Society be authorized to carry into effect, as far as in them lies, the means calculated to ensure the accomplishment of the proposed plans of improvement.

The Secretary laid before the Society a letter addressed to Dr. Francis, from Abraham Rees, D.D. F.R.S. the venerable and learned editor of the Cyclopædia, acknowledging the honour conferred upon him in being elected an honorary Fellow of the Society, and assuring the Society of his cordial concurrence with them in every effort for the promotion of literature and science.

A communication, being an extract of a letter from John Bradbury, Esq. dated Liverpool, Jan. 2d, 1817, and addressed to the Hon. De Witt Clinton, L.L.D. was read. It appears that Mr. Bradbury is collecting specimens of the materials which compose the ancient buildings of England, and some remarks on their relative durability. He indulges the hope that he shall be able to procure some specimens from still more ancient fabrics on the continent of Europe, and in Asia or in Africa. From what he has already observed, he is induced to believe that some species of granite and primitive lime-stone are the most durable. Of the former, that is most durable in which quartz is the most predominant. Feldt-spar soonest decomposes, and where it is abundant, its decay causes speedy disintegration. Of primitive lime-stone, according to Mr. B. a curious and interesting property is said to have been known to the ancients, which is, that hewn blocks laid together with even faces unite by a stalactitical formation, without the interposition of any cement.—Sand-stone appears to be various in its duration in the ratio of its degree of hardness.

A letter from his Excellency De Witt Clinton, President of the Society, addressed to David Hosack, M.D. F.R.S. was read. This communication furnished some novel and interesting information relative to certain of the *cerealia* of the United States.

J. G. Bogert, Esq. favoured the Society with a letter enclosing a singular paper originally drawn up by Dr. Molineaux of Dublin, giving an account of certain huge and unknown bones, seemingly of the mammoth kind, found in Ireland, more than a century ago.

The Society acknowledged the receipt of several donations of great value to their library.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Sitting of July 21.

Dr. Mitchill, President of the Society, presented a letter which he had received from William L. Stone, Esq. editor of the Albany Daily Advertiser, containing an interesting description of the Falls on Salmon River, in the State of New-York.

Dr. Mitchill displayed to the Society the skin and fleece of the *White wild Sheep*, of the Rocky mountains. He acknowledged himself indebted to John Jacob Astor, Esq. for this fine specimen of a North American quadruped, which is noticed by Lewis and Ord, but which has not hitherto been described by systematic naturalists.

The President also presented a prepared specimen of the *Manis Tetradactylus*, or scaly Lizard of Guinea, from Capt. Cahoone of the Revenue Cutter. He also laid on the table a piece of native copper, taken from the great mass, 14 feet in circumference, lying in the channel of the river Onantanagan, which falls into the south side of lake Superior, a donation from Francis Le Baron, Esq. Apothecary General of the U. S.

Dr. Mitchill also offered to the Lyceum, a model in Gypsum, of an elephant's tooth, found by digging on the east side of Chesapeake Bay, in Maryland. The cast was executed by Henry Hayden, Esq. of Baltimore, from the ori-

ginal in his own collection. It was remarked that this grinder was of an extraordinary size, and different from that of the American fossil elephant, having an exact resemblance to the African species.

Dr. Mitchill further presented a box of West India seeds, containing upwards of 50 species, offered by Mr. Dencker of the Danish Island of St. Thomas.

Specimens of Zoophytes, Petrefactions, Carbonate of lead and other minerals, were presented by Dr. B. Akerly.

Specimens of Zircon from New-Jersey, were also offered by Mr. Conrad of Philadelphia, through the medium of the Curators of the Lyceum.

Benjamin P. Kissam, M. D. delivered a lecture introductory to his course on Ornithology.

Sitting of July 28, 1817.

H. Biglow, Esq. read a paper containing some facts in relation to the locusts of America, communicated to him by Charles G. Olmsted, Esq. of Buffalo, and D. Brush, Esq. of this city.

Dr. S. Akerly, in the name of Dr. Rosevell Graves, assistant street commissioner, presented a prepared specimen of the *Lacerta Alligator* of Linnæus.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Baudoine in his behalf, read to the society a memoir written by the ingenious William Darby, Esq. author of the Map and explanatory volume of Louisiana, concerning the probable revolution of our Planet at some very remote former time, on a different axis from that on which it turns at present. Together with the memoir was shown a projection of the sphere, with the axis varying 45°, from the actual one at this day, and of course with the Equator and Tropics declined just as many degrees from the positions they now occupy. This delineation forms a very curious picture of the terraqueous globe. It was beautifully executed by Mr. D. at the request of Dr. Mitchill, as a sort of test to the hypothesis that the ancient Poles and Equator were very different from those which the world exhibits at this modern period. And indeed, it applies so admirably to explain difficulties in Geology, such as the fossil remains of plants and animals; the dereliction by water of some continents, as the United States and Europe for example; the submersion of others, as the great Atlantis; and withal helps the Geognostic inquirer so conveniently along, where nothing else assists him; that it may almost be considered a theory derived from facts by regular induction. The supposed old equinoctial line passes through the Atlantic ocean to the S. E. of the U. S. and cuts Ireland and England about in their middle.

Sitting of Aug. 4.

Dr. S. Akerly presented specimens of iron ore, from Morris county, New-Jersey, which is used at the iron works of alderman M'Queen of this city. It is brittle and somewhat granular, and of that kind of refactory ore called cold short. It is best adapted to make pig iron; castings from this are often porous and spongy. Dr. A. suggested that it was probably a phosphoret of iron.

Mr. Torrey, the lecturer on Entomology, reported that the insect presented at a late meeting, by Mr. Biglow "is the *Curculio Imperialis* of Linnæus. The character of the genus is to have a prominent horny snout, with club-shaped antennæ situated upon it. The species is distinguished by the following characters, wing-sheaths black with elevated striæ and spotted with golden green, base of the body gibbous and pointed. Inhabits South America. Six hundred species of Curculio are enumerated in the last edition of Linnæus."

Mr. Knevels offered a number of beautiful Stalactites from a cave in the Bahama Isles, presented by James Walton, Esq.

Mr. Baudouine presented in the name of J. G. Bogert, Esq. a large and fine specimen of the saw of the *Squalus Pristis*.

C. S. Rafinesque, Esq. read a communication, containing a catalogue of plants, found by himself near Flatbush, L. I.

The Rev. Mr. Schaeffer presented a silicious petrefaction from the Alleghany mountains.

The President offered to the Society several publications in the German tongue from Hamburgh and Bremen, on the Elbe, evincing that their learned authors, professor Ebeling and Dr. I. A. Albers, were actuated by a spirit most friendly to the American name and character. Among these printed essays are the following; the history of the New-York Institution, very circumstantially written, with the names of the petitioners for the grant, and of the committee of the corporation who agreed to it, (in the Hamburgische Address, Comtour. Nachrichden 22 Julii 1816.) 2. An abstract of the 16th volume of the Medical Repository, exhibiting a particular view of the matters contained in that New-York publication, (in the Medicinisch chirurgische Zeitung of Saltzburgh, fol. 20. Feb. 7. 1718.) 3. A review of W. Barton's discourse before the Medical Society of Philadelphia, on the late distinguished professor Benjamin Smith Barton, (in the same Journal.) 4. A file of German newspapers, containing arti-

cles of intelligence and communications, calculated to do honour to the literature and science of the United States, and to give it a direct circulation through the extensive kingdoms and states where the German tongue is in use.

Dr. Mitchill presented, at the request of Reuben Haines, Esq. the third number of the Journal published by the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, in which Mr. Nuttall's Botanical Memoir is continued; a new genus of animals belonging to the class of Mollusca, and the order of Pterepode, by Mr. Le Sueur. He calls it *Firoloida*, and describes three species inhabiting the Atlantic Ocean. More new species of the genus *Raja* or Skate family, found near Newport and Egg-harbour, on the margin of the sea, and an Entomological description of the wheat Insect called Hessian Fly, by Mr. Thomas Say. Linnæus and Degeer had exhibited a genus, *Tipula*, which included this pernicious animal. Latreille and Meigen, have arranged a part of the creatures belonging to it, under a new title and description. This is Cecidomyia. Our acute entomologist adopts the latter method; and describes the Hessian fly like a naturalist, under the name of *Cecidomyia destructor*. He does more. He brings to our acquaintance, for the first time, another insect of the ancient *Ichneumon* family, that preys upon the Larva of the other an ddestroys it. This enemy of the wheat insect and ally of farmers, he calls after Latreille, *Ceraphron*, with the specific name of *destructor* also. It is a remarkable coincidence, that Dr. Akerly, and Mr. Say should both have been engaged in this inquiry at the same time.

The President also laid on the table a copy of Eaton's manual of Botany, for the northern states, as published at Albany, for the members of the Botanical Class in William's College, Massachusetts.

Dr. Mitchill then read the lecture of the day, on *Anatomical Studies as connected with the diseases of man, and of the other animals, more especially the horse.* He called the art of dissection by the name of *Zootomy*. The anatomical structure of man, he called *androtomy*; of the horse *hippotomony*; of kine, *bootomy*; of sheep, *probatotomy*; of dogs, *cynotomy*; of swine, *suatomy*; of poultry *alectruotomy*; &c. and then founded upon each of these species of knowledge a corresponding practice in diseases, such as *Medicina humana*, when applied to those of human beings, m. *equina* to horses forming the hippiatrii or equestrian treatment; m. *bovina*, to those of neat-cattle; m. *ovina*, to the distempers of sheep; m. *canina*, to those of dogs; &c. &c. the lecture being intended to systematize those very important departments of science.

HUMANE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the New-York Humane Society, held on the 13th of August 1817: The committee appointed to take into consideration the means of *recovering persons apparently dead from drowning*, and of *preventing the fatal effects of drinking cold water*, adopted and recommended to their fellow-citizens the following directions, as in their opinion best calculated to effect these important objects.

Directions for Recovering persons apparently dead from Drowning.

1st. Avoid any violent agitation of the body, such as *rolling on a cask or hanging up by the heels*, but carefully convey it, with the head a little raised, to the nearest house.

2d. Strip and dry the body, and lay it in a warm blanket, which must be renewed every few minutes. If a *child*, place it between two persons in a warm bed.

3d. Immediately apply warm spirits or brandy to the *temples, breast, belly, feet and hands*; at the same time, the whole body should be diligently rubbed with warm woollen cloths, or, if at hand, immerse the body in a warm bath; taking especial care that no more persons be in the room than are actually necessary.

4th. Introduce the pipe of a pair of bellows into one nostril, keep the other nostril and the mouth closed, inflate the lungs till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils must then be left free and the chest gently pressed; the bellows should then be applied as before, and the whole process repeated and continued at least 15 or 20 minutes, alternately elevating and depressing the chest in imitation of natural respiration.

5th. Inject into the bowels, by means of a syringe, a pint of *warm spirits and water*, composed of one part of the former and three of the latter; this injection the Society prefer to *tobacco smoke*, which though usually recommended in cases of this sort, the Society cannot too strongly disapprove.

6th. When the physician who has the care of the apparatus, arrives with the same, he will, with a machine for the purpose, inject into the *stomach* some *warm spirits and water*, with a *small quantity of spirits of hartshorn*, or cause

such other remedies to be applied as are indicated.

7th. Renew the external application of hot spirits to the surface of the body, and diligently continue the friction with woollen cloth at least *two hours*.

8th. *Do not despair*—By perseverance in *warm friction alone* many lives have been restored, and in some instances where the bodies have remained in the water for nearly the space of *half an hour*.

Directions for preventing the fatal effects of drinking cold water.

1st. Avoid drinking whilst the body is heated, or during profuse perspiration.

2d. Wash the hands and face with cold water before drinking.

3d. If these precautions have been neglected, and *cramps* or *convulsions* have been induced, let (in the case of an adult) a *teaspoon full of laudanum* be given immediately in a cup of *spirits* and *water*, and repeat the dose in half an hour if necessary.

4th. At the same time apply fomentations of spirits and water to the *stomach* and *bowels*, and to the *lower extremities*, covering the body with a blanket, or immerse the body in a *warm bath*, if it can be immediately obtained.

5th. Inject into the bowels a pint of *spirits* and *water*, mixed in the proportion of one part of the former and three of the latter.

By order of the Society,

HUGH WILLIAMSON,
DAVID HOSACK,
JOHN W. FRANCIS,
} *Committee.*

Art. 9. LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THERE are at present in the University of Cambridge, 1359 members of the Senate, and 3275 members of the boards, being the largest number on record: the number in 1804 being but 2122, and in 1748 but 1500.

Conversations on Botany, illustrated by twenty engravings, will soon be published in a 12mo. volume.

Mr. Alex. Chalmers has completed that great undertaking, the new edition of the General Biographical Dictionary in 32 vols. 8vo. The magnitude of the labour may be conceived when it is known that this edition has been augmented by 3934 additional lives; of the remaining number 2176 have been rewritten, and the whole revised and corrected. The total number of articles exceeds 9000. Appended to each article are copious references to the sources whence the materials are derived.

A new work has been commenced under the title of The Continental Medical Repository; exhibiting a concise view of the latest discoveries and improvements made on the Continent in medicine, surgery, and pharmacy; conducted by E. Von Embden, and assisted by other gentlemen of the faculty. It will be published in quarterly numbers.

Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge, has ready for publication, in two volumes, 24 Vocal Pieces, with Original Poetry, written expressly for the work, by Mrs. Joanna Baillie, Walter Scott, Esq John Stewart, Esq. William Smyth, Esq. James Hogg, the Scots' Shepherd, and Lord Byron.

A proposal has been made in a letter addressed to a gentleman at Hull, to light up the whole of that town with the refuse of the blubber brought by the Greenland ships, which at present is not only unserviceable, but a nuisance to the neighbourhood. From a small part of this refuse, says the writer, I should, I doubt not, be able to light up the whole of Hull much better than it could be done by oil in the ordinary way, and at one-fourth of the expense, by preparing a gas from it which would excel in brilliance the gas obtained from coal, require less purification, and be less noxious. On this subject, Mr. J. B. Emmett has published some experiments which he made last summer. By distilling various oils, previously mixed with dry sand or pulverized clay, he obtained at a temperature a little below ignition, a gas which appeared to be a mixture of carbureted and super-carbureted hydrogen gases. It produces a flame equally and often much more brilliant than coal-gas; and gives out no smoke, smell or unpleasant vapour. It differed very little in quality whether obtained from mere refuse or good whale sperm, almond or olive oil, or tallow. For the sake of so important a branch of our fisheries, which is threatened with serious danger by the general adoption of coal-gas for the purpose of illumination, we shall be

highly gratified to learn that the prospect of encouragement thus held forth is likely to be speedily realized.

At a meeting of the *Bath Literary and Philosophical Society*, Dr. Wilkinson, in remarking upon a paper presented by Dr. Wollaston relative to the theory of the diamond cutting glass, mentioned that he had some micrometers made by the late Mr. Coventry, where the lines on glass had been so finely drawn, that the cross lines formed a series of squares, so minute that 25 millions of squares are equal to no more than one square inch!!

Mr. Southey is engaged in writing a Poem, the scene of which is laid in Connecticut, and of which the subject is King Philip's wars.

From Steel's List, May 1, 1817.—*Variation of the Magnetic Needle.* It does not appear, from recent observations on the variation, that the Magnetic Needle is returning again to the North; for during the last eighteen months, its declination has been found to increase several minutes; hence, its receding from its western limits becomes a question of importance to the literary world.

Among the extraordinary instances which have occurred of living animals being found deeply buried in solid substances, where they had apparently existed for ages, the following is one of the most singular.

Two coalmen, working in a coal-pit belonging to Viscount Dudley and Ward, in the parish of Tipton, in the county of Stafford, in clearing or breaking up a stratum of coal called the stone coal, about four feet thick, and lying about fifty yards from the surface of the earth, discovered a living reptile of the snake or adder kind, lying coiled up in a small cell within the said solid coal, which might be about twenty tons weight. When first discovered, the reptile moved, and soon afterwards crept out of the hole, but, upon being exposed to the air, died in about ten minutes. The thickness and solidity of the coal must have kept it entirely from the air. The hollow place in which it lay was split by means of an iron wedge, and was rather moist at the bottom, but without water. The cell was about the size of a common tea-saucer, and the snake was about nine inches long, of a darkish ashy colour, and a little speckled. The above facts were sworn to before a magistrate. March 5th, 1817.

The University of Cambridge has lately received a donation of twenty thousand pounds sterling, from an unknown benefactor. The gift is to St. Peter's College.

Bonaparte is said to have denied the authenticity of the Conversations imputed to him in Warden's Letters.

FRANCE.

Madame de Genlis is about publishing Memoirs of the Marquis de Dangeau, written by himself, with anecdotes relating to the age and reign of Louis 14th.

Dr. Esquirol has read to the *Academy of Sciences* of the Institute, a memoir on the kind of mental derangement to which he gives the name of *hallucination*, a new term, denoting a species of insanity, in which the patient receives through one or more senses, those impressions which sight alone otherwise conveys. In support of the principles and considerations which he has developed, he adduces some very curious facts, and among others, the case of a person, almost the only sign of whose derangement consisted in his hearing secret voices, which incessantly reproached him with something that he had done.

M. Laugier, who was the first that discovered the presence of sulphur and of chromium in aerolites, has submitted to the Academy of Sciences a memoir, in which he proves by the details of chemical analysis the identity of the elements of those substances with the enormous masses of iron found in Siberia by Pallas, and which seem in their composition and origin to be like other masses found in different parts of the world, in the midst of vast plains from all the fossils of which they differ.

Dr. Alibert has completed a very important work under the title of *Nosologie naturelle, ou les Maladies du Corps humain distribuees par Famille.* It forms two 4to. volumes, each containing about 700 pages and 22 plates magnificently coloured after nature. From the extraordinary opportunities for observation enjoyed by the author as physician to the Hospital of St. Louis, and from the reputation which he has already acquired, a work of the highest professional authority may be expected in this new performance, the first volume of which will shortly appear.

M. Decandolle is engaged upon a work which cannot fail to prove highly acceptable to all the lovers of botany. It is written in Latin, and entitled: *Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale; sive Ordines, Genera, et Species Plantarum secundum Methodi naturalis Normas digestarum et descriptarum.* It will be

the first general botanical work in which the species will be classed in natural families, and described according to the principles of that method, which, though still in some respects imperfect, has already rendered important services to the science. The first volume, containing introductory matter, and the five orders of *Ranunculaceæ, Dilleniaceæ, Magnoliaceæ, Annonaceæ, and Menispermeæ*, is just ready for publication, by Messrs. Treuttel and Wurtz, at whose new establishment in Soho-square, London, it may be procured.

General Jomini has obtained the Emperor's permission to visit Switzerland. He is occupied, it is said, in writing a history of the two last campaigns, from materials furnished by Field Marshal de Tolly and others.

M. Volney, who is now a Count and a Peer of France, has just published a new edition of his RUINS. This is the fifth edition, and he has accommodated it to the times, by suppressing opinions which experience has proved to be erroneous, and adding reflections which the events of a long life have suggested to him. He has also published another work, entitled, New Researches in Ancient History.

A French chemist has discovered that heated substances fall to the same temperature in elastic fluids in the inverse ratio of the gravity of the gases.

The Chevalier de Gassicourt proposes to apply the principle of the Hydraulic press of Pascal, to propelling vessels. If practicable, this would supersede the use of steam.

Five new epic poems are announced as in progress in France. Their titles are *Philip-Augustus*, by M. Parsenal-Grand-Maison; the *Maccabees*, by M. Raynouard; the *Holy War*, by M. Fontanes; *Tasso*, by M. Campenon; and *Richard*, by Madame de Stael.

GERMANY.

Professor Thiersch, of Munich, has published a Programma in Modern Greek, inviting the youths of the Greek nation to frequent the Atheneum founded in their favour at Munich, in 1815. Several young Greeks of Macedonia, Thrace, and Asia, have already arrived at Munich, where they receive the same instruction as the Germans.—This is delivered in the German language; and the Atheneum itself is exclusively destined to those Grecian youths who possess some acquaintance with that language. The principal points of the organization are the following:—The students must be at least twelve years of age, and be able to speak and write their own language correctly. The instruction is delivered in the Atheneum, but they will be at liberty to frequent the Lyceum also. The objects of instruction are—the languages, especially the ancient Greek, Latin, German, French, Italian, and English:—Philology, or a critical knowledge of the ancient authors, the department of Criticism, Poetry, Mythology, and Archaiology;—Geography and History,—Mathematics, theoretical and practical;—Philosophy;—Oryctology, Botany, and Zoology, experimental Philosophy, and Chemistry. The students are lodged and boarded in the Atheneum, on the payment of one hundred florins (Dutch money); in this the expense of instruction is included.

A scientific establishment has been formed at Vienna, called the "*Polytechnical Institution*," upon an extensive plan, and calculated to produce very important effects, particularly upon the manufacturing and commercial interests of the Empire.

The catalogue of the late Leipsic Easter Fair occupies 380 octavo pages, being considerably thicker than of late years,—a proof of the favourable influence of the present pacific state of affairs upon the branches of trade connected with literature and the sciences.

Professor C. D. Ebeling of Hamburgh, and Professor Herman of Lubeck, have begun the publication of a new Magazine, or Literary Journal. The American department will occupy considerable space in this work, and be conducted by Mr. Ebeling; the African and Asiatic by Mr. Herman. It is intended to devote the chief part of this work to *exotic* information. It will appear once in two months, and six times a year; and be regularly forwarded to New-York as fast as published, by the learned and excellent authors.

SWITZERLAND.

Mr. Maillaudet of Neufchatel, announces in a foreign Journal that he has succeeded in resolving the celebrated problem of perpetual motion, so long regarded as a scientific chimera. The piece of mechanism to which he applies his principle is thus described.—It is a wheel, around the circumference of which there is a certain number of tubes which alternately radiate or turn towards the centre; rendering the moving power at one time strong, at another weak, but preserving throughout such an intensity of force, that it is necessary to keep it in check by a regulator.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A violent hail storm was experienced at Cadiz, Ohio, on the 5th ult. of a very extraordinary nature. The hail stones were generally of two inches circumference, and some of them nine or ten.—But a phenomenon is attested by John Busby, Esq. which transcends every thing we have ever heard of the kind. He deposes that, "before the hail ceased, there fell before his eyes, not exceeding thirty feet from him, a mass of congealed matter, which he thinks would have undoubtedly weighed between thirty and forty pounds;" that "the noise occasioned by its fall, notwithstanding it was in the woods, and on soft ground, might have been easily heard fifty rods, though it fell when storming, and when the wind blew very high and hard;" and that "on striking the ground, it burst into a vast number of pieces resembling hail stones, of different shapes and sizes, one of which was nearly the size of his two fists when closed."—Mr. Busby is represented to be a gentleman of undoubted veracity.

The Auburn (N. Y.) Gazette of July 23, contains the following notice of a strange phenomenon. "The waters of the Owasco Lake and its outlet, passing through this village, have been singularly affected during the last week; the water, naturally very clear and pure, became very thick, of a greenish hue, emitting a most nauseous smell. Many fishes were seen floating down, some dead, others nearly exhausted. Various causes have been assigned for this phenomenon, such as, the heat of the weather, the calmness of the atmosphere, and consequent decomposition of a portion of the water. The waters have now nearly acquired their original sweetness and purity.—We are informed that the neighbouring lake, the Skaneatales, has not been affected in a similar manner—we see no reason why the like causes should not produce the like effects in both instances. Exaggerated accounts may have gone abroad respecting this affair—we state for the information of the public, that no evil consequence has arisen to the health of the inhabitants, nor do we think any is anticipated."

The following article is extracted from a paper published at Erie, Pa. "On the 3d July, 30 miles below this place and 8 miles from land, the crew of the schooner General Scott, saw a Serpent 35 or 40 feet in length, and its neck, which it put out of the water a few yards from the vessel, ten or twelve inches in diameter. Its colour was a dark mahogony, nearly black. The lake was smooth, and they had a perfect view of it for more than a minute."

A Sea-serpent that has lately appeared in the harbour of Gloucester, Massachusetts, has deservedly excited a great deal of attention. This monster of the deep, whose existence has hitherto been deemed fabulous, has been seen, day after day, by hundreds of our adventurous citizens, who have employed every means to capture or destroy it. Its head is said to be as large as that of a horse, its body of the size of a barrel, and its length from 80 to 100 feet.

Dr. Mitchill, of this city, has received a letter from the Hon. Josiah Meigs, of the Land Office, enclosing an account which he had received from a friend in the western country, respecting a discovery of some remains of the Mammoth. The bones were found "in the East Branch of the White River, which is itself a branch of the Wabash, at a point 44 miles, in a right line, distant from the mouth of the Wabash. The Eastern Branch of White River unites with the Western Branch at a point 29 miles in a straight line, distant from the mouth of White River." "Measurement of the upper jaw of a Mammoth, found in the Eastern Branch of White River, on the first of July, 1817, and now in the possession of Mr. Shotts, at the Falls of that Branch. Breadth of the jaw bone at the posterior exterior 20 1-2 inches, length of the jaw 25 inches, circle of the bone 23 1-2 do. length of the posterior grinder, 5 divisions and 3 rows, 7 3-4 inches, breadth of the same across, 3 1-2 inches, depth in the bone, 6 inches. Mr. Shotts promises to make strict search for other parts of the animal—and will forward them to President Monroe."

Mr. Davis, of Hudson, Columbia County, New-York, has in the press, the Life, Deeds, and Opinions of Doctor Martin Luther, faithfully translated from the German of John Frederick William Fisher, Superintendent at Plauen, in Saxony. By John Kortz. The work will be ready for delivery previous to the approaching *Centurial Jubilee*, commemorative of the reformation commenced by Martin Luther.

A few copies of a Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon, by Claudius James Rich, Esq. Resident for the Hon. East-India Company, at the Court of the Pasha of Bagdad, with Plates—have been received by James Eastburn & Co. of New-York, one of which has been purchased for the City Library. The Babylonian bricks,

lately brought to this country by Captain Austin, and which excited so much curiosity in this city, will occasion this valuable memoir to be read with peculiar interest.

James Eastburn & Co. have in the press, Female Scripture Biography, by F. A. Cox, A. M. And, Sacramental Addresses and Meditations, by the Rev. Henry Beffray, from the second Edinburgh Edition.

Skinner & Crosby, of Auburn, have issued proposals for a Periodical Work, to be called the Evangelical Recorder, to be superintended by the Reverend C. Lansing.

M. Carey & Son, of Philadelphia, and Kirk & Mercein, of New-York, have issued Proposals for publishing, by Subscription, a work entitled Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States; or, Medical Botany; containing, A Botanical, General and Medical History of Medicinal Plants indigenous to the U. States; illustrated by coloured engravings, made after original drawings from nature, done by the author. By William P. C. Barton, M. D. &c. &c.

Art. 10. REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A SHORT time since, at least 1000 silver Saxon Coins were ploughed up in a field on Winterfield's Farm, in the Parish of Dorking; most of them in a high state of preservation; they are of various Monarchs and Archbishops, many of them in the time of the Heptarchy, and have probably been hidden 900 years. It is much to be regretted that the greatest proportion of these coins have been clandestinely made off with, for had the whole quantity remained in one collection, they would have formed (it is presumed from what has been of them) a complete series of English Saxon coins from the earliest times.

FRANCE.

The annual exhibition of the productions of French artists opened on the 24th of April. It consists of 1064 articles, among which are 880 paintings, 130 sculptures, and 11 architectural designs. The remainder belong to the different classes of engraving.

M. Lacour, already known by different works on the fine arts, is about to publish *Picturesque Views in the Department of the Gironde.* This work will form three volumes, and will appear in parts.

GERMANY.

Messrs. Kauffmann, senior and junior, of Dresden, have exhibited four instruments composing an orchestra, which they call the *Belloneon*, the *Cordalaudion*, the *Automaton Trumpeter*, and the *Harmonicord*. The upper part of the Belloneon exhibits a trophy of arms, in the midst of which are placed twenty-four trumpets reversed; and the lower part encloses two kettle-drums with their sticks. It executes flourishes and marches, with extraordinary perfection. If it contained other wind instruments, it might be compared with Malzel's *Panharmonicon*, exhibited some time since in London and Paris. The Cordalaudion produces together and separately the sounds of the piano-forte, and of four flutes, which play with such precision and accuracy, that the illusion is complete. The Automaton gives out notes with double sounds. But these instruments, though highly curious, are surpassed by the Harmonicord. It is shaped like an upright piano-forte; a cylinder is adapted to it, and turns at a very small distance from the springs, which are the same as those of the piano. By pressing down the keys, which embrace four octaves and a half, the friction is effected. Two pedals serves to make the rotation of the cylinder quicker or slower, and to render the vibration stronger or weaker. Under the hands of Messrs. Kauffmann, this instrument gives out sweeter tones than the Harmonica, and produces a truly celestial harmony.

SPAIN.

The king of Spain, after condemning the pictures of himself and family extant, as not just likenesses, has ordered, that hereafter none shall be published without the license of the Royal Academy.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

We understand, that in consequence of some improvements in the internal arrangements of the New York Institution being projected, to be executed under the superintendence of Mr. Busby, the completion of which will occupy a considerable time, it is intended to give another exhibition of the American Academy of the Fine Arts, before the work is commenced. The third exhibition will be opened on 18th of September, and will consist en-

tirely of new pieces, with the exception of West's large paintings.

The first public exercise of the American Conservatorio, took place, in the last month, at Garden street Church, New-York. The performances were highly creditable to Messrs. Trajetta and Hill, the managers of the institution. We trust that so much skill and talent will not go unrewarded.

ART. 11. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

THE anniversary of this society, (says the Christian Observer,) was held at the Freemason's Tavern on the 7th of May—Lord Teignmouth in the chair. His lordship commenced the business by reading the report of the committee for the last year, which particularized the contributions of the Auxiliary Societies to a large amount, and noticed the astonishing number of Bibles which had been circulated by the Society. Apologies for unavoidable absence were read from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Exmouth; and a motion of thanks was passed to the Vice Presidents of the Society, to the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, and Gloucester. W. Money, M. P. introduced a cheering description of the extension of religion in India and the Island of Ceylon. The Rev. Dr. Mason, Secretary to the American National Bible Society, gave a lively account of the progress of religion in that country. Dr. Thorpe, as Secretary to the Hibernian Bible Society, mentioned many interesting circumstances relative to Ireland, where, he said, 35,000 Bibles had been distributed in the course of the last year. He mentioned an instance of an old man of ninety-seven making a pilgrimage of fifty miles to beg a Testament of large print, who assured him, that, till the year before, he had never heard of such a book. He stated that 300,000 Bibles were still wanting to enable every family in Ireland to possess a copy. Several other gentlemen spoke; and we hope to have an early opportunity of giving an outline, both of the speeches and of the report. It was gratifying to us to find that the funds of the Society, notwithstanding the extraordinary pressure of the times, have experienced very little diminution. The sum total of contributions, during the year, was only about 700*l.* less than those of the year before.

Scottish Christian Knowledge Society.—The anniversary of this society for propagating Christian knowledge in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland was celebrated in London, in May last. His Royal Highness the duke of Sussex presided at the meeting. Among the gentlemen who spoke on this interesting occasion, were Dr. Mason of New York, and Dr. Kollock of Savannah.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the "British and Foreign School Society," it appeared in the course of a most interesting report, which was read, of the progress which the system is making in all countries, that the late philanthropist, Mr. Reynolds, had transmitted the Society the noble donation of 3000*l*; and that the patriotic Mr. Owen, of Lanark, had also given 1000*l*. to forward the exertions of the Society for the benefit of a rising generation.

Wesleyan Missions.—The Committee, during the last year, have sent out 19 additional missionaries, viz. 4 to Ceylon, 1 to Bombay, 1 to the Cape of Good Hope, 4 to the West Indies, 2 to Nova Scotia, 3 to Newfoundland, 1 to Quebec, 1 to Gibraltar, 1 to Brussels, 1 to France: making the whole number employed in foreign stations, under the direction of the Methodist Conference, 80.

At the anniversary meeting of the "Missionary Society" in May last, it appeared, from the treasurer's report, that the receipts for the past year amounted to 21,885*l*. 4*s*.

RUSSIA.

The Rev. Robert Pinkerton, who has been travelling in Russia, Poland, &c. for the purpose of promoting Bible Societies, has succeeded in establishing one at Odessa. He writes thus from that place: "a subscription was opened, and upwards of 2300 rubles were subscribed. The Governor General, Count Langeron, General Cobley, and his Excellency Telimitsky, were elected Vice-Presidents, and a Committee of ten Directors, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer, were all regularly chosen, and the business closed with a song of praise, in which all seemed most heartily to join. The Odessa Bible Society has thus been founded in a most auspicious manner, and promises to become a great blessing to this flourishing commercial city; which, though it be little more than twenty years since its

foundation was laid, already contains 24,000 inhabitants within its gates, and 16,000 are said to inhabit the suburbs and the vicinity. In the neighbourhood of this city there are nearly 30,000 colonists, principally Germans, who are in the greatest need of Bibles. The facilities which this Society possesses, by means of the numerous trading vessels daily entering this port from every part of the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, and the coasts of the Black Sea, for sending the Holy Scriptures into those countries, renders it a most important station for establishing a Depository of the Holy Scriptures in all languages."

Count Romanzoff, a Russian Nobleman, has at his own expense built four Churches on his estates, for different sects; has sent a vessel round the world on a voyage of discovery, and is now about to establish Lancastrian schools.

Rev. Mr. Patterson states, that fifteen millions of Bibles are wanted for the Russian empire. Formerly 2000 annually were thought enough: now 200,000 were not half enough. The great and good Alexander, besides the 10,000 roubles which he annually subscribes, has given a palace and gardens for the use of the Bible Society, and now promises to furnish both.

SWEDEN.

The king of Sweden, it is stated, had acceded to the Treaty of the Holy Alliance for himself and his successors to the thrones of Sweden and Norway.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Society has been established in the city of New York, under the title of *the United Foreign Missionary Society.* Its purposes are set forth in the second article of the constitution. "The object of the Society shall be to spread the Gospel among the Indians of North America, the inhabitants of Mexico and South America, and in other portions of *the heathen* and anti-christian world." The Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer has been chosen President.

From the annual report of the *Religious Tract Society of Charleston, S. C.* it appears that there have been received in the last year 45,813 Tracts, of which 31,075 have been distributed, and 14,838 remain. The expenditure of the last year amounted to $403.40. The receipts to $473.75.

A Society has been established in Onondaga county, under the name of *The Missionary Society of Onondaga for Civilizing and Christianizing the Aboriginal inhabitants of America.*

The corner stone of an Episcopal Church was laid, in the village of Onondaga West Hill, on the 23d ult. with the usual religious ceremonies.

On 16th ult. in Christ Church, in the city of Hartford, the right rev. bishop Hobart, of New-York, admitted to the holy order of Priests, the rev. Jonathan M. Wainright.—The right rev. bishop preached on the occasion.

The New-York Mite Society held its annual meeting in June. Its receipts from subscriptions amounted to $104.97; from donations $14.50. One hundred dollars had been paid over to the treasurer of the American Board for Foreign Missions.

The Female Cent Society of Bergen, N. J. held their annual meeting in July. They ordered one hundred dollars, which had been collected within the last six months, to be paid to the general synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, for specific purposes.

A Bible Society has been organized in Caledonia, Genesee County, N. Y. under the name of the *Caledonia Female Bible Society.*

The Board of Inspectors of the Sunday School Association of the City of Troy, have published a highly interesting and satisfactory report of their proceedings, and the beneficial effects of their system. We regret that our limits will not allow us to copy a document which seems so conclusively to prove the benefit of such institutions.

The Centurial Jubilee will be celebrated throughout the Evangelical, Lutheran, and Moravian Churches in the United States, as well as in other countries, on the 31st of October.

The Female Cent Society of the Reformed Dutch Church at Greenwich, N. Y. have lately contributed $111, to the funds of the Theological Seminary of that denomination.

The Theological School Society of young ladies at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y. have contributed twenty dollars for the same object.

A new Episcopal Society has recently been organized in Boston under favourable circumstances, and it is intended to erect a place of public worship, to be called "*St. Paul's Chapel.*"

The Rev. Cyrus W. Gray has been installed in the pastoral office, at Stafford, Con.

The Rev. William A. Hawley has been ordained at Hinsdale, Mass.

We understand that the proprietors of the church in Park-street, Boston, have in-

vited the Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, of Connecticut, son of the late President of Yale College, to settle with them, and that he has accepted the invitation.

ART. 12. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

IN consequence of the spirit of discontent, which still exists to an ominous extent in many parts of England, and which has broken out in overt acts, in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and in the West Riding of Yorkshire, a bill has passed the House of Commons and gone up to the House of Lords, providing for a further suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and will probably be enacted. So much alarm has been excited by these commotions, that the lords-lieutenant of the several counties in England have been ordered to repair to their respective jurisdictions, to be in readiness for any emergency. From the promised abundance of the harvests, however, the price of breadstuffs had diminished, and the distresses of the poor being alleviated, there is a prospect of a return of tranquillity.

The trial of Doctor Watson, for treason, occupied seven days. Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough was nearly five hours in delivering his charge to the jury, and then, growing exhausted, was assisted by Justice Abbott, in finishing the recital of the evidence. Watson was acquitted. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has made his financial statement in the House of Commons, from which it appears that £18,000,000 are required for the service of the year 1817, which, together with £1,900,000 interest on exchequer bills; £330,000 sinking fund on ditto; £246,508 to make good the permanent charges of Ireland to January 3, 1817, and £1,660,000, makes the total amount to be raised for the present year £22,137,808. The ways and means provided are,—annual duties £3,000,000; ways and means upon grants of 1815 and 16, remaining at the disposal of the parliament, £1,865,559; excise duties £1,300,000; money of the consolidated fund at the disposal of parliament, £1,225,978; lottery, £250,000; old stores, £400,000; and arrears of property tax, between April, 1817, and April, 1818, £1,500,000. The remainder to be supplied by an issue of Irish Treasury Bills, to the amount of £3,600,000, and Exchequer Bills to the amount of £9,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the condition of the Finances is improving, and that the public debt has been diminished somewhat more than had been anticipated. Parliament will not be dissolved this year.

Of woollen goods exported from Great Britain in one year, ending the 5th Jan. 1817, to the amount of £9,405,486, the value of £3,029,667 were exported to the United States of America. The Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow have determined to petition Parliament to repeal the laws regulating the interest of money.

In a report of one of the economical committees to Parliament, the advantages of charitable institutions are doubted, inasmuch as they tend to draw together into the capital multitudes of people, merely for the purpose of temporary support, consequently tending to the encouragement of idleness.

A committee of the House of Commons are taking testimony in regard to the safety of Steam-boats, preparatory to a report on that subject.

Some Scotch families have emigrated to Poland.

The "English Board of Agriculture" has offered the following premiums:—To the person who shall draw up and lay before the board, on or before the 1st of March, 1818, the best essay on the means of employing the industrious and unoccupied poor, the gold medal of £100. To the person who shall, during the spring of 1818, cause to be dug by *hand*, for the production of any crop of corn or pulse, turnips or cabbages, the greatest number of acres, not less than ten, *never dug before*, the gold medal of £50; and for the next greatest number of acres, not less than five, £25.

A new variety of wheat, called *Talavera wheat*, brought into England from Spain a few years ago, is highly recommended. It has a very long straw, long ears, a fine, clear, thin-skinned grain; is very prolific; succeeds either in autumn or spring, and ripens three weeks earlier than the common wheat in England. In Scotland, too, notwithstanding the climate, it flourishes more than any kind there cultivated.

The "Waterloo Bridge," over the Thames, was opened on the 18th June. The Prince Regent and the chief nobility walked over it, for the first time, and paid

toll. It is said to be finer than any bridge over the Thames, and indeed, the finest in the world. A man not long since, led his wife, in a halter, to Wolverhampton market, and sold her for half a crown.

Great disturbances have taken place in Ireland, not on account of political excitement, but merely for the want of food. Potatoes are said to have sold in the Dublin market, in June, for 5d. per lb. while other vegetables were in plenty, and herrings abundant.

FRANCE.

There have been recently many disturbances in France, said to have been chiefly owing to the extreme scarcity of food; though in Lyons, civil and political grievances have been assigned as the cause, and it is represented, that the riots were not quelled there until several hundred lives were lost. At Rheims several individuals have been apprehended and tried before the prevotal court, of whom, three have been condemned to be put in irons for twenty years—two, for ten, and three, for five years. Ten other accused persons were acquitted. The promised abundance of the harvest and the vintage, however, by reducing the price of bread-stuff, has contributed, with the aid of the military, to restore tranquillity, and in consequence of this the funds, which had fallen, have again risen, and confidence is restored.

It is stated that accusations are preparing against the Duke of Feltre, minister of the war department, to be urged at the next session of the French legislature, and that the council of ministers, apprehending much difficulty in defending him, have advised his majesty to send him as ambassador to the Court of St. James, in place of the Marquis D'Osmond, who has been removed to Vienna. By an order from the minister of police, no Frenchman older than fifteen years, is allowed to go out of the country or travel in the interior, out of the immediate neighbourhood of his residence without regular passports; and strangers are permitted to live or travel in France, only by virtue of an authorization from the Minister of Police, or some legal French passport.

By a recent census of Paris, that city contains 860,000 inhabitants, 20,000 more than London, within the bills of mortality.

It is asserted that many of Bonaparte's officers have found their way to Persia, and entered into the service of the Persian monarch. General Savary, who had set out for the same country, but altered his plans, on arriving at Trieste was seized by the Austrian authorities and sent as a state prisoner to a castle in Hungary.

SPAIN.

The spirit of insurrection appears to have been very widely spread in Spain. General Milans is said to have retired to the mountains on the confines of Catalonia, where he has collected numbers of the discontented and aggrieved, and established himself in considerable strength. Large bodies of men have appeared in arms on the banks of the Ebro, near the frontiers of Catalonia and Arragon, and government seems preparing to put down resistance with a strong hand. The new source to which Ferdinand has been compelled to resort for revenue, argues a very disordered and weak state of the government, for he has seized upon ecclesiastical property, and reduced the benefices so, that henceforth the maximum of income will be about £220. He has also laid a property tax, and abolished, in the interior, all offices of excise. This new plan of finance, it is thought, will have a strong revolutionary tendency. The report that the Spanish consul, with many other Europeans, had been massacred at Algiers, is said to be false. The Spanish consul in Holland has given information, that in consequence of explicit orders from the king, rigorous measures are taking to prevent foreigners from entering the Spanish provinces with arms, and munitions of war, and notified the Dutch merchants, that all ships sailing from Dutch ports, bound to Havanna, Porto Rico, or other free ports of Spanish America, must not only be provided with certificates of origin from himself, or the vice-consul, to cover the cargo, but also a list or roll of the crew, and of the passports of the passengers.

The great national arsenal at La Caraca, a seaport of Spain, about six miles from Cadiz, has recently been burnt down. It is said to have contained every thing necessary for the equipment of a strong fleet, and is supposed to have been set on fire to prevent fitting out a squadron to transport forces to South America.

A Steam-boat has been built at Seville; and King Ferdinand, it is said, has decreed that all new-invented instruments may be imported free of duty.

PORTUGAL.

A conspiracy has recently been detected and quelled at Lisbon by the alert energy of Marshal Beresford, which, if it had been suffered to ripen unmolested, would soon have changed the government of Portugal. It was the intention of the conspirators to change the whole existing

establishment—to have massacred Marshal Beresford, Don Miguel Forjas, Prime Minister, some of the officers of the Regency and several British officers in Lisbon, and raise the young Duke de Caval, who belongs to a branch of the royal family, to the throne. As soon as they should have found themselves successful in their enterprise, in Portugal, the conspirators would have bent all their efforts to transport aid to the revolutionists in Brazil.

The great leader of this conspiracy is said to have been Lieutenant General Gomez Freira, who is an old soldier, and greatly estimated for his political as well as military talents. He is now in a dungeon in the Castle of St. Julian.

ITALY.

In the late treaty between the government of Naples and that of England, the former privileges and exemptions enjoyed by the English are abolished; and instead thereof, they are to be placed upon the same footing as the most favoured nation, and have the free right to travel or reside in any part of the dominions of his Neapolitan Majesty, and dispose of their property as they please. It has been also stipulated that the duty imposed on British goods by the tariff of January, 1816, shall be abated 10 per cent.

Prince Eugene Beauharnois has sold his Italian principality to the King of Naples for 5,000,000 francs.

SWITZERLAND.

Emigration from Switzerland to the United States still continues, notwithstanding the attempts of government to prevent it. Much damage was done in this country by a dreadful storm in May last, but the rich, by private and public contributions, have done all in their power to relieve the distressed.

Lancastrian schools have been established, and though very generally approved, yet some appear jealous of them.

NETHERLANDS.

Riots of an alarming nature have taken place in many of the large towns in the Netherlands, particularly in Brussels, Ghent, and Bruges, owing, it is said, to the scarcity and high price of provisions. The riot in Brussels was quelled by the appearance and conciliatory conduct of the Prince of Orange, and the prospect of a plentiful harvest, together with the reduction of prices, will probably take away any further occasion of disturbance. Considerable injury has been done in Holland by inundations.

GERMANY.

The Session of the states of Wirtemburg has voted against the adoption of the constitution submitted to consideration by the king, in a majority of 67 to 42. All the members of the Diet representing the high nobility were in the majority; and all of the Equestrian Order were in the minority, except two. The king has dissolved the assembly, and has published a decree, in which he tells his subjects, (after expressing his approbation of the minority, who had declared that for themselves and their constituents they should adopt the constitution,) that he shall consider the constitution as established, and that it shall be put into operation, as soon as it shall have been adopted by a majority of the people voting in their primary assemblies.

The Diet of Germany has agreed to memorialize the courts of Europe on the subject of the Barbary corsairs.

The Princess Royal of Portugal and Brazil has resumed her determination to go to Brazil, and has set out for Leghorn, where she will embark accordingly.

The Austrian Major Weiss has been appointed consul general for the United States of America, which appointment has taken place in consequence of the trade between the United States and Trieste.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian government has prohibited the passage of emigrants for America, through any of its provinces, unless they are furnished with passports by the Prussian authorities in the states from which they take their departure, and no such passports are allowed to be furnished to those who have not funds necessary for their journey. The same thing has been done in Netherlands. It is represented that there are, in Prussia, 40,000 weavers, who, for want of employment, cannot support their families.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor is stated to have ordered 100,000,000 of roubles to be annually applied to the reduction of the public debt. Count d'Yermoloff has set out for Persia to negotiate the cession of the southern provinces of the Caspian, and a free communication for the Russians with the East Indies through the Persian dominions.

A new ship called the Kamschatka is said to be fitting out in Russia for a voyage of discovery. She is to be commanded by Golownin, who was some time a prisoner in Japan.

Alexander has contributed, from his own purse, for the relief of the inhabi-

tants of the Swiss Canton of Glaris, 100,000 roubles, equal to about £22,000.

TURKEY.

It is reported that the Grand Seignior intends to open the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to the ships of all nations, upon payment of a toll similar to that exacted by Denmark at Elsineur.

ASIA.

CHINA.

The extent of this empire is estimated at 1,297,990 square miles: its revenues at £12,000,000 sterling, and the number of its inhabitants at 333,000,000. This will give 256 souls to a square mile, whereas the densest population in Europe, that of Holland and Netherlands, gives only about 224.

AFRICA.

ALGIERS.

The Dey of Algiers is increasing his strength continually. He has received some very important presents from the Grand Seignior, viz. one frigate of 36 guns, and two ships of 18 guns each, besides a quantity of munitions of war, the cargo of a polacre of 400 tons burden. Besides the above, the Dey has two other ships of 18 guns; one brig of 22 guns; one schooner of 14 guns; one new ship ready to launch, to carry 22 guns, and one brig, and two schooners building at Leghorn. He has also 600 pieces of cannon, all of which were fired upon the receipt of the presents from the Grand Seignior, who also presented him with a captain's dress, the most honourable reward of valour in his power to bestow.

AMERICA.

SPANISH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES.

On the 25th of May, the Patriots of Buenos Ayres celebrated with much festive pomp, their emancipation from foreign rule. Don Julian Secundo de Aguere delivered a public discourse, and at night there was a splendid illumination.

By a decree of the Supreme Director, it is ordained, that all public paper shall be received at the Custom House in payment of duties; a measure which goes to establish the good faith of government, and liquidate its debts.

CHILI.

Despatches from Don Juan Gregorio de las Heras, to Don Bernardo O'Higgins, Supreme Director of Chili, dated at Conception, 5th May, announces that he had been attacked by a body of the Royalists, about 1400 strong, but that he had repulsed them with the loss of 3 pieces of artillery, a great quantity of arms and ammunition, besides 500 left dead on the field.

PERU.

The Patriots in Peru appear, from the last accounts, to be gradually gaining the ascendancy. A part of the army of the Royalists are closely shut up in Jujui, near to which they had, a short time before, been defeated by the Republican troops, and they are said to be continually growing weaker by having small parties cut off, who are sent out for supplies, and also by desertion. General Serna, of the Royal army, had, by expeditious movements, entered the town of Salta, but it is stated that the advantage resulting is small, and that he is constantly harassed and weakened by the activity and enterprise of the partisan officers connected with the Patriot army.

VENEZUELA.

The Venezuelian government have confirmed General Bolivar's proclamation of freedom to slaves, and have appointed citizen Louis Brion, admiral of the Venezuelian naval forces, and captain general of the armies by land and sea. They have also passed a law, requiring all males from 14 to 60 years of age, to enrol themselves as soldiers of the Republic, upon pain of being considered as enemies. The Supreme Executive of the United States of Venezuela has also decreed, that English or North American manufactures, or merchandise of any kind, imported into Venezuela, shall pay but 6 per cent. duty, and 2 per cent. to the Admiralty, which the merchants of other nations pay, and that all produce of these countries, imported in their own vessels respectively, shall pay no more than native citizens—that all arms and military stores may be imported, and cargoes purchased with them, exported free of duty, and this article to continue in force during the war. Vessels of the above nations, also, may proceed from port to port without being subject to pay duties. By the same authority it is decreed, also, that the Congress of the States of Venezuela, shall take the title of the "Honourable Congress," &c.—the Executive shall take the title of "Respectable," and the Judiciary that of the "Just." All high officers are to be addressed by the title of "Honourable."

The Independents had taken the island of Margarita, and had given it the name of New Sparta: but upon the arrival of 2000 troops from Old Spain, the Royalists under Morillo have retaken it. It is

also stated that Bolivar, having received a severe check at Curapano, on the Main, opposite to Margarita, had left his army again, and gone to St. Thomas.

MEXICO.

The Royalists in Mexico, according to the most recent accounts, appear to be gaining the advantage. It is stated that there is a want of concert among the officers of the Patriots, and that in consequence of this, as well as of offers of pardon, made by the King, to all who will return to their allegiance, General Terrand, with 2000 men, has deserted the patriotic cause. General Victora Guadaloupe, is hemmed in by the Royalists, at or near Vera Cruz, and General Mina, having garrisoned Soto La Marina with about 100 men, has marched against St. Louis Potosi. The Patriot General Caezada, styled Lieutenant General of the North, one of the most active and influential of the revolutionists, has been captured and his forces dispersed.

The port of Vera Cruz is closed against all foreign vessels, even those formerly admitted with provisions from the United States.

Dr. William D. Robinson, a citizen of the United States, who has been a long time in Mexico, and who was in high estimation among the Patriots, has been taken by the Royalists, and put into close and distressing confinement. The Royalists state, that he was captured at the head of a regiment of Patriot troops, while his friends declare that he was trading at a place where the Patriots were beaten, and that he made his escape to the woods, and kept himself out of the way, until, by a proclamation of amnesty by the Royal Officers, he was induced to return, when he was immediately seized.

EAST FLORIDA.

General M'Gregor has advanced no further in the conquest of Florida than the capture of Amelia Island: and sickness and discontent have so reduced his numbers, and wasted his resources, that he is likely soon to be compelled to renounce even Amelia: as, by the last accounts, he had but fifteen or twenty men faithful to his cause and able to do duty. Most of his men, and many of his officers, enlisted in his service in the hope of enriching themselves by plunder, and being disappointed in their mercenary expectations, by the determination of the General to enforce discipline, and respect neutral rights and private property, they have abandoned the enterprise. Mr. Heath, who had been constituted Judge of the Admiralty, left M'Gregor because the latter took upon him to rectify some of Judge Heath's decrees. Some alarm at first existed at St. Augustine and at Fernandina, but M'Gregor does not appear to have been at all in a condition to march to the attack of either of those places, and all apprehension has now entirely subsided. Don Francis Morales, late Commandant of Amelia, upon his arrival at St. Augustine, which is the capital of East Florida, was put in irons for having, contrary to orders, surrendered the place without firing a gun.

PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

PERNAMBUCO.

The Royalists are said to have completely re-established themselves at Pernambuco. St. Martins, and two other leaders, whose names are not mentioned, have been taken and shot at St. Salvador. It is expected there will be many executions—there are 71 state prisoners at St. Salvador, most of whom will probably be shot. It is expected that there will soon be established, in the ports of Brazil, Inquisitorial Courts, to take cognizance of all persons disaffected to the government. It is stated that a ship of the line, a frigate, a sloop of war, and several transports with 4000 troops, arrived at Bahia in the latter end of May, from Rio Janeiro, and sailed on the 15th June, for Pernambuco. The Patriot army that left Pernambuco just before the Portuguese re-entered, is supposed to be still embodied.

BRITISH AMERICA.

CANADA.

It is in contemplation to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence from Montreal to lake St. Francis, and commissioners have advertised that they are ready to receive proposals for a contract accordingly.

It is computed that nearly 8000 emigrants have arrived in Canada this season from Great Britain and Ireland. The crops in Canada promise to be very abundant this year. The weather has been hotter this summer, in this province, than it has been known for many years.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

It seems that the United States' Navy is about to be filled up as fast as circumstances will permit. The law passed by Congress on this subject, authorized the building of nine ships of the line, twelve frigates, and three steam batteries; and eight millions of dollars were appropriated for the purpose. In pursuance of this law, Commodores Rodgers and Decatur, two of the commissioners of the navy, have contracted with Mr. Henry Eck-

ford, of New-York, to build one line of battle ship and two frigates at that place and arrangements will, it is expected, be made at Portsmouth, Boston, and Philadelphia, for the construction of a ship of the line and a frigate at each of those places. There are now in commission, of the navy of the United States, three ships of the line, three frigates, seven sloops of war, besides some smaller vessels.

Commodore Bainbridge and General Swift have been surveying the coast and harbours to the eastward of Portland.

Art. 13. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE Banks in the state of New-Hampshire made returns in May last of the amount of their capital stock. There are ten banks in this State, and their capitals amount to 999,356 dollars. Their deposites and bills in circulation amount to 367,101 dollars,—their specie to 272,451 dollars, including 82,525 dollars, belonging to the Coos and Cheshire banks, and deposited in Boston. The debts due to them amount to 1,103,561 dollars: the bills of other banks in their possession, 160,000 dollars, and the amount of their real estate is about 46,000 dollars.

Married.] At Lebanon, Wm. Lovejoy, Esq. of Milford, to Miss Lydia Hough, daughter of the Hon. David Hough. At Chester, Mr. Jacob Green, aged 19, to Miss Phebe Wilson, aged 14.

Died.] At Holles, Noah Worcester, Esq. aged 82 years. He was for more than sixty years an important member of the church in that place. At Londonderry, widow Grisel Patterson, 95. At Portsmouth, a daughter of Ephraim Adams, aged 9 years. Her death was occasioned by a tamarind stone lodging in her wind-pipe, as her sister, in playing with her, threw it into her mouth.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have been taking measures to encourage the settlement of the District of Maine, and to that end, in part, commissioners have been appointed to survey and sell the lands belonging to the commonwealth in that district, particularly the nine townships on the Penobscott, known by the name of the Indian townships; and also upwards of an hundred of the islands on the eastern shore, which offer many advantages for the cod, mackerel, and whale fishery. Among the provisions of the law, under which the commissioners act, is this, that to the first fifty settlers, in every township, the commissioners shall convey, to each, one hundred acres of land of average value, on condition of the payment of five dollars,—of building a house and barn thereon within one year, and clearing up, within five years, and cultivating at least ten acres of said land. In each township, also, an appropriation of land is made to the first settled minister, for the use of the ministry, for schools and for town roads: and to preserve an equal distribution of the lands, not more than five hundred acres can be sold to one man, or company of men, in any one township. The Legislature at their last session, passed a resolution that the Select-men of every town, and the Assessors of plantations, be required to ascertain, within their respective jurisdictions, the number of deaf and dumb persons, with their ages, &c. and report the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before their next session.

The Bagdad wheat is introduced into the town of Brighton, near Boston. It flourishes well: one kernel of it weighs as much as three of the common wheat.

Miss Lavinia Weeks, of Gorham, Me. has spinned in one day, from sun-rise to sun-set, on a common wheel, and reeled it off, on a common reel, 20 skeins of woollen filling.

A huge sea-serpent has been seen for some time past in Massachusetts Bay, supposed to be from fifty to an hundred feet long, and nearly two feet in diameter. His motion is amazingly quick, and he is supposed to feed on fish, as he is found in company with the vast shoals of herring, and other small fish, which have appeared in the Bay this season. His general colour is dark brown. His head is about the size of a horse's, but shaped on the top and front more like a dog's, and is brown mixed with white. He is said to have teeth like a shark. His back and head are covered with scales. A number of boats went after him, but he turned upon them, and they with difficulty made their escape. Two thousand dollars are offered for his skin.

By a recent and accurate survey of the harbour of Boston, six fathoms is the least depth in the channel at low tide, and

it is wide enough to beat a vessel of any size against the wind.

George Manners, Esq. has been appointed British Consul for the State of Massachusetts.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. Ebenezer Fisk, merchant, of New-Orleans, to Miss Emily Willard. Mr. Thomas L. Norcroft, to Miss Catharine Chandler. Mr. Joshua Davis, 2d, to Mrs. Margaret Sullivan. Mr. Hezekiah Newton, to Miss Eliza Lewis. Mr. Peleg Haydon, to Miss Eliza Dole. Mr. John C. Burt, to Miss Elizabeth Seaver. Mr. Charles D. Reynolds, to Miss Elizabeth Pushard. At Salem, Mr. Isaac Adams, to Miss Margaret Bishop. At Charlestown, Mr. Jacob Proctor, to Miss Lucretia Tufts.

Died.] Mr. Joseph R. Wilder, aged 57. Miss Sophia Hill, daughter of Aaron Hill, Esq. 30. Mrs. Elizabeth Dyer, 86. Mrs. Mary Kennedy, 76. Miss Elizabeth Buckley, 74. Mr. Thomas Newcomb, 58. Mr. James Adams, 56.

RHODE-ISLAND.

In the year 1816, the foreign arrivals at the ports of Rhode-Island were 90.

Married.] At Bristol, George F. Usher, Esq. to Miss Susan Maria Griswold. Capt. Wm. S. Barrett, of Boston, to Miss Mary H. Phillips.

CONNECTICUT.

There are, in the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, about thirty scholars, from the age of ten to fifty years: and who are from the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, and Pennsylvania. The mode of instruction is something like the Lancastrian, and the progress of the pupils is encouraging.

Some damage has been done in this State by the great rains, especially on the banks of the Connecticut river.

The Rev. Eleazer Thompson Fitch, of Andover, is chosen Professor of Divinity in Yale College; and Mr. Alexander Fisher, a Tutor, is chosen adjunct Professor of Mathematics, in the same institution.

Married.] At East Guilford, Mr. Barzaleel Meigs, to Miss Eliza Doud. At Killingby, Capt. William Hibbard, to Miss Armindia Phelps, both of Hebron.

Died.] At Wethersfield, Miss Elizabeth G. Talcott, aged 32. By her will she gave $1000 to the first Society in Wethersfield; $500 to Yale College; $500 to the Domestic Missionary Society; $500 for the education of young men for the ministry; her real estate, worth about $1,500 for the education and support of orphan children, and the remainder of her estate, about $1000, to the Foreign Missionary Society. At Enfield, Mr. Ebenezer Terry, 94. At Franklin, Mr. Hezekiah Tracy, 82. He was an old revolutionary soldier, and fought at Monmouth.

VERMONT.

In passing through the various towns, on his route in Vermont, the President of the United States met every testimony of respect, the people every where hailing his arrival, and manifesting a generous forgetfulness of party distinctions.

Married.] At Putney, Mr. Robert Dunlap, aged 70 years, to Miss Ann Williams, aged 20.

Died.] At Rutland, Mr. Rufus Ball, killed by the fall of a tree. At Walpole, Mr. Benjamin Hawes, aged 71.

NEW-YORK.

On the President's arrival at Plattsburgh, he was received by the troops stationed there, with military honours, and after reviewing them and examining the public works, he passed on to the west, accompanied by General Brown. They took Sackett's Harbour in their route, whence they embarked, and proceeded to Fort Niagara, and after having gone over the battle-ground in this quarter and inspected the state of the fortifications, proceeded on to Detroit.

A good harbour on Lake Erie has recently been discovered, half way between Erie and Buffalo, i. e. 45 miles from each. It is called Dunkirk, and is in the county of Chatauque. The bay is semi-circular, and well sheltered, with a good channel. Its convenience for navigation and trade is great.

Archibald S. Clarke, Robert W. Stoddard, and Oliver C. Comstock, Esqrs. appointed by the United States commissioners to examine the claims of the sufferers on the western frontier of this State, during the late war, are now in session at Buffalo.

The Supreme Court of the State of New-York has ordered that circuits be held in the counties of *Sullivan*—Thursday, 18th September next; *Orange*—Monday, 23d September next; *Dutchess*—Last Monday in August; *Putnam*—Thursday, 4th September; *Greene*—First Monday in September; *Ulster*—Monday, 29th September; *Schenectady*—Thursday, 4th September; *Columbia*—Second Monday in September; *Montgomery*—First Monday in September; *Schoharie*—Second Monday in September.

By a proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, it is ordered that until the first of October next, no person from the cities of Charleston and Savannah shall

come into the city or county of New-York, until after 20 days from their leaving either of the said cities; and all vessels arriving at New-York from any port in the United States south of the Delaware, shall until the first of October anchor at the quarantine ground.

The late heavy rains have done much damage in various parts of the state, particularly on the Mohawk. In Herkimer county the damage is estimated at 100,000 dollars.

The intervales on the Hudson, the Batten-Kill, Schoharie-Kill, and Hoosick, have also been very much laid waste. Bridges, mill-dams, &c. &c. have been carried away, and many crops destroyed.

A serpent, 35 or 40 feet in length, has been seen in Lake Erie. Its colour is a dark brown, nearly a black. It was seen by the crew of the schooner General Scott, and when it raised its head above the water, its neck appeared to be 10 or 12 inches in diameter.

Mrs. Margaret Milbanks, of Bethlehem, wife of Mr. Walter Milbanks, was safely delivered, not long since, of three daughters, and the mother and daughters all well.

Married.] At Wayne, Mr. Reuben Hinckley, of Seneca county, aged 35, to Widow Pinkney, late of Putnam county, aged 32.

Died.] At New-York, John Shaw, Esq. many years a respectable merchant. Mr. John Moore. Mrs. Jerusha Post. Mr. Jonathan Post, aged 77. Mr. Neil M'Lean, 67. At Rockaway, L. I. Joseph Holman, Esq. aged 58. Mr. Holman was known not only as an actor of considerable reputation, but also as a scholar and dramatic writer of much merit. The comedies Abroad and at Home; The Votary of Wealth; What a Blunder: Love gives the Alarm; and the Gazette Extraordinary, were written by Mr. Holman.

NEW-JERSEY.

The late heavy rains have done much damage in this state. In the township of Caldwell, the damage is estimated at $10,000. The banks of the Passaick have been overflowed, and in New-Brunswick, the streets were inundated. The crop of oats partly cut, and in the swarth, has been very materially injured.

Seven wagons loaded with the goods of Irish emigrants, who recently arrived at Amboy from Ireland, passed through New-Brunswick, on the 30th July, for the Western Country.

Married.] At Orange, Mr. John N. Baldwin, to Miss Jemima B. Osborn, both of Newark. At Union, Mr. Amos Day, to Mrs. Sarah Baker.

Died.] At Newark, Mr. Timothy Coe, aged 20. Mrs. Elizabeth Hinsdale. Mrs. Hinsdale in her will bequeathed $300 to benevolent uses.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A society has been organized in Philadelphia under the title of "The Philadelphia Society, Auxiliary to the American Society, for colonizing the Free People of Colour, of the United States."

Many emigrants have arrived at Philadelphia from Holland, who have proceeded on their way to the fertile region of the Mississippi. Nearly 1000 arrived in two ships.

The number of children returned by the assessors of the city and county of Philadelphia, to be schooled by the county commissioners, is 8092.

The crops as far as they have been gathered in, have been very abundant in Pennsylvania this season; and the corn and buckwheat promise plenty.

The late heavy rains inundated the town of York, and did very great damage. It is stated that, in that place, fifty-four buildings were destroyed, and the value of property swept off, is estimated at $200,000 at least.

A cow, belonging to Mr. D. Sample, near the borough of Indiana, had a calf, not long since, with two heads,—four eyes,—three ears,—six legs, four before and two behind,—and two tails. The calf is living.

A boy was lately taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, on account of lunacy, occasioned by exposure to the sun, while swimming in the heat of the day, and remaining too long in the water.

Married.] In the Island of Madeira, in June last, Mr. Benjamin Renshaw, of Philadelphia, to Miss Francesca de Paula Guillermina de Orca Y. Luna, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Don Gonzalo Maria de Orca, Knight of the Military Order of St. Jago.

Died.] In Poughkeepsie, N. Y. on the 20th July, James Hamilton, Esq. of Woodlands, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, aged 42 years.

DELAWARE.

Died.] At the Eleutherian Mills, on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, on the 8th August, Peter Samuel Du Pont De Nemours, aged 77 years. He was a member of the National Institute of France, had been a counsellor of state, was Knight of the Order of the Lys, of the Order of Vasa, and of the Legion of Honour. He was the father of the Du-ponts, who, seventeen years ago, brought with them from France the art of making gun-powder in all the perfection given to

it by the latest chemical discoveries, and established their mills on the Brandywine. At that time there were no improvements at the place, and now there are two powder mills, which produce powder equal to any in the world; and a cotton factory, a wool factory, and a tanning establishment, conducted according to the modern chemical process, by which a hide is tanned as thoroughly in two months as by the old way in several years. Three hundred men are employed in these establishments.

MARYLAND.

The superintendents of the Penitentiary at Baltimore, have made a report to the public, by which it appears that 301 convicts were confined therein, and employed as follows: males, Cordwaining 40; Sawing stone 36; Brick laying 2; Carpentering 7; Tailoring 2; Smithing 6; Dying 3; House working 2: Cooking and Baking 5; Invalids 3; Writing (for ass'g. keepers) 1; Turning 1; Weaving, Warping and Quilling 50; Hatting 9; Spinning Wool 1; Carding Wool 6; Jobbing 12; Gardening 1; Sick 11; in cells 4;—216. Females, Spinning 43; Weaving 6; Washing 9; Sewing 3; Spooling 3; Knitting 2; Reeling 2; Making soap 2; Cooking 2; House working 1; Warping 1; in cells 1;—85—216—Total 301.

The Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, and by the Common Council of Baltimore, have completed their survey of the city. The present plan of the city of Baltimore comprehends a space little less than 4 miles square. The Commissioners are to proceed to extend the streets, lanes and alleys, all of which are to be laid out, as near as may be, at right angles.

Some stalks of oats have been shown in Baltimore, which were raised at Pot-Spring, and which measured 6 feet 3 inches in length, with heads two feet long.

Great damage has been done, and some lives lost, by the great unexampled rains at Baltimore and other places in Maryland. Mills, mill-dams, bridges, have been swept away, and great quantities of hay and oats have been destroyed.

Married.] At Baltimore, Mr. William M. Davis, merchant of London, to Miss Sarah Rutter. Mr. Henry B. Swan, to Miss Elizabeth Davis. Mr. Robert Elliot to Miss Mary Coffin.

Died.] At Chestertown, E. S. Miss Mary Ann Kilden, much regretted. At Furley, the residence of Mr. Wm. L. Bowley, Mrs. Sarah Stewart, aged 78; she was one of the oldest inhabitants of Baltimore.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A part of the lots of public ground in Washington, which at the last session of Congress were directed to be sold, were put up to the highest bidder on Thursday, and went off at an average of 47 cents per square foot, which would amount to rather more than 20,000 dollars an acre. The conditions of sale required one moiety of the purchase money to be paid down, and oblige the purchaser of each lot to erect thereon, within three years, a house 25 by 40 feet, three stories high.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society are about taking measures to carry the design of their institution into effect. As preliminary to their operations, they call upon their friends to aid them by contributions, &c. and contemplate sending a person to Sierra Leone, in Africa, to make the necessary observations, so as to justify our government in affording co-operation.

VIRGINIA.

The total amount of duties on import and tonnage, secured to the United States, in the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, from the 1st of April to the 30th June, 1817, inclusive, was $236,994.59. Of this amount, the duties from American vessels, $82,217.88; from foreign vessels, $145,776.71. On the single article of rum, the duties amounted to $90,000. The quantity of sugar imported during the same period exceeded two millions of pounds.

A steam boat is established to run from Norfolk to Baltimore, called the Virginia. She is stated to be the longest built boat in the United States, being 60 tons larger than the Philadelphia, and is calculated to run from Baltimore to Norfolk, in 24 hours, and in less time in smooth weather.

The freshet has also done damage in this state. The bridge by which Petersburgh and Blandford were connected, has been carried away: and the cellars in the vicinity of Brick House run, were on Saturday very generally filled with water, and much damage was done to the sugar, salt, &c. deposited in them.

A new literary institution has been founded in this state, near Charlottesville, under the name of Central College. Its funds are extending rapidly. Subscriptions have been obtained to the amount of 16 to 18,000 dollars. Several gentlemen, and among them, Thomas Jefferson, have contributed each $1000. The like sum

is expected from James Madison and James Monroe.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Accounts from Fayetteville, N. C. represent the damage by the late freshet to have been very great. The water rose in Cape Fear river 50 feet in 18 hours—in two days it had risen upwards of 70 feet. The crops have suffered severely. Many small houses near the river were overflowed. The large mill of Messrs. Terry & M'Neill was inundated within three feet of the top of the building. Two lives are said to have been lost.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The reports in regard to the prevalence of fever in Charleston, have been exaggerated, as is usual, but still it appears to have been more than commonly sickly. Strangers, however, have been most attacked, and the corporation have appropriated for their relief $3000, and appointed a committee to collect voluntary subscriptions in their behalf. It has been proposed to remove them to Haddrell's Point, where they can be well accommodated, and the commander of the harbour has tendered the barracks of that place for the purpose.

The rains have caused all the streams to inundate their banks and much of the adjacent country. The corn crops have been greatly injured, and the cotton crops nearly destroyed.

Died.] At Charleston, the Right Reverend Theodore Dehon, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Southern Diocese. He was distinguished for his learning and piety, and died much lamented.

GEORGIA.

The damage done by the late heavy rains to the crops of cotton in the lower lands in this state is very great; nearly the whole is destroyed. Rice crops will also suffer severely from the same cause.

Report appears to have exaggerated the extent of sickness in Savannah, and the papers of that city announce that the beginning of August was quite as healthy as usual.

From Savannah were exported, from 1st of Oct. 1816, to the 1st July 1817, inclusive, to ports in Great Britain, 58,201 bales of cotton—5941 bbls. of rice—858 hhds. of tobacco: to ports on the continent of Europe, 16,012 bales of cotton—3070 bbls. of rice—1454 hhds. of tobacco: coastwise, 32,810 bales of cotton—1768 bbls of rice—2083 hhds. of tobacco, making a total of 107,923 bales of cotton—10,779 bbls. of rice—3345 hhds. of tobacco.

LOUISIANA.

The Mayor and Common Council of the city of New-Orleans have been taking measures to prevent the threatened invasion of a most malignant epidemic from the West Indies, which has been very destructive in those islands. They have called it the plague, remarking that a striking difference between it and the yellow fever, is, that the former attacks all alike, whether natives or foreigners, strangers or long residents.

MISSISSIPPI.

The convention which met for the purpose of erecting this Territory into a State, have accepted the act of Congress on that subject, by a majority of 36 to 11, and have appointed a committee to draw up a constitution.

A cannon ball foundry is about being established, under the superintendence of General Jackson, on Shoal Creek, Madison County, in this Territory. Thirty thousand acres of land have been laid off for the use of the establishment.

TENNESSEE.

The Western papers state, that on the 8th of July, Governor M'Minn and Generals Jackson and Meriwether, commissioners on the part of the United States, effected a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, (by way of exchange) for a small tract of country on the north side of Tennessee river, within the limits of this state, including little more than Sequatchee Valley; and all the land south of Chatahoochee river, in the state of Georgia. It is expressly stipulated in this treaty, that the census of the whole nation be taken in the month of June next, with a view to ascertain the gross number of those on the Arkansas and White rivers, including all those on the east side of the Mississippi, who, on taking the enumeration, shall express a wish to remove thither—and that after the enumeration is taken, the Cherokee nation shall cede to the United States, such portion of their country as those who reside on the Arkansas and White rivers, together with all those who may wish to remove, are justly entitled to from their numbers; for which the United States are to give to them an equal portion of land on the Arkansas and White rivers,—the bounds of which are designated in the present treaty.

Those that make their election to remove are to be furnished with boats and supplies necessary to their removal, at the expense of the United States; each individual of the poor Indians to be furnished with a rifle gun, a blanket and kettle, or steel trap. There will be reserves

of 640 acres allowed to heads of families, in the portion of country given up to the United States, should the individual claiming it reside thereon until his or her death, which will descend to their posterity in fee simple; but should they leave their reservations during their life time, such lands will become the property of the government. A reasonable compensation is to be made to those Indians who leave plantations, for their improvements.

KENTUCKY.

In the month of June three steam boats, carrying about 400 tons each, and laden with dry goods and groceries, arrived at Louisville from New-Orleans, in 22 days. Freight from 4 dollars to 4 dollars 50 cents per cwt.

The small-pox has prevailed to a limited extent in and about Louisville, but few have died with it; and physicians were exerting themselves to introduce vaccination.

There is a man in Port Wilson, Gallatin County, Kentucky, by the name of David Wilson. He is 78 years old,—he has had four wives, and by them 42 children. His oldest child is 16 years younger than himself. His second wife had five children, at two births, in seventeen months. Mr. W. is a native of Pennsylvania, converses with ease and affability, and supports his family by labour.—He has worn a hat 20 years, which is still passably decent.

OHIO.

The number of emigrants into Ohio and the western states, for the present year, has been almost unexampled; and among them are many men of wealth, and great agricultural experience and skill.

On the 14th of July a meeting was held at Warren, Ohio, for the purpose of devising means for opening a communication between the waters of Ohio and Lake Erie, through the Mahoning and Grand rivers. A committee of five was appointed to explore the proposed route, examine the practicability of opening a communication, estimate the expense, and make a report at a meeting to be held on the 23d of September next.

Mr. J. Eicker, of Worcester, having penetrated through a rock 440 feet, has at length obtained salt water of a good quality; such that 100 gallons of water makes a bushel of excellent salt. His well is about three miles west of the town. The rock being in many places very hard, he was upwards of two years in perforating it, the expense of which was by no means inconsiderable.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

The President of the United States extended his tour as far as Detroit, to which place he was accompanied by General Brown. After having viewed all that required his attention, he took his way through Ohio for the seat of Government.

Art. 14. MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

COMIC DRAMAS. By Maria Edgeworth, author of Fashionable Tales, &c. Boston, Wells and Lilly, 12mo. pp. 286.

Miss Edgeworth is a deservedly popular writer. She is more pleasing in her style and subjects than Miss Mory, more just in her delineations of life, than Miss Burney, (madame D'Arblay,) and, in every respect, immensely superior to Lady Morgan, the Porters, and a whole bevy of scribbling sylvesters. She will not, indeed, bear a comparison with Madame de Stael, or even Madame de Genlis. She does not affect to come into competition with them. In Miss Edgeworth's novels we do not look for impassioned sentiment or poetic description. The little romance which appeared in her earlier compositions has nearly deserted her. The accuracy of her exhibitions of men and manners, however, if it do not constitute that charm which instantly fascinates, exerts a strong and permanent attraction.

Fortunately her reputation does not rest upon these Dramas, which are by no means calculated to increase its support. The first of them is called Love and Law. The scene is laid in Ireland. The language of the Dramatis Personæ is sufficiently peculiar, and no doubt very faithfully imitated. But they are all vulgar people, and not well discriminated except by second-hand accounts of them. There is no kind of skill discovered either in the invention or management of the plot. The next is called the Two Guardians, and the scene is laid in London. This has not even the recommendation of fidelity to offset against all its staleness and insipidity. It is intended as a representation of the corruption of what is termed *high life*, and a *negro* boy, who would

be turned out of any decent house, on this side of the water, for his impertinence, is virtually made the hero of the piece! He is, to be sure, endowed with many commendable qualities of the heart, by the bounty of the author, but we cannot get over the absurdity of obtruding such a spectator upon the privacy of fashionable ladies, and placing him upon the familiar footing of confidential adviser to his master, in the delicate scrupulosities of love. If this were possible, we could never forgive his listening and peeping. As for the picture of persons of quality, Miss Edgeworth may exhibit her countrymen and countrywomen as she pleases, but we must be excused for thinking better of civilization than to believe that it can produce effects so widely different on the opposite shores of the Atlantic.

The last of these dramas is called the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock. The scene is here changed again to Ireland. This play has more of a story to it than either of the others. Some superficial national traits are displayed with considerable strength of expression. We may add, too, that the *denouement*, though discernible afar off, is not in this drama so minutely anticipated as in the first, nor is it so improbable as in the second.

To judge from this specimen of her dramatic talent, we think Miss Edgeworth was wise in so long resisting solicitation to write for the stage,—weak in volunteering in its service.

E.

Vindication of the captors of Major Andre. New-York, Kirk and Mercein. 12mo. pp. 100.

The object of this publication, as its title purports, is to clear the captors of Major Andre from some imputations cast upon them in the course of a debate in Congress, during its last session, on an application of John Paulding for an increase of pension. It contains an abstract of that debate; the affidavit of Isaac Van Wart and his neighbours, with some crude remarks of Mr. Gardenier, the editor of the New York Courier, on the subject; the affidavit of Paulding; a communication published in the Gleaner; extracts of letters from Gen. Washington to the President of Congress in relation to the circumstances of Andre's capture; the trial and condemnation of Andre and the correspondence growing out of it; the doings of Congress in regard to Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart; the very eloquent letter of Gen. Hamilton, written immediately after the execution of Andre, and a very clumsy and disingenuous commentary on the whole affair by the compiler.

E.

History of the late war in the Western Country, comprising a full account of all the transactions in that quarter from the commencement of hostilities at Tippecanoe, to the termination of the contest at New Orleans on the return of peace. Lexington (Ky.) Worsley and Smith, 8vo. pp. 551.

Those qualities which make the best patriot are the worst ingredients that can enter into the composition of a historian. An ardent and excessive attachment to one's country, and to one's own section of it, a determined faith in the moral and physical pre-eminence of its citizens to all other people and kindred, an utter incredulity to whatever might militate in any point with this hypothesis, and an unbounded capacity of belief for every thing that favours it, are excellent traits in a partisan, but unpromising indications in an annalist. We give full credit to the sincerity of the author of this history, and however his partialities may have led him to view facts, do not suspect him of voluntarily warping them. Our limits will not allow us to enter upon a particular examination of the military details of the work, nor have we materials at hand for the purpose. It is rather too summary a way of judging of the merits of enterprises, to decide on them solely by the event. In this book every failure is imputed to misconduct, and every success to extraordinary skill and prowess. We hardly know which is most prejudicial; such praise or such condemnation.

Mr. M'Affee, for such we find is the name of the writer of this history, has evinced too great an inclination to attribute all meritorious services to the Kentuckians. They undoubtedly are entitled to great praise for their readiness in meeting the consequences of a war which they had advocated. But they were not the only portion of our citizens who exhibited consistency or courage. We do not however so much reproach him for ascribing honourable actions to the Kentuckians as for detracting from the claims of the militia of other states, and of the U. S. troops. It was perhaps impossible for one who had taken an active interest in a contest of a peculiar character, to divest himself on a sudden of the feelings which he had thought it laudable to cherish. With proper allowances for recent irritation and local predilections, we may

recommend this as an interesting volume, and as affording valuable materials for the future compiler.

E.

The Home in the West, a Poem, delivered at Dartmouth College, July 4, 1817. By a Member of the Junior Class. 24mo. pp. 19.

This poem is written in the anapæstic measure, with the proximate lines rhyming. There are four feet in the verse. This measure is ill calculated for a piece of any length, and only tolerable when the rhymes alternate. There is a monotony in the anapæstic movement that soon tires. It should be confined to songs. To have selected it for a performance of this nature is an evidence of juvenility. Nor is it a solitary indication. But as the production of an infant muse, and written with involuntary precipitancy, we are not inclined to treat it with harshness. It will, however, be of service to the author to point out some of his faults. The first of these is his obscurity, which has arisen, manifestly, in a great degree from want of distinctness in his own mind. To some passages we can attach no meaning. Besides this, we have to reprehend his awkward and unauthorized transpositions, his unemphatic reduplications, and the introduction of familiarity colloquial and most unpoetic phrases. Were we to descend to particulars, we might point out many other defects, which we attribute rather to want of practice than to want of talent. Had we not discerned something of the latter in this poem, we should not have thought it worth while to make it the subject of remark. We trust that the writer, who has shown his discretion in not affixing his name to a work of which, hereafter, as a whole, he will not be vain, will improve upon our hints.

To atone for our seeming severity, we will make an extract which may counteract any unfavourable impression. The poet contrasts his own country with those which have been fam'd in history.

> True! here are no remnants of greatness that's fled,
> No atoms of grandeur gone down to the dead,
> No murmurs of glory, that fill the wild blast,
> No relics of splendour, that shone on the past,
> No Parthenons, Statues, Colossi are gleaming,
> No fields dy'd with crimson, no ensigns are streaming,
> No arches of triumph frown lofty and proud,
> No ivy-crown'd castles with emprise are loud
> Of fair ladies and knights, as in times dark in death,
> When the shell of the Troubadour swell'd its loud breath,
> No sunk Druid columns, and on them unstrung
> The harp that in darkness full often had rung:
> No helmets and shields rustle on the dark walls,
> No tides of brave music sound high in the halls,
> And well may it happen for wo or for weal,
> We boast of no Branksome, no merry Carlisle.
> This, this is the land of the uprising hill,
> Of the far-climbing cliff and the musical rill.
> The land, where the rocks with the clouds love to vie,
> And hold a contention to touch the blue sky,
> Where the sounds from the woods, and the waters that spring,
> Are as soft and as soothing as wild bird may fling,
> Where innumerous rills the proud mountain forsake,
> And bound like the Chamois to meet the broad lake,
> The ermine seas, in seclusion, that pour
> The sound of their waves on the tenantless shore
> And say in what land, with a lustre as bright,
> Shine the emerald trees, bath'd in dewdrops of light,
> Oh! say in what land shall the fruits and the flowers
> Be nobler in tint or in relish, than ours?
> 'Tis Freedom that scatters a smile and a glow
> On our valleys of verdure and mountains of snow.

Though there are blemishes even in this passage, we discover the germ of poetry both in its sentiment and its expression

E.

A sermon delivered in the city of Raleigh, at the administration of the Lord's Supper, Nov. 10, 1816. By Joseph Caldwell, D. D. Professor of Mathematics in the University of North Carolina. Chapel Hill. Raleigh. A. Lucas. 12mo. pp. 33.

This is an extremely well written practical discourse. The author does not conceal his own tenets, which are rigidly orthodox, whilst he inculcates a spirit of charity by which true religion always commends itself, but which is too often forgotten in fanatical zeal.

E.

Harrington, a Tale, and Ormond, a Tale, by Maria Edgeworth. Van Winkle & Wiley. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 660.

An Analysis of the Mineral Waters of Saratoga and Ballston, containing some general remarks on their use in various diseases, together with observations on the Geology and Mineralogy of the surrounding country. By Doctor John H. Steel, Resident at the Springs. Albany, E. & E. Hosford. 12mo. pp. 94.

This is a book from which all who visit the watering places will derive both instruction and entertainment. Doctor Steel has given a good account of Saratoga, Ballston, and the vicinity, and appears to have conducted his Chemical Analysis of the mineral waters on just principles, and with due circumspection.

His remarks on the medicinal use of the waters are judicious. The work is printed with good taste and in a convenient form. Nothing is more awkward or uncomfortable than the thin octavos which have become so fashionable among our booksellers of late.

E.

Armata: A Fragment. New-York, James Eastburn & Co. 12mo. pp. 210.

This book is an attempt, in the way of a supposed case, to give an account of the rise, progress, and actual condition of the English constitution, together with a sketch of the character and manners of the people, and the present situation and prospects of the British nation. For the sake of effect, the author has thought it expedient to suppose a nation, in some remote and hitherto unknown part of the habitable creation, but in all respects of constitution, character, policy and condition, exactly like the British, about which he might speak freely, and from which, by means of the striking manner in which he would be able to present to his readers the various crises in its history, and the eventful character of its present situation, he might draw impressive lessons, and forcibly inculcate what he conceives to be the principles and policy which alone can save the nation. To this end, the author represents that he sailed from New-York, on the 6th of September, 1814, in the good ship Columbia; that he was bound to China, via. New South Wales; that the voyage was very prosperous, until the 10th of February, when an awful storm arose, and the ship, by the violence of the wind and the stroke of lightning, was left a sparless hulk. The ship drifted, in this forlorn condition, at the mercy of the wind and waves, until the 16th of March, 1815, when on a sudden, in the midst of a bright morning, she approached a region of the sea, overhung by a dark cloud, that shed a fearful darkness around, and where the waters were "convulsed into whirlpools", as they were borne against and among the rocks by a current of supernatural velocity. This current, which was produced by compression, seemed to lead directly from all known seas; its entrance, between two frowning precipices, was very narrow, and it continued on, between boundaries of rocks about fifty yards apart, without any diminution of its velocity, or one jot of deviation from a right line, for the distance of 75,000 miles. To perform this passage, required only three months and two days, such was the rapidity of the current, and on the 18th of June, our author and his fellow-voyagers found themselves "suddenly emerging into a wide sea as smooth as glass, the heavens above twinkling with stars," some of which he remembered to have seen in the world which he had lately left, while some were new to him, and the moon, which was riding through the sky in great splendour, seemed much *nearer* and *larger* than he had ever seen it before. The smoothness of the new sea did not continue long, however,—another storm arose, and the vessel soon struck on a sunken rock and went to pieces,—the author jumped into the sea and seized a plank; before he reached the shore he became senseless, (some perhaps might think he was so from the beginning,) and it seems when he recovered, he found himself on a rock, over which the sea spray was dashing, and surrounded by an immense multitude of people, whose speech he could not understand. At length an individual approached, to whom the multitude paid reverence, and who, to his great surprise and joy, addressed him in English, and with great kindness. This man's name is Morven, and from him the author receives his account of the island of Armata.

After Morven has given a history of the people of Armata, by whom it is at once perceived that the British are intended, and stated the difficulties under which they are labouring, he asks the opinion and advice of the author upon the subject,—and then it is that we come at the object, for which the book seems to have been written.

But the author after all teaches us but little. His invention seems to have been exhausted in contriving his fiction and running his parallel between Armata and Britain, and nearly all he has done by way of instruction, is to state the grievances of the nation, and the embarassments into which every branch of industry is thrown, and then say they ought to be removed,—indicating generally the remedies, without illustrating the manner in which they should be applied. He seems to find most fault with the corn laws, and the importation of wool.

In regard to the fictitious voyage, we do not perceive why the author should set sail from New-York, and in the good ship Columbia, when it is obvious he intends to represent, by the current that bore him to Armata, the vigour and enthusiasm of the British nation, produced by the dangers by which it has been surrounded during the late momentous conflicts, and by Armata itself, the condition

into which that nation has been brought by her preternatural efforts. On the whole, the book is quite a *fragment*, exhibiting but little ingenuity, and illustrating clearly no important political truths; and we are unwilling to believe that report is correct in ascribing it to the pen of Lord Erskine.

L.

A Dissertation, exhibiting a general view of the progress of Mathematical and Physical Science, since the revival of Letters in Europe. By John Playfair, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, &c. &c. Boston, Wells & Lilly. 1817. pp. 197.

Though the main object of this dissertation be to give a history of the progress of mathematical and physical Science from the time of the revival of letters, yet it also contains a brief but comprehensive view of the discoveries and inventions of the ancients in these departments of knowledge, and the condition in which they descended to the moderns. In the progress of the work, the learned author not only gives an account of the successive discoveries and theories, which have finally brought the knowledge of nature and its laws to its present elevated and advanced state, but also discusses the principles on which the theories have been founded, and explains the obstacles which science has had to encounter from the prejudices of ignorance and the jealousy of power. To those who have any acquaintance with the reputation of the author it will not be necessary to say that he has executed his task with admirable skill.

L.

The Prophetic History of the Christian Religion Explained; or a brief Exposition of the Revelation of St. John; according to a new discovery of prophetical times, by which the whole chain of prophecies is arranged, and their certain completion proved from history, down to the present period—with summary views of those not accomplished. By J. George Schmucker, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in York-Town, Pennsylvania. Vol. I. Tempora distingue, et concordat Domini Verbum. Baltimore. Schaeffer & Maund. 8vo. pp. 265.

The second volume will make its appearance shortly.

Art. 15. MATHEMATICAL LUCUBRATIONS.

QUESTION 9, OR PRIZE QUESTION.

By R. Adrain of New-York.

It is required to determine the most advantageous position of the sail of a windmill, when the ratio of the velocities of the wind and sail is given: making use of the laws of resistance on oblique planes, as determined by the latest modern experiments: and to calculate the particular angles of position in numbers, when the velocity of the sail is twice or thrice the velocity of the wind.

QUESTION 10.

By Analyticus of New-York.

To determine on what point or points of a horizontal plane a body should be placed, that its tendency along the plane may be the greatest.

*** For want of proper types, we are obliged to omit the two remaining questions for this month. We have every disposition to encourage domestic manufactures, and shall be happy to learn that there is a type foundry in this country that can furnish a complete font, of the various kinds of letter, with the French accents and characters, and the mathematical signs. To such an establishment we will lend all the patronage and influence that we possess. We have too many half-way expedients in this country. We wish to see what is done, well done.

The prize for the best solution of each prize question, will be a set of the Magazine for the year, from its commencement.

Art. 16. REPORT OF DISEASES TREATED AT THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, NEW-YORK, DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1817.

ACUTE DISEASES.

Febris Intermittens, (*Intermittent Fever.*) 3; Febris Remittens, (*Remittent Fever.*) 2; Synocha, (*Inflammatory Fever.*) 1; Febris Continua, (*Continued Fever.*) 8; Ephemera, (*Ephemeral Fever.*) 1; Febris Infantum Remittens, (*Infantile Remittent Fever.*) 19; Phlegmone, (*Inflammation.*) 1; Inflammatio testium, 2; Ophthalmia acuta, (*Acute Inflammation of the*

Eyes,) 7 ; Pharyngitis Acuta, (*Acute Inflammation of the Pharynx,*) 1 ; Cynanche Parotidæa, (*Mumps,*) 1 ; Catarrhus, (*Catarrh,*) 1 ; Pneumonia, (*Inflammation of the Chest,*) 6 ; Mastitis, (*Inflammation of the Female Breast,*) 1 : Gastritis, (*Inflammation of the Stomach,*) 1 ; Hepatitis, (*Inflammation of the Liver,*) 1; Rheumatismus Acutus, (*Acute Rheumatism,*) 8 ; Hæmoptysis, (*Spitting of Blood,*) 1 ; Cholera, 43 ; Dysenteria, (*Dysentery,*) 12 ; Palpitatio, (*Palpitation of the Heart.*) 1 ; Convulsio, (*Convulsions.*) 2 ; Hydrocephalus, (*Dropsy of the Brain,*) 2; Erysipelas, (*St. Anthony's Fire,*) 2; Roseola, 1 : Miliaria Æstiva, 2 ; Uticaria, (*Nettle Rash,*) 2 ; Aphtha, (*Thrush,*) 1 : Vaccinia, (*Kine Pock,*) 15 ; Morbi Infantiles, (*Infantile Diseases,*) 3.

CHRONIC AND LOCAL DISEASES.

Asthenia, (*Debility,*) 3 ; Vertigo, 7 ; Cephalalgia, (*Head-ach.*) 7 ; Dyspepsia, (*Indigestion.*) 18 : Vomitus, (*Vomiting.*) 3 ; Gastrodynia, (*Pain in the Stomach.*) 6 ; Enterodynia, (*Pain in the Intestines,*) 5 ; Colica, (*Colic,*) 4 ; Obstipatio, (*Costiveness,*) 20 ; Icterus, (*Jaundice.*) 1 ; Hypochondriasis, 1 ; Hysteria, (*Hysterics,*) 1 ; Syncope, (*Fainting.*) 1 ; Paralysis Manûs, (*Palsy of the Hand.*) 1 ; Paralysis, (*Palsy,*) 2 : Trismus, (*Locked-Jaw,*) 1 ; Epilepsia, (*Epilepsy,*) 2 : Rheumatismus Chronicus, (*Chronic Rheumatism,*) 8 ; Pleurodynia, 3 ; Lumbago, 3; Ophthalmia Chronica, (*Chronic Inflammation of the Eyes,*) 3 ; Pharyngitis Chronica, (*Chronic Inflammation of the Throat,*) 4 ; Bronchitis Chronica, (*Chronic Inflammation of the Bronchiæ,*) 8 ; Asthma et Dyspnœa, (*Asthma and Difficult Breathing.*) 2 ; Phthisis Pulmonalis, (*Consumption of the Lungs.*) 7 ; Hæmoptysis, (*Spitting of Blood,*) 2 ; Hæmatemesis, (*Vomiting of Blood.*) 1 ; Diarrhœa, 25 : Leucorrhœa, 2 : Amenorrhœa, 4 ; Plethora, 15 ; Anasarca, (*Dropsy,*) 1 ; Œdema Cruris et Femoris, 1 ; Ascites, (*Dropsy of the Abdomen,*) 2 : Scrophula, (*King's Evil,*) 2 : Tabes Mesenterica, 2 ; Verminatio, (*Worms,*) 21 : Hernia, 2 : Syphilis, 7 ; Eruptio Venerea, 1 ; Urethritis, 5 ; Phymosis, 1 ; Paraphymosis, 1 ; Scirrhus testium, 1 ; Tumor 2 : Staphyloma, 1 ; Dolor Faeci, (*Pain of the Face.*) 1 : Odontalgia, (*Tooth-ach.,*) 24 : Paronychia, (*Whitlow,*) 1 : Abscessus, (*Abscess.*) 1 : Contusio, (*Bruise,*) 3 ; Stremma, (*Sprain.*) 2 ; Vulnus, (*Wound.*) 6 ; Ulcus, (*Ulcer.*) 17 ; Ulcera Faucium, (*Ulcers of the Throat,*) 2 : stio, (*Burn.*) 4 : Aphtha, (*Thrush.*) 1 ; Morbi Cutanei, (*Eruptions of the Skin.*) 38.

The weather during the greater part of July, has been unusually warm, and occasionally hot and oppressive. The mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer once marked 87° at noon, in different shaded situations ; and on twelve different days ranged from 80 to 86°. On five days of the month only, it was below 76°, at noon. The atmosphere, though sometimes moist, and obscured by clouds or fogs, has been, generally speaking, clear, often serene, and seldom fanned by gust or wind, or agitated by thunder-showers. Southerly winds have greatly predominated. There was a considerable fall of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, on the night of the 7th ; a heavy shower on the afternoon of the 20th ; and another on the 23d, with some thunder. Lesser showers or gentle depositions of rain, occurred on the 8th, 9th, 12th, 15th, 21st, 25th, and 30th. Quantity of rain three inches 7-100. Highest temperature, 87° ; lowest 58° ; greatest diurnal variation 21°. Mean temperature at sunrise 66°, in the afternoon 76 1-2°, at sunset 75°. Greatest elevation of the mercury in the Barometer, 30 inches 36-100, on the 10th, wind N. moderate, clear : greatest depression, 29 inches 76-100, wind S. E. moderate, overcast.

Considering the season, and the warmness of the weather, the city during this interval, may be pronounced to have been remarkably healthy. The number of deaths, indeed, amount, according to the New-York Bills of Mortality, to one-fifth more than for June ;—but this numerical augmentation appears to have arisen not so much from an increase in the quantum, as from a change or transmutation of the character of diseases. The recurrence of certain trains of morbid action, as connected with different seasons of the year, must be obvious to every observing physician. We often see a renewal and succession of nearly the same kind of diseases year after year ; and simultaneous with the decline of some particular class of disorders, we may many times date the rise and progress of another class of affections equally, or, perhaps, more numerous. This principle has been strikingly exemplified in the two last months. While there has been a gradual diminution of diseases of the inflammatory diathesis, there has taken place a proportional augmentation of those disorders of the prima viæ, that are mostly peculiar to the summer heats, particularly cholera, dysentery, and diarrhœa. These have constituted a prominent feature in the history of the complaints of this month—and from their general prevalence may be said to have characterized the constitution of the season. Bilious vomiting has been an attending

symptom of various complaints; and diarrhœa has not only been common, as a primary or idiopathic affection, but it has also supervened on several other disorders, acute as well as chronic.

The cases of cholera, inserted in the foregoing catalogue, occurred chiefly in children, who, from their great irritability, which renders them more susceptible of excitement by the summer heats, are peculiarly the subjects of this complaint. It is most obstinate and fatal when joined with the additional irritation of teething. This disease, though extensively diffused during this month, has not been attended with extraordinary violence or fatality. It has, however, in many cases, manifested much obstinacy; yielding with difficulty to the ordinary modes of treatment; and sometimes running into a chronic stage, or rather tedious diarrhœa, notwithstanding the employment of the most active and approved remedies:—an occurrence that may be accounted for, from the predisposition to the disease being constantly kept up by the foul air of the city, and more especially by the relaxing effects of a nearly uniform and continued course of hot weather. It is under such circumstances, that removal to the pure and cool atmosphere of the country or sea shore, proves so efficacious in the cholera of infants: often succeeding in effecting a recovery from an apparent hopeless state.

Fevers, generally, have rather declined. Typhus has decreased, both in frequency and fatality: the deaths from this disease having, according to the bills of mortality, diminished nearly one half. The cases of continued fevers, noted in the list, were all of the Synochal or Sub-inflammatory kind. The Infantile Remittent, or Synochus of children, appears to have diminished in frequency, though not in violence. Some cases of this disease were attended by bilious vomiting and diarrhœa, but without any evident amelioration of the fever. Another symptom that commonly attended the infantile fever, was a cough, which from its great urgency in some instances might easily have deceived the inexperienced, and led to the suspicion, that the patient was actually labouring under a *Peripneumony*, or inflammation of the lungs. As an instance of this kind might be of the most serious consequence, the greatest caution and circumspection are always to be exercised —the nature and treatment of the two diseases being obviously different. It is certainly possible that these two complaints may sometimes co-exist; but such an occurrence is probably very rare. Unless Peripneumony should happen to exist at the same time with the infantile remittent fever, the cough attending this latter is always to be regarded as sympathetic, being occasioned by *irritation* in the bronchiæ, lungs, or pleura, and not by inflammation. Of consequence it seldom requires particular attention, and will naturally subside with the other symptoms of the complaint. Fomentations to the chest, diluent or demulcent drinks, the cautious use of antimony or squills, and sometimes of opiates, comprehend the whole of the treatment necessary for the relief of this symptom. The use of the lancet in the infantile fever, especially with symptoms of synochus, would be productive of almost certain death.

Cases of *Peripneumonic* inflammation, though greatly reduced in number, have in several instances shown great severity of character: and as will be seen by inspecting the bills of mortality, have been productive of a fatality even greater than that which took place in the preceding month. It is not a very unusual occurrence, for cases of Pneumonia produced in a high temperature of the atmosphere, to assume an acuteness or intensity, that is seldom surpassed, if equalled, during the severe cold of winter. The stimulating quality of heated air, when applied to an inflamed surface, may perhaps account for this fact. Instances of spurious or bastard Pleurisy, which is only a rheumatic affection of the intercostal and thoracic muscles, were occasionally met with, assuming at times almost every mark of genuine pleurisy.

Dyspeptic and Asthenic diseases have been rendered more obstinate: probably from the relaxing effects of external heat. Complaints of the head, especially manifested by Cephalalgia and Vertigo, and induced by determination or congestion, but more commonly by a morbid derangement of the digestive organs, were of common occurrence. Severe pain in the head has attended different forms of fever, especially where there existed a torpor of the intestinal canal, the removal of which symptom was generally found to be the most certain way of relieving the affection of the head.

There were presented at the Dispensary, a few cases of chronic inflammation of the tonsil and fauces, or throat, attended with irregularity of surface, which, from being covered with coagulable lymph, had the appearance of ulceration. This affection is not unfrequently mistaken for syphilitic ulcers. The patient

is consequently subjected to a painful and tedious course of mercury, for the purpose of eliminating from the system a supposed poison.

The New-York bills of mortality for July contain the following deaths from different diseases.

Abscess, 3; Apoplexy, 3; Asthenia, 1; Cancer, 1; Cholera, 15; Colic 2; Consumption, 47; Convulsions, 13; Debility, 1; Diarrhœa, 7; Dropsy, 6; Dropsy in the head, 5; Drowned, 5; Dysentery, 13; Fever, 4; Bilious Fever, 1; Inflammatory Fever, 1; Remittent Fever, 2; Typhous Fever, 3; Gravel, 1; Gout, 2; Hæmorrhage, 1; Hives, 4; Jaundice, 2; Inflammation of the Bowels, 3; Inflammation of the Brain, 1; Inflammation of the Chest, 10; Inflammation of the Liver, 5; Intemperance, 2; Locked-jaw, 2; Measles, 1; Marasmus, 4; Mortification, 2; Nervous Diseases, 1; Old Age, 6; Palsy, 1; Peripneumony, 1; Pleurisy, 1; Quinsy, 2; Rupture of the Brain, 1; Scrophula, 1; Sprue, 4; Still Born, 9; Sudden Death, 1; Suicide, 2; Syphilis, 1; Teething, 5; Ulcer, 3; Casualty, 3.—Total 227.

Of whom there died 73 of and under the age of 1 year; 23 between 1 and 2 years; 11 between 2 and 5; 10 between 5 and 10; 15 between 10 and 20; 22 between 20 and 30; 20 between 30 and 40; 23 between 40 and 50; 12 between 50 and 60; 7 between 60 and 70; 6 between 70 and 80; 4 between 80 and 90; 1 between 90 and 100.

It will be seen from this account of deaths, that the month of July has been particularly fatal to children under the age of two years. The number that has died amounts to more than two fifths of the total of deaths of all ages. It is from the great mortality among this class, therefore, that has arisen the numerical augmentation of deaths for this month.

JACOB DYCKMAN, M. D.

New-York, July 31, 1817.

Art. 17. CABINET OF VARIETIES.

STEAM BOATS.

ROBERT VAUX, Esq. chairman of the Committee of the select and common council of Philadelphia, having addressed a circular on the subject of steam boats to the Corporation of this City, the consideration of it was referred to Samuel Akerly, M. D. T. H. Smith, John Remmey, J. Warren Brackett, and Arthur Burtis, Esqrs. composing the Committee of Arts and Sciences, who made a Report approving of the recommendations therein contained. These recommendations were:

"First, To adopt and enforce the following regulation, viz. allowing every captain, or owner, to navigate his vessel with steam raised to whatever temperature he thinks most expedient for his own purposes, he should be compelled to permit inspectors, appointed by law, once in every month to prove the strength of his boilers by loading them for the purpose of ascertaining their strength; first with double, and afterwards with once and a half the force of the Steam he proposes permanently to use, by filling them with water, and loading a pipe with the weight necessary to give to the boiler the required pressure. This can be conveniently managed by pressure on Bramah's principle, and need not occupy an hour's time. Thus, if the captain proposes to work with Steam pressing with a force of ten pounds on the square inch, let the boiler be tried with a pressure of twenty pounds on the square inch, and then with a force of fifteen pounds per square inch. If it stands this trial, it may reasonably be presumed to bear the required pressure of ten pounds per square inch until the next monthly period of trial appointed by law. To make it sure that the Engine shall not be worked in any intermediate time, by means of steam affording a higher pressure than that required, let a separate safety valve be provided, and kept locked up in a box connected with the Steam Engine Apparatus, of which box the Inspector appointed by law ought to be permitted and required to keep the key, which box should not be opened till the next period of inspection. This safety valve should be regulated to the pressure required, and at which the Steam Engine is to be actually worked. So that however high the common exposed safety valve may be loaded by those who work the engine, the safety valve locked up, shall effectually prevent the use of any higher pressure than that permitted.

A second improvement would be, to separate the Steam Engine Apparatus by strong partitions erected between this and the part of the vessel occupied by the passengers: which partitions should be so constructed as to be decidedly the strongest part exposed to explosion, should such an event take place. Hence the planking of the sides of the vessel near to the Steam Engine Apparatus, and the part of the deck that covers it, should be pur

posely made somewhat weaker than the partitions, and more liable to be torn or blown away by an explosion, which in such case could not affect the passengers."

In the opinion of the Committee such regulations, and nothing short of them, would be efficacious in preventing accidents growing out of the disposition of indiscreet men to accelerate their boats, at any hazard, by adding weights to their safety valves. The Committee condemn the use of cast iron boilers, and in general all the departures from Mr. Fulton's system which have been introduced under the name of improvements. They attest the safety of boats on Fulton's contruction, under such judicious management as has been exhibited by those plying in the North and East rivers. The Corporation not having power to appoint inspectors, the Committee suggest the propriety of applying to the legislature for such authority.

SOUTHEY THE LAUREATE.

The recent publication of a juvenile performance of this gentleman, under the title of Wat Tyler, has given rise to considerable discussion, in England, in regard to his early political principles and conduct. It seems that whilst at Oxford, in 1792—93, he imbibed the revolutionary spirit, which at that period raged at its height in Europe, and associated himself with some of his collegiate friends in an enterprise characteristic of the times. Mr. Southey, and his fellow commoners, Mr. S. T. Coleridge, and Mr. Lovell, having allied themselves by the bond of *fraternization*, resolved to emigrate to America, and to found a colony on the true principles of liberty and equality, on the banks of the Susquehannah. In this Arcadia, all property was to be in common, and all the dreams of perfectibility were to be realized. To carry this project into execution, they actually left college. Other youths of the same standing were animated by a similar ardour. Among those who proposed to accompany the three friends, were a Mr. Allen, and Mr. Burnett, author of the history of Poland. One obstacle was in the way. Southey had fallen in love with a Miss Fricker,—he could not prevail with himself to leave her, nor could he hope to persuade her to forsake her family, to share in his romantic expedition. But to make every thing easy, Coleridge and Lovell readily undertook to marry her two sisters,—and their mother, who was a widow, could of course have no reasonable objection to following her children. This scheme so far as concerns the marriages, was actually carried into effect. But the Rev. Mr. Hill, Mr. Southey's maternal uncle, interposing, defeated the voyage. Mr. Southey resides in the romantic vicinity of Keswick, in Cumberland. The house is divided in the centre—one half is occupied by Mr. Southey and his family, the other by Mrs. Coleridge, (sister to Mrs. Southey,) and her two sons; and Mrs. Lovell, the third sister, whose husband is dead, is an inmate of Mr. Southey's. This gentleman is represented as remarkably amiable in private life. His attainments as a poet and a scholar are well known. He is understood to be now engaged in several literary compositions. Among them is an Epic, the hero of which, is a member of the 'Society of Friends!' It is said that he makes it a rule to write 40 lines daily before breakfast. Such idle stories, however, are not to be heeded. Yet we are not without apprehensions of his bringing himself too soon again before the public. He has written already too much for his reputation. Had he produced no poem but Roderick, his fame would have been more enviable. E.

TO READERS.

The great typographical improvement in this Number, will not escape the observation of our readers. It will be perceived, too, that we have considerably enlarged our printed page. We shall hereafter conform to this standard. Our paper will in future be of a better quality.

We have much pleasure in announcing an arrangement which we have made with C. S. Rafinesque, Esq. a distinguished naturalist, to conduct a department of the magazine, under the title of Museum of Natural Sciences, which is commenced in this number, and which will occupy a similar space in future. Mr. R. having relinquished the design of publishing his Annals of Nature, invites gentlemen who patronized that undertaking, to transfer their subscriptions to this work.

ERRATA.

Page 329, col. 2, line 3 from top, for *and* read *from*.

Page 331, col. 2, line 30 from top, for *appear*, read *appears*.

Page 335, col. 2, line 28 from bottom, for *streams*, read *steams*.

Page 337, col. 2, line 15 from bottom, for *effects*, read *effect*.

Page 355, col. 2, line 18 from top, in some copies, for *Arimanices*, in brackets, read *Arimanius*.

Page 356, line 23, for *Flora Philadelphica Prodromus*, read *Floræ Philadelphicæ Prodromus*.

Page 359, col. 1, line 13, for *Striatulæ* read *Striatula*.

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The Speeches of Charles Phillips, Esq. delivered at the Bar, and on various public occasions, in Ireland and England. Edited by himself. New-York. 8vo. pp. 205. Kirk & Mercein.

AFTER having complained of the unfairness of reviewers, in criticising a surreptitious publication of his speeches, Mr. Phillips has thought fit to vindicate his reputation and furnish an authentic criterion for estimating his merits, by editing his Speeches himself. In this edition, then, we may look for the measure of his mind and the standard of his desert, without rendering ourselves liable to the charge of being in haste to judge, thereby proving ourselves anxious to condemn. We have waited until the giant has buckled on his armour,—until, with his breast-plate fitted, his sword upon his thigh, and his shield borne before him, he has deliberately come forward, and with vaunting words, offered himself to battle;—and now, having measured his stature as well as we might for the glitter of his harness and the terror of the ranks embattled in his cause, we venture, though haply with only a sling and stone, to question his claims, not fearing his bulk. We do not, however, wish to advance with an acrimonious spirit, nor proceed to the length of slaying him outright and cutting off his head, even if our arm were strong enough and our aim unerring; we only wish,—dropping the allusion, and speaking in the plain way to which we are most used,—to examine with candour, and declare our opinions temperately, but plainly.

We are ready to admit the correctness of the remark made by Mr. Finlay, who appears in the preface as the friend and apologist of Mr. Phillips, "that some defects are essential to such, and so much labour." Doubtless it would be unfair to require of an orator as much accuracy of syntax, and as complete a development of his argument, in extemporaneous harangues as in the more leisurely and careful productions of the closet, though most, if not all, the defects attributable to this cause, he might very lawfully correct, if he had the sagacity to detect them, while arranging them for the press. But it is not on account of their occasional defects, whether avoidable or not, that we object to these speeches; nor is it because Mr. Phillips has failed in the style of eloquence which he has adopted, that we cannot persuade ourselves to become his admirers; we dislike the whole system of rhetoric on which they are constructed, and whatever of pleasure we have experienced in the perusal of them has been produced by the general character of the sentiments they contain, and the general tone of feeling in which they are uttered, not by the style in which they are set forth, or by the flights and figures in which they so much abound. Or if we have been gratified at any time with the diction of these speeches, it has been when the orator least endeavoured to soar, or when he has indulged, as he has at times, with some felicity, his humorous vein. But these instances are rare, particularly of the former sort. The style is almost uniformly turgid and ambitious, not only so as to be altogether beyond nature, but so as often to become absolute bombast of the most frigid and unintelligible kind. In many places, in the course of the volume, whole sentences, we had almost said whole pages, have exactly that sort of rhythm which constitutes what is commonly called "prose run mad," and if they were divided off into lines like poetry, each one beginning with

a capital letter, they would make, so far as the measure might be concerned, very tolerable blank verse. Now we are aware that harsh and ragged sentences do not constitute good prose, any more than simply the requisite number of feet and a jingle at the end of the lines, if it be rhyme, make good versification;—we know there is a melody of prose as well as of verse, but it certainly does not consist in eternally balancing clauses and poising one half of a sentence against the other. The melody, which is so charming in the sentences of those writers who have acquired the authority of standards, will be found, upon examination, to have been produced by words selected, not for their length, but for the ease with which they may be uttered, and arranged, not with a regular return of the same movement, but in such a way as that the organs of speech shall take them up one after another without effort. The most approved writers, too, have ever avoided sameness in the length and number of the clauses and general structure of their periods, and are free from *mannerism*. Their style is apparently most easy to imitate, because so natural; but, in fact, most difficult to attain, on account of the purity and propriety of the language, and the perpetual, though delicately marked variety of the sentences. But Mr. Phillips's sentences seem all to have been cast after a pattern, they are so uniformly alike in structure and movement. Besides, he often neglects propriety for sound, and sacrifices meaning for the sake of a swelling close. His sentences remind one of the middle style of gardening, which instead of exhibiting "a happy rural seat of various view," paraded its enclosures laid out with tiresome uniformity, where "grove nodded at grove" and "each alley had a brother." And the worst of it is, that this *mannerism* of Mr. Phillips is not relieved by any profound or striking thoughts, by new views of old principles, recommending them by the power of illustration, or any original contributions of ideas. His ideas are generally commonplace, and the imagination employed in attempting to impress them, is extravagant and rambling, rather than opulent and felicitous, and prurient more than vigorous and fine. Because he flies a great deal it is no proof that he is an eagle.

Mr. Phillips's style abounds in affectations and prettinesses,—he is very fond of alliteration, and seems to take a pleasure in combinations of words that jingle prettily on the ear. There is another habit of his which is very bad, both because it argues an incorrect taste, and because it often renders the meaning doubtful. It is that of accumulating in the same sentence a great many short antitheses, and almost universally omitting the object after the verb, in which he seldom exhibits any niceness of discrimination, whilst he leaves the idea loose and undefined. He is very fond, besides his regular antitheses, of a little pretty kind of paradox, in a particular manner of using adjectives and verbs, as for example, "degrading advantages," "outlawed into eminence," and "fetter into fame," and this "literally," "bliss would be joyless," and many instances of a similar kind, which we have not time to enumerate. His similes and comparisons are very often absolute contradictions, or entirely without meaning. In a paroxysm of christian charity and toleration, he thus speaks of the Roman church:—"That venerable fabric which has stood for ages, *splendid and immutable*; which time *could not crumble* nor persecutions *shake*, nor revolutions *change*; which has stood amongst us like some *stupendous and majestic Apennine*, the earth rocking at its feet, and the heavens roaring round its head, *firmly balanced on the base of its eternity; the relic of what was*; the solemn and sublime *memento* of what *might be*." If this is not rant and nonsense we do not know what is. In the first place it is not true that the Roman Church has stood thus immutable; and in the next place there does appear to be some trifling repugnance between the idea of so huge an establishment which has been so long standing—not on its base, but the *eternity* of its base, and that of the same establishment being a mere *relic* of what was, and *memento* of what must be. He says, also, that he would allow religion "no sustenance but the tears that are exhaled and embellished by the sunbeam." Now this is certainly nonsense.

Speaking of the corruption of the court and the danger of bringing religion into temptation by contact with it, he says: "It directly violates his special mandate, who took his *birth from the manger*, and his *disciples from the fishing boat*." Here, for the sake of preserving the pretty balance of the sentence, Mr. Phillips has violated sense as well as taste; the use of "from," in the first instance is absurd, and even if it were not, it is nothing but affectation to use, as Mr. Phillips so often does, the same form of expression and the same preposition to signify two relations so very different as

are the relations signified by the two *froms*. The poor old Pope, too, has been made, not an Apennine, but an Ararat, and in the very *incarceration of his confinement*, to make a humble attempt at an imitation, that is to say, while he was "mid the damps of the dungeon," he "towered sublime like the last mountain in the deluge, majestic not less in his elevation, than in his solitude, immutable amid change, magnificent amid ruin, the last remnant of *earth's* beauty, the last resting-place of *heaven's light*." Now if Pius VII. had, amid the turmoil of revolution and war, sustained his authority, and, by the extent of his power and influence, been enabled to yield protection to those, who might flee to him, the comparison might have been proper enough, in point of fact: but to apply it to one who was completely reduced,—overwhelmed, among the first, by the surging billows of revolution,—whose power became "less than nothing and vanity," is to make an application, which either contradicts history, or has no meaning. Besides, if it were figuratively true, it is not well said. To say of a mountain, that it is "majestic not less in *his elevation*, than in *his solitude*," is to misplace words, and wholly destroy the force of the illustration. Elevation, is the universal attribute of mountains; solitude, is an adventitious one: "elevation," and "solitude," therefore, should change place, in the comparison, for it could not have been the design of the author, to fix attention chiefly on what is common to all mountains, at least all that we have seen, and neglect the very quality, which gives individuality and force to the comparison. But when Mr. Phillips starts a comparison, he immediately loses himself among the new images that come associated with that which first furnished the resemblance, and he dashes through the description of the whole heterogeneous train, with the eagerness of a boy, who, sent on an errand, turns aside to chase butterflies, entirely forgetting that the object of a comparison is simply to illustrate or exemplify, not to furnish a topographical account of the object from which it is drawn, or give a history of all the author or speaker may know concerning it. In reading these speeches, the following lines from the Essay on Criticism have often come to our recollection, and though we would soften a little the application of the first couplet, yet we know not where the remaining lines could be more appositely exemplified than in the volume before us.

Words are like leaves; and where they most abound,
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.
False eloquence, like the prismatic glass,
Its gaudy colours spreads on every place;
The face of *nature* we no more survey,
All glares alike without distinction gay.

We do not deny Mr. Phillips talents, nor his speeches argument, but he sometimes certainly forgets the decorum of prose, and the restraints of good sense, and indulges himself in a strain of ranting bombast, which is no otherwise prose, than in not being poetry, and is so empty of meaning, as, in our view, to degrade his subject, and bring himself into ridicule. He is much fonder of pretty turns of phrase, and that delectable sort of sentiment and language that belong to lisping ladies, who write love stories, than becomes the man who is engaged in the support of civil rights, and by whom "the violated law speaks out its thunder;" or, than consists with the dignity of one, who undertakes to vindicate the rights of a nation, and deter by his eloquence, the encroachments of power. Among the topperies in which the style of Mr. Phillips abounds, are the use of the possessive case, with its governing noun, instead of using the preposition "of,"—the perpetual and nauseating use of alliterations, and the use of words, ending in "less:" of the latter, if he cannot find any, he makes them. Thus, these speeches are full of such phrases as "world's vanity," "world's decoration," "world's wealth," "world's frown," "friend's perfidy," "nature's loveliness," "heaven's melody," "altar's pledge," "world's chivalry." His alliterations are innumerable: we will quote a few. "The venal and the vulgar and the vile;" "the *merciless murderer*, *may* have *manliness* to plead:" "*shame*, *sin*, and *sorrow*:" "the *frightful form* of vice, *phantom* of infirmity;" "though all *that the venom* of a venal *turpitude* could *pour upon* the *patriot*, must with their *alternate apparition*, *affliet*, *affright*, *and*," &c.: "in*solitude* a *solace*;" "glorying in the garland that only *decorates* him for *death*:" and these are not the thousandth part of them. Of words ending in "less," we have store, some of which are erroneously applied, and others are fresh from Mr. Phillips's mint, to the introduction of which into the republic of letters, as much resistance ought to be made, as was made to the introduction of Wood's half-pence, into Ireland, and for a similar reason, both are base, and destitute of the genuine stamp that should entitle them to universal circulation. We have in one place, one after

another, "kindless," "heartless," "prayerless;" then there is "peaceless," "parentless," "weedless," "priceless," "fortuneless," "cureless," "pretentionless," "reposeless," "conscienceless," "proofless;" and a great many more, all used, for ought we can discover, because Curran once said "returnless."

His comparisons are so numerous, as entirely to overload his style, and they often put us in mind of Mr. O'Bother'em, in the "School for Orators," a performance which we would recommend to Mr. Phillips's perusal. On the question, "Does riches or poverty tend most to the *exaltation* of the *human* mind," Mr. O'Bother'em, having *surmised* the *key-stone* of his argument, says, "he shall proceed to *compare*" "riches and poverty in such a way, *as* you will find *there to be* no *comparison* at all." In the course of his eloquent harangue, which, if we may judge from the success it met with, was never surpassed, he breaks out into an eloquent and learned description of the life "*of a man possessed of luxury*," of which the following is a part. "He cannot, Mr. President, eat a single meal, unless he is *surrounded all around*, with the *luxuriant* and *extatic* productions of both *atmospheres!* Is not the rich *chancy* cup, he so *languishingly* and *affectingly* raises to his *nauseated* lips, are they not, I repeat it, sir, brought from the deserts of Arabia? Is not the *flagrant* and *chromatic* tea found in the *undiscovered* regions of Chili, which there is there the highest mountains in the world?" (by the way, the old Pope might have been compared to Chimborazo,) "Is not, I say, sir, the *dashing* sofa, on which he *declines* his meagre and *emancipated* form, made from the mahogany of *Hispaniola*, from the shores of *Indostan*, and the *cedar of Lebanon*, from *Mount Parnassus*; ornamented with the richest and most *munificent oriental* silks, from the *East Indies* abroad?" After having given vent to this "*torrent* of eloquence, which he felt *smothering* within him, and ready to burst into a *hurricane*," Mr. O'Bother'em goes on to speak of the "man *possessed* of *poverty*," and after having ventured on some remarks, which he feared might be considered "as hazardous *conjunctures* on his part," he attributes the superiority of the "man possessed of poverty" to the fact that he "declines his expectations upon a *low pinnacle of bliss*;" "for," says Mr. O'Bother'em, breaking forth into a most striking comparison, "happiness is like a crow perched on a distant mountain, which the eager sportsman *vainly* tries *to no purpose* to *ensnare*; he looks at the crow, Mr. President, and the crow looks at him; but the moment he attempts to *reproach* him, he *banishes* away, like the *schismatic taints* of the rainbow, which it was the astonishing Newton that first *deplored* and *enveloped* the cause of it." Mr. O'Bother'em, also, exhibits nearly as refined a relish for "the beauties of nature," and draws about as just and tasteful a picture of domestic felicity, as Mr. Phillips. "Cannot the poor man, Mr. President," says O'Bother'em, "*precipitate* in all the varied beauties of nature, from the most *loftiest mountains*, down to the *most lowest vallies*, as well as the man possessed of luxury? Yes, sir, the poor man, while *trilling transports crowns his views*, and *rosy hours attunes* his *sanguinary* youth, can raise his *wonderful* mind to that *incompressible* being, who *restrains* the *lawless* storm; who *kindles* up the *crushing* and *tremendious* thunder, and rolls the *dark* and *rapid* lightning, through the *intensity* of space, and who *issues* the awful *metres* and *roll-a-borealis*, through the *unfathomable legions* of the fiery *hemispheres*. Sometimes seated beneath the *shady shadow* of an *umbrageous* tree, at whose *venal* foot, flows a *limping* brook, he calls about him his wife and the *rest of his children*; here, sir, he takes a *retrospective* view into *futurity*; *distills* into their youthful minds, useful lessons, to guard their *juvenile youth*, from vice and *immortality*; and *extorts* them to *perspire* to endless *facility*, which shall endure forever. Here, sir, on a fine, clear evening, when the *silvery* moon shines out with all its *emulgence*, he *learns* his children the first rudiments of *astrology*, by pointing out the bull, the bear, and many more bright *consternations* and fixed stars, which are constantly *devolving* on their *axle-trees*, in the azure *expense* of the blue *creolean* firmament above."

From the book before us, we extract the following passage;—it is in the speech for O'Mullan against M'Korkill, and exhibits, in compendious form, many of Mr. Phillips's besetting faults; his love of alliteration, and antithesis, and that kind of paradoxical use of epithets, of which we have before spoken; his passion for metaphor and simile; his hyperbolical extravagance; and his general inflation and eternal strut.

"Who shall estimate the cost of *priceless* reputation—that impress which gives this human dross its currency, without which we stand *de*spised, *de*based, *de*preciated? Who shall repair it injured? Who can redeem it lost? Oh! well and truly

does the great philosopher of poetry esteem the *world's wealth* as "trash" in the comparison. Without it, gold has no value, birth no distinction, station no dignity, beauty no charm, age no reverence; or, should I not rather say, without it every *treasure impoverishes*, every *grace deforms*, every *dignity degrades*, and all the arts, the decorations, and accomplishments of life, stand, like *the beacon-blaze upon a rock, warning the world that its approach* is *danger—that its contact* is *death*. The wretch without it is under AN ETERNAL QUARANTINE:—no friend to greet—on home to harbour *him*. The voyage of his life becomes a *joyless peril*: and in the midst of *all* ambition can achieve, or *avarice amass*, or *rapacity plunder*, he tosses on the surge—a BUOYANT PESTILENCE! But, Gentlemen, let me not *degrade into the selfishness of individual safety*, or *individual exposure*, this universal principle: it *testifies* an higher, a more ennobling origin. It is this which, consecrating the humble circle of the hearth, will *at times* extend itself to the circumference of the horizon; which nerves the arm of the patriot to save his country: which *lights* the lamp of the philosopher to amend *man*: which, if it does not inspire, will yet invigorate the martyr to merit immortality; which, when one *world's agony* is passed, and the glory of another is dawning, will *prompt* the *prophet*, even in his chariot of fire, and in his vision of heaven, to bequeath to mankind the *mantle* of his *memory*! Oh *divine*, oh *delightful legacy* of a spotless reputation! Rich is the *inheritance it leaves*; pious the example it *testifies*: pure, precious, and imperishable, the hope which it inspires! Can you conceive a more atrocious injury than to filch from its possessor this inestimable benefit—to rob society of its charm, and solitude of its *solace*; not only to *outlive life*, but to *attaint death*, converting the very grave, the refuge of the sufferer, into the gate of infamy and of shame! *I can conceive few crimes beyond it.*"

Besides the faults of this passage which have been already noticed, we cannot but remark, that "eternal quarantine," and "buoyant pestilence," appear to us ludicrous, and that, after the superlative style in which it is all felt and uttered, the conclusion strikes us as a very sad falling off: "I can conceive *few* crimes beyond it." Oh! most lame and impotent conclusion, after an "eternal quarantine," and "a buoyant pestilence." Mr. O'Mullan is compared to "the rock of Scripture before the face of infidelity." "The rain of the deluge" (or the deluge of rain?) "had fallen—it only smoothered his asperities:" (i.e. Mr. O'Mullan's asperities,) "the wind of the tempest beat—it only blanched his brow: the rod, not of prophecy, but of persecution, smote him; and the desert, glittering with the gospel dew, became" (i. e. the desert became) "a miracle of the faith it" (what?) "would have tempted." Mr. Phillips in another place, speaks of "a divine vanity that exaggerates every trifle" (in the eye of a parent) "into some mysterious *omen*, *which* shall smooth his aged wrinkles, and make his grave a monument of honour." We never knew before that omens were used as cosmetics. In many cases, sense is obviously sacrificed or forgotten in the fondness of the orator for some pretty word, especially if it can be used in the way of trope. Thus we have the Roman catholic clergy "rearing their mitres in the *van* of *misery*:" Mr. Phillips, doubtless by this, intended to speak in praise of the reverend clergy, but, with his military metaphor, he has made them the very field-marshals of calamity, and contradicted all the rest of the passage. Mr. Phillips speaks of the hovels of the Irish peasants, as the "wretched bazars of mud and misery:" that is, according to the meaning of *bazar*, places where they sell mud and misery. A very glowing character of the Irish peasantry, by which it would appear, that they are nearly perfect, is wound off in the following language: "In short, God seems to have formed our country like our people:" there is another totally wrong arrangement of words: it should be, our *people* like our *country*: "he has thrown round the one its *wild, magnificent, decorated rudeness*; he has infused into the other, the *simplicity* of genius and the seeds of virtue," he says audibly to us, "give them cultivation." How a people marked by the *simplicity* of genius, can resemble a country, the features of which are *wild, magnificent, and ornately rude*, we cannot understand: nor do we see how a people can with propriety, be described as simple, of whom it has just before been said, "their *look* is *eloquence*, their *smile* is *love*, their *retort* is *wit*, their *remark* is *wisdom*—not a wisdom borrowed from the dead, but that with which nature has inspired them; an *acute observance* of the passing scene, and a *deep insight* into the *motives* of its *agents*. *Try* to *deceive* them, and see with what *shrewdness* they will *detect*: *try* to *outwit* them, and see with what *humour* they will *elude*: *attack* them with *argument*, and you will stand amazed at the *strength* of their *expression*, the *rapidity* of their *ideas*, and the *energy* of their

gesture?" What a *simple* people!—What a *consistent* character!—What just discrimination!

There are in the course of these speeches, some sentences parallel to passages in Curran, both in their strain of sentiment and in their style; but we do not think Mr. Phillips ought to be considered as an imitator, either of Curran or Grattan; for these resemblances are only occasional, and always point to the worst specimens of those illustrious men.—There is, also, one passage in which Mr. Phillips seems to have had Erskine in view, and to have designed not only to imitate, but to surpass him. We refer to the passage in which an "Eastern Brahmin" is supposed to address a Christian Missionary, and make the schisms and crimes and follies of Christendom, particularly the persecution of the Irish Catholics, his reason for declining to become a convert. This is a plain imitation of the celebrated speech put by Erskine into the mouth of a savage chief, when he makes him remonstrate with the governor of a British province against the encroachments of "the restless foot of English adventure." We think, however, Mr. Phillips has by no means equalled his prototype. Personification is a figure of speech, that, in order to be successful, requires, more than any other, severe and quick-sighted judgment, that it may be appositely introduced;—extensive and accurate knowledge, that no important circumstances connected with the subject of it may escape;—the most rapid exercise of the imagination, that all these circumstances may be seasonably brought together and embodied;—and a nice and discriminating taste, with a supreme control of language, that the most characteristic circumstances may be selected to give individuality to the picture, and round it into life and beauty. Mr. Phillips has introduced his prosopopeia in a very appropriate place, but he has dwelt on it too long, he has weakened it by expanding it, and has given no further individuality, than by making the subject of it appeal to Brama. Into Erskine's speech are introduced all the circumstances necessary to mark the condition and the manners of the rude chief, and his language is energetic and compendious. Comparing Mr. Phillips with himself, we think he has exhibited most talent, offended less against taste, uttered more just thoughts, said more good things, and made less parade of common-place ideas, in his speeches on public occasions than in his speeches at the Bar. The latter abound in worn-out ideas, mawkish sentiments, inflated style, and extravagant passion, to a degree we have never seen equalled. His clients are all painted alike, and all his pictures are most extravagantly overcharged. His wives and daughters are all divine, all breathing paradise around them, splendid as three or four suns, and as fragrant as a whole flower-garden. And then, his seducers and adulterers are as much worse than count Manfred as count Manfred is worse than the Evil One. He regales us, too, with such exquisite and chaste and delicate pictures of connubial happiness, that, if it were not for the occasion on which these pictures are exhibited, we should think Ireland not only had no snakes, but that she was exempt from every taint of vice, and every wrinkle of calamity. But, alack for human frailty and human woe, these are only pictures, sketched and coloured by the fancy of Mr. Phillips, a fancy that flies like the messenger of Juno;

Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores;

and the unfortunate, *youthless, husbandless*, and peradventure toothless, Mrs. Wilkins comes in to tarnish the perfection of Irish beauty, and furnish an opportunity for a great *advocate* to *ridicule* an *aged female client*.

We agree generally with Mr. Finlay as it regards the object of oratory, and the manner in which its purposes are to be answered, but when he makes success, without any qualification, the evidence of merit, we think he goes entirely too far. There are many circumstances, which may operate to give efficacy to the words of an orator, altogether extraneous to the style of his eloquence, and which may give him success, even though skill in selecting and arranging his topics be notoriously wanting, and though his arrangement may be inconclusive, and his language grossly inelegant. The subject on which he addresses his audience may be so connected with their sympathies, that there will be need only to touch the train, to produce the most brilliant and astounding effect; and in such case it surely can make little difference whether the match be applied with the left hand or the right.

The person, voice, and action, also, of the orator, may be so persuasive of themselves, as to stand instead both of argument and illustration; and if these qualifications are united to tolerable skill in selecting topics, and any zeal in urging conclusions, and above all if there be superadded an imagination fertile in ima-

ges, no matter whether they are pertinent and illustrative or not, the temporary success may be great, and yet the speech actually delivered, when examined coolly and without bias, appear deficient in all, or most of the qualities which give value to composition, whether it be read for the wisdom of its thoughts or resorted to as a model of style. And this we believe, from Mr. Finlay's account, as well as from the evidence of his speeches, to have been exactly Mr. Phillips's case. Surely it will not be sought by any one, even of Mr. Phillips's most unhesitating admirers, to set him above all his countrymen as an orator, to heap on his temples the palms and the laurels which have shaded the brows of Grattan and Curran; and yet his success, according to Mr. Finlay's mode of estimating it, has far exceeded theirs. The speech of Grattan on the subject of tithes, in the Irish Parliament, is a magnificent monument of knowledge, argument, pathos, fancy and wit, that Mr. Phillips can never hope to equal, and yet this noble effort of genius and patriotism was heard without conviction. And why? Because prejudice or self-interest had blunted the perceptions of the mind and closed the avenues of the understanding. Curran's speeches in behalf of those who were tried for treason, the speeches, for instance, in behalf of Rowan and Finerty, for purity of style,—variety of knowledge, strength and ingenuity of argument,—depth of thought,—felicity of allusion,—unaffected fervour of emotion, and splendour and pertinency of illustration, are as far above any thing Mr. Phillips has ever produced as "from the centre, thrice to the utmost pole:" and yet, powerful as they were, they could not procure a verdict of acquittal. And why could they not? The deep-seated prejudices of an alarmed and jealous government forbade. The eloquence of Curran and Grattan, (we mention these names because they are Irishmen, and have made their greatest efforts in Ireland,)—compared with that of Mr. Phillips, is like a deep broad river, moving its vast volume of water against the base of an everlasting hill, compared with the noisy torrent pouring down its side. If the hill be not borne from its foundation by the one, and if the soil be washed away by the other, is it because the latter has more power than the former? Truly, no: and when Mr. Phillips's Speeches have got in their whole harvest of applause, and are no longer remembered except as proofs of that temporary corruption of taste, which in these effervescing times, has wrought as many strange metamorphoses as the cup of Circe or the horn of Oberon, the speeches of Grattan and Curran will be descending through generation after generation with accumulating honours.

Mr. Finlay says, that "the dictate of the imagination is the inspiration of oratory, which imparts to matter animation and soul," and that "without it, the speaker sinks into the mere dry arguer, the matter-of-fact man," &c. This is an erroneous sentiment inelegantly expressed. The dictate of imagination, is not the inspiration of oratory, and very few of those men, who have most distinguished themselves by their eloquence, have displayed, or even possessed much imagination, in the sense in which Mr. Finlay uses the word. Demosthenes, for example, was so far from owing his efficacy to his imagination, that scarcely has there ever been an orator of any eminence, who has manifested so little. Nor his orations derived their power from the manner in which he felt his subject, and the energy of his feelings was imparted to his words. The liberty of Greece depended on his tongue, and full of the grandeur of this theme, and feeling all his soul moved within him, he could not stop the strong current of his argument, and wait for fancy to weave garlands. The imagination, of which Mr. Finlay speaks, belongs almost exclusively to the poet: the inspiration of the orator, is passion, it is that divine warmth of soul, which gives to the lips of the orator, an energy as if they had been touched with a live coal from off the altar. Or if great orators have sometimes been distinguished for the richness of their fancy, they have been cautious of indulging it, and in fact, even *their* eloquence has been most powerful, when it has been most direct and simple.

Though we think Mr. Phillips's speeches on public occasions, his best speeches, yet they are too often deformed by the extravagance of a totally undisciplined fancy, and are too uniformly inflated. Still, however, they contain striking passages, many just sentiments, and a tone of feeling somewhat proportionate to the subject. We will quote one passage, which furnishes we believe one of the least exceptionable specimens of Mr. Phillips's style, and which, at the same time, contains an interesting detail of the names of those Irishmen, who have figured so conspicuously in the service of the British government. The extract is from the speech

Dublin, at an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of the city and county of Dublin.

"The code, against which you petition, is a vile compound of impiety and impolicy: impiety, because it debases in the name of God; impolicy, because it disqualifies under pretence of government. If we are to argue from the services of Protestant Ireland, to the losses sustained by the bondage of Catholic Ireland, and I do not see why we should not, the state which continues such a system is guilty of little less than a political suicide. It matters little where the Protestant Irishman has been employed; whether with Burke wielding the senate with his eloquence, with Castlereagh guiding the cabinet by his counsels, with Barry enriching the arts by his pencil, with Swift adorning literature by his genius, with Goldsmith or with Moore softening the heart by their melody, or with Wellington chaining victory to his car, he may boldly challenge the competition of the world. Oppressed and impoverished as our country is, every muse has cheered, and every art adorned, and every conquest crowned her. Plundered, she was not poor, for her character enriched; attainted, she was not *titleless*, for her services ennobled; literally outlawed into eminence and fettered into fame, the fields of her exile were immortalized by her deeds, and the links of her chain became decorated by her laurels. Is this fancy, or is it fact? Is there a department in the state in which Irish genius does not possess a predominance? Is there a conquest which it does not achieve, or a dignity which it does not adorn? At this instant, is there a country in the world to which England has not deputed an Irishman as her representative? She has sent Lord Moira to India, Sir Gore Ouseley to Ispahan, Lord Stuart to Vienna, Lord Castlereagh to Congress, Sir Henry Wellesley to Madrid, Mr. Canning to Lisbon, Lord Strangford to the Brazils, Lord Clancarty to Holland, Lord Wellington to Paris—all Irishmen! Whether it results from accident or from merit, can there be a more cutting sarcasm on the policy of England! Is it not directly saying to her, "Here is a country from one-fifth of whose people you depute the agents of your most august delegation, the remaining four-fifths of which, by your odious bigotry, you incapacitate from any station of office or of trust!" It is adding all that is weak in impolicy to all that is wicked in ingratitude. What is her apology? Will she pretend that the Deity imitates her injustice, and incapacitates the intellect as she has done the creed? After making Providence a pretence for her code, will she also make it a party to her crime, and arraign the universal spirit of partiality in his dispensations? Is she not content with Him as a Protestant God, unless He also consents to become a Catholic demon? But, if the charge were true, if the Irish Catholics were imbruted and debased, Ireland's conviction would be England's crime, and your answer to the bigot's charge should be the bigot's conduct. What, then! is this the result of six centuries of your government? Is this the connexion which you call a benefit to Ireland? Have your protecting laws so debased them, that the very privilege of reason is worthless in their possession? Shame! oh, Shame! to the government where the people are barbarous! The day is not distant when they made the education of a Catholic a crime, and yet they arraign the Catholic for ignorance! The day is not distant when they proclaimed the celebration of the Catholic worship a felony, and yet they complain that the Catholic is not moral! What folly! Is it to be expected that the people are to emerge in a moment from the stupor of a protracted degradation? There is not perhaps to be traced upon the map of national misfortune a spot so truly and so tediously deplorable as Ireland. Other lands, no doubt, have had their calamities. To the horrors of revolution, the miseries of despotism, the scourges of anarchy, they have in their turns been subject. But it has been only in their turns; the visitations of wo, though severe, have not been eternal; the hour of probation, or of punishment, has passed away; and the tempest, after having emptied the vial of its wrath, has given place to the serenity of the calm and of the sunshine. Has this been the case with respect to our miserable country? Is there, save in the visionary world of tradition—is there in the progress, either of record or recollection, one verdant spot in the desert of our annals where patriotism can find repose or philanthropy refreshment? Oh, indeed, posterity will pause with wonder on the melancholy page which shall portray the story of a people amongst whom the policy of man has waged an eternal warfare with the providence of God, blighting into deformity all that was beauteous, and into famine all that was abundant."

The facts detailed in the above passage do certainly convey a most "cutting sarcasm upon the policy of England," and though we think that to form a

correct opinion on the subject of Catholic emancipation, at this day, if there be no bias from selfish motives, can hardly be considered as proof of superior sagacity; yet openly to espouse the cause of the Catholics, and adhere to it with persevering zeal, is, in our opinion, a proof of magnanimity, patriotism and enduring courage, that deserves the most unfeigned praise. Indeed, all Mr. Phillips's sentiments on the subject of toleration, entirely coincide with our own, and though we cannot relish his rhetoric, yet we will not for that, withhold our approbation of his principles. If there be any such thing as equal rights,—if the social principle, which indicates the proper condition for man, and leads directly to the golden rule, "do unto others as you would that others should do unto you," be not intended for a snare,—if communities can owe gratitude for services,—if it be magnanimous to retract when wrong, to abjure error and repair injury,—if there be policy in justice, nay, if there be any such moral attribute as justice, and that be the only sure foundation of national grandeur,—the only basis broad and stable enough to support the weight of empire,—if there be any binding force in the laws of nature or the precepts and injunctions of revelation,—if there be any thing —any thing that is not meant to mock our reason and cajole our moral sense, the Irish Catholics should be emancipated. There may be, doubtless there are, some difficulties, though we think there cannot be many, in the way of accomplishing this great duty, so as to render it most beneficial in its results,—but on the general question itself, there is no more doubt, than there is that oppression is forbidden. But we have not room to enter into an argument on the Catholic question, and we must conclude.

We have not much expectation that our opinion of Mr. Phillips's merits as an orator, will be generally thought correct; but it is our opinion, let it meet with what reception it may. We shall probably be considered most singular in our estimate of Mr. Phillips's talents: but we must say, that we are not among those, who regard the faculty, or the habit of making similes, as equivalent to genius, or any proof of a great intellect.—On the contrary, we think the profusion with which Mr. Phillips pours forth his figures, an evidence of deficiency in the power of thinking, and that in consequence of this deficiency, he has been in the habit of stimulating his fancy, for the sake of surrounding himself with a glare, that might prevent a close examination, until he has destroyed the healthy tone of his mind, and his judgment can no longer control his imagination.

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Art. 2. *Harrington, a Tale, and Ormond, a Tale.*—By Maria Edgeworth. New-York, Kirk & Mercein, 12mo. 2vols.

THAT species of works of imagination which is distinguished by the name of novel, is of comparatively recent invention. The earliest fictions were in verse, and in the early languages poesy and fiction were synonymous. Still the primitive poets did not feel themselves licensed to fabricate the material of their themes, but were content to mould the current traditions of their country with plastic art, and adorn the rude records of history with fanciful embellishments. Hesiod and Homer adopted, but improved and expanded, the popular legends. Their example tended to circumscribe the flights of succeeding bards. The story of Job is the first, and was long an isolated specimen of pure fiction. Who was the author of this sublime poem, it is at this time impossible to ascertain. The compilers of the Bible have generally ascribed it to Moses, and on this presumption have included it in the sacred volume. The language which it breathes, and the lesson which it inculcates, well entitle it to this distinction. It may be regarded as an extended parable, the moral of which is equally plain and impressive. The ancient pastoral poetry, though its scenes were feigned, from the paucity of its incident, gave little scope to invention. Fictitious narratives in prose were unknown to Greece till the decline of her literature, and were barely introduced into Rome before the Augustan age. The origin of these compositions is attributed to the Persians. From them they were derived through the Milesians, a Greek colony of Asia Minor, who fell under the Persian dominion, and translated into their own dialect the amusing tales of their conquerors. Of these tales not one is extant. They are reputed to have been of an amatory, and even a

lascivious complexion. Ovid alludes to them in his Tristia. Some imitations of the Milesian tales were produced both in Greece and Rome, but they probably possessed little merit, as they gained little celebrity. The Theagines and Chariclea of Heliodorus, is, if we except the medley of the 'Ass' of Apuleius, the most ancient romance that has reached us entire. Heliodorus was bishop of Tricca in the fourth century. His work was condemned by a synod, and it was left at his option to resign his bishopric or burn the offending book. He preferred to relinquish his see. This famous story is ingenious and interesting; and with all its extravagance, has, in its details, an imposing adherence to nature and truth. So successful a production was assumed as a model by many succeeding writers.

The thirteenth century gave birth to the tales of chivalry. We shall not attempt here to trace their paternity. The adventures of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, of Charlemagne and his Paladins, of Amadis and Palmerin, with a few *novelettes* and *fabliaux*, constituted the polite reading of Europe for nearly four centuries. It was not till the reign of Charles the II. that romantic characters were taken from real life, and fictitious plots founded on probable coincidences. The 'Memoirs of the new Atalantis,' by Mrs. Manley, are filled with the fashionable scandal of that day. This circumstance, though it contributed to their temporary notoriety, has rendered these volumes of little interest now the allusions are forgotten. Mrs. Behn was a cotemporary writer and of the same licentious school. These ladies were closely followed, in point of time as well as of manner, by Mrs. Heywood. Her 'Betsey Thoughtless,' however, is less exceptionable than the works of her predecessors, and is supposed to have furnished Miss Burney with the outline of her Evelina. About the middle of the eighteenth century, Richardson, Fielding, and Smollett introduced a new style and a new taste. Pamela, Clarissa, and Sir Charles Grandison, are, indeed, somewhat too ponderous for light reading, now books of this description are multiplied, yet we must not forget that it is to the beneficent effect of a diligent perusal of them, that we are indebted for much of the present amelioration of our works of fancy and habits of thinking. But however Richardson's novels may have become obsolete, so long as our language shall be legible, and wit and humour shall be relished, Tom Jones and Roderick Random will never fall into oblivion.

The wonderful propagation of novels within the last half century, prevents our enumerating, much less attempting to characterize them. Brooke, Walpole, Defoe, Johnson, Goldsmith, Sterne, Moore, Cumberland, Mackenzie, Pratt, Godwin, Holcroit, Bisset, Walker, Surr, Phillips, Lewis, Maturin, Mrs. Radcliffe, Miss Roche, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. West, Miss More, Mrs. Pickington, Mrs. Opie, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs Robinson, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Lee, Madame D'Arblay, Miss Edgeworth, Miss Williams, Mrs. Hoffland, Lady Morgan, the Miss Porters, and Miss Taylor, are among the adventurers, in this class of compositions, with various success, in this period. The best novel writer of the present day is anonymous. The author of Waverley, Guy Mannering, the Antiquary, and the Tales of My Landlord is unknown; whilst his works are in every body's hands, and his praises in every body's mouth. We can hardly imagine a motive for the concealment of that which the first genius of the age might be proud to avow, and which would add lustre to the most distinguished name.

Of Miss Edgeworth's general merits as a novelist we have expressed our opinion in the notice of her Comic Dramas, in our last number. Utility is the leading trait of her productions. She has not been satisfied merely to amuse—she has endeavoured to inform and improve. Constructed with reference to such designs, novels are salutary reading. We can see ourselves only by reflection, and even pictures of our acquaintances present their peculiarities in a stronger point of view. We remark eccentricities in an imitation which had failed to impress us in the original. Skilful copies of life have always an interest and a use. We are instructed in the analysis of character and in the art of observation. But the exhibition of pleasing verisimilitudes is not the only purpose to which novels may be applied. They may be made to convey the most wholesome moral. In real life our horizon is limited. We become only partially acquainted with the history, and are still less familiar with the motives of the actors in its busy scenes. We see neither the beginning nor the end of the drama. The *denouement* is reserved for another world. We may here, at times, behold vice 'flourishing like a green bay tree,' and righteousness 'begging its bread,' but the final retribution though certain to our faith, is veiled from our

sight. In the creations of fancy, the author is the arbiter of events, and it is his own fault if he do not contrive them to fulfil the course of justice. The novel reader is admitted into the confidence of every character in the piece. To him all bosoms are open and all artifice is manifest. He watches the progress of the plot, and is only satisfied with an eventual distribution of rewards and punishments proportionate to the deserts or demerits of the parties. His expectations are defeated when this apportionment is not observed, and so far as he lends himself to the illusion, dissatisfaction and distrust of providence follow disappointment.

It will perhaps be asked why the same sentiments do not grow out of actual as well as ideal suffering, it being admitted that, in fact, the order of justice is often apparently inverted in the temporal lot of mankind. To this we may reply—that we do not know any existing individuals as intimately as the hero of a tale—we have not the whole tenor of their feelings and conduct developed to us, and we cannot tell how far they have merited their calamities. We are not, therefore, so forcibly struck with a sense of their cruelty. But it is a wanton infliction, to heap distresses upon innocence in the pages of a novel. We have too frequent occasions to call in the assistance of religion to enable us to submit to inevitable dispensations, and it is worse than idle to tempt our patience, with imaginary evils.

Miss Edgeworth is not chargeable with any transgressions against poetic justice. She has, indeed, never obtruded her moral upon the reader, but she has always led him to favourable inferences. She has not, perhaps, proposed the highest motives to exertion, nor enforced adherence to the path of virtue, by the most powerful sanctions. Her reasoning is, however, generally correct, and her course equally consistent with policy and conscience. Belinda, Vivian, Ennui, Emilie de Coulanges, Manœuvring, the Absentee, and Patronage, are justly popular works. She has produced numerous other tales, and some miscellanies, none of which are without merit. We shall reserve our judgment on the volumes before us, till we have exhibited a summary of their contents.

We learn from the preface, written by the author's father, Richard Lovell Edgeworth, in which with a presage, too soon and solemnly accomplished, he took an eternal leave of the public, that,—"The first of these tales, Harrington, was occasioned by an extremely well written letter, which Miss Edgeworth received from America, from a Jewess, complaining of the illiberality with which the Jewish nation had been treated in some of Miss Edgeworth's works." We should have suspected as much, without this assurance. The hero is introduced to us when six years old. He was playing in the balcony of his father's house in London, whilst his nurse was occupied in chatting with a servant at a neighbour's window. It was about dusk, and the lamplighter had just commenced his rounds. At this moment, an old man, with a long white beard and a dark visage, holding a great bag slung over one shoulder, made his appearance, muttering in an unintelligible tone, 'Old clothes!' 'Old clothes!' 'Old clothes!' Nurse nodded to him, and at the same time, laid hold on our hero, exclaiming, "time for you to come off to bed, Master Harrington." Young Master resisted lustily, and began to kick and roar. To silence his opposition, the maid, as usual, had recourse to threats. "If you don't come quietly this minute, Master Harrington," said she, "I'll call to Simon the Jew there," pointing to him, "and he shall come and carry you away in his great bag." This had the desired effect. But the fright did not subside with the occasion of it. The figure of 'Old Simon,' haunted the visions of poor Harrington long after, and Fowler, his maid, having discovered his apprehensions, did not fail to augment, by the most ridiculous stories, a terror which rendered him so tractable. The poor boy was told, among other things, that these 'old Jews' used to catch little children, and put them in their great bags, and carry them home and make *pork pies* of them! These horrible tales became so ingrafted in our hero's belief, that his imagination was ever conjuring up awful spectres. He dared not be left a moment alone in the dark, and Fowler paid for her folly by the trouble which it caused her. Night after night she was obliged to sit, for hours, singing the child to sleep. At length, finding she could not dissipate the alarms she had awakened, she begged a dismission, and obtained a recommendation from Harrington's mother to her friend Lady de Brantefield, who gave her the charge of her little daughter Lady Anne Mowbray.

But our hero's disgust was too deeply seated suddenly to subside. Fowler had exacted from him a promise that he never would reveal what she had told him about the old Jews. His parents were, there-

fore, ignorant of the cause of his unhappiness. He ventured, however, after her departure, to hint that he had imbibed some dreadful ideas about the Jews, and that it was fear of old Simon that prevented his sleeping a-nights. His mother, who was a vapourish fine lady, entered into and magnified all his distresses. His aversion to the Jews she considered a natural *antipathy*, and was fond of descanting in all companies on the delicacy of her Harrington's nerves, and the peculiarity of his *idiosyncracy*. This topic was, however, at last exhausted, though the feelings which had thus been encouraged were exacerbated, and Harrington's health had fallen a prey to his morbid sensibility. At this period Mrs. Harrington bethought her of a scheme for allaying his tremors by removing the exciting cause. She sent for old Simon and agreed to give him an annual stipend provided he would never again visit the street in which she resided. Simon adhered to this bargain, but divulged the conditions. No sooner did his brethren learn this profitable compromise than they became anxious to obtain a similar recompense for forbearance. All the 'old Jews' in the metropolis now paraded daily before Harrington's house, and as they were bought off the beggars assumed this disguise as a successful means of extortion. The house was finally besieged to such a degree that Harrington's father, who was a member of Parliament, and usually absorbed in political speculations, was, at last, molested by the nuisance. He applied forthwith to the police, and after much trouble got rid of the annoyance.

Mr. Harrington was no more a friend to the Jews than our hero. He was even taking a stand against the ministry, on the bill for naturalizing them. He considered the interest which his son took in every discussion, in which the name of this people was introduced at this time, as an evidence of wonderful precocity, being ignorant of the state of his hearer's mind. He resolved, therefore, to send his hopeful heir to a public school, as best calculated to improve his expanding powers. At this school, Harrington found his old playfellow, Lord Mowbray. Here he passed five years. The only occurrence in this interval, with which we are concerned, relates to a Jew. On the death of a Scotch pedlar, who had supplied the scholars with toys and trifles, two competitors for the employment started up, an English lad, by the name of Dutton, and a Jew boy, by the name of Jacob. The first was a dependant of Lord Mowbray's family, and of course had his lordship's influence, though his character was not unimpeached. Harrington's friendship for Mowbray, and his hatred for the Jews, attached him to his party. The choice, however, fell upon Jacob, principally on the recommendation of one of the youngest of the scholars, who had experienced a signal instance of his honesty and liberality. Mowbray's hostility, nevertheless, was not subdued. He used every means in his power to molest the poor, peaceable, unoffending Jew, and on one occasion had resolved to use him with violence. To pick a quarrel, he plied him with various interrogatories. Among other questions, he asked him who was his father. Jacob declined answering this question; and Mowbray seized on his reserve and embarrassment on this point, as evidence of his father's baseness and criminality. Harrington was hurt by his lordship's rudeness and inhumanity, and interposed in favour of the Jew. Mowbray now turned his rage upon his champion, and his insolence soon led to blows. In the scuffle which ensued, Jacob, at the instance of Harrington, made his escape. He returned no more in his vocation. Mowbray went to Oxford, and our hero, soon after, to Cambridge.

On his route to the university, Harrington fell in with Jacob. The honest Jew, with much gratitude for his friendly interference on the memorable occasion just related, told him old Simon was his father, and that he refused to tell his name, for fear of reviving painful recollections in Harrington's breast. Our hero and his old acquaintance now became fast friends. Jacob gave him an introduction to a learned Jew at Cambridge—Mr. Israel Lyons. In the society of this amiable man, and accomplished scholar, Harrington lost all his prejudices against the Hebrew nation. On quitting college for the metropolis, Mr. Lyons gave him a letter to Mr. Montenero, a Jewish gentleman, born in Spain, but long resident in this country. Circumstances occurred to prevent Harrington from finding out Mr. Montenero immediately on his arrival in town. His father and mother set their faces resolutely against his cultivating an intimacy with a Jew, and the latter, as a precautionary measure, burnt his introductory letter. Baffled thus in his hopes of enjoying the society of Mr. Montenero, Harrington accompanied a party to the theatre, when, by a lucky chance, the Merchant of Venice was enacted, and Macklin personated the Jew. In the box at-

joining that occupied by Harrington and his friends, was an alderman's lady and her daughters, and a stranger of most interesting appearance, whose deep interest in the piece, and strong emotions, soon betrayed her to be a Jewess. In the course of the performance, her agitation became so great, as to produce a faintness, and as her party was unattended by any gentleman, our hero promptly and gallantly proffered his services. He had the pleasure to attend her whilst one of his servants procured a chair, in which she returned home. Mrs. Coates, the lady alderman, politely requested him to call the next day, and assured him that Miss Montenero! would be particularly happy to thank him for his civility. Before he could make his visit, however, Mr. Montenero waited on him, to make his acknowledgments for his attention to his daughter.

The way was thus opened to an easy intercourse with this charming family. Lord Mowbray, who was now a Colonel in the army, and apparently much improved in his disposition, was one of Harrington's party at the theatre, and was introduced by him to Mr. Montenero and his lovely daughter. Unfortunately our hero could not persuade his mother to make any advances to an acquaintance with his Jewish friends. But this did not deter him from continuing it. He and Lord Mowbray accompanied Mr. Montenero, and Berenice, to all those places to which curiosity attracted her. On these occasions, our hero often gave way to bursts of enthusiasm, prompted by the associations called up by the monuments of remote events. Lord Mowbray persuaded him, that it was to this vivacity that he owed much of his favour in the eyes of the Montenero's, and endeavoured to encourage his extravagances. We must not forget to mention, that Jacob, the pedlar, had now become a confidential servant of Mr. Montenero's, and that the meeting between him and Lord Mowbray was productive of some embarrassment, arising not so much from the school-boy *fracas*, as a subsequent manifestation of the same temper in his lordship towards Jacob at Gibraltar.

To arrive at once at the point, to which the reader will perceive every thing is tending. Harrington had become desperately enamoured of Miss Montenero. But though in respect of fortune she might be deemed an eligible match, he feared that her religion and lineage would prevent his parents from consenting to their union. One evening he returned very late from his usual visit, and as he was desirous of letting his father and mother know the rank and fashion of some of the company he had met at Mr. Montenero's party, he prevailed on Lord Mowbray to stop a few moments to rehearse their names and titles in his voluble style. But he had made a most unfortunate selection of his time. His father had just heard, at a large dinner, of the attachment of his son to a *Jewess*, and he had sworn by Jupiter Ammon, (an irrevocable oath) that if he married her, he would disinherit him. He was therefore in no humour to relish Lord Mowbray's levity. On the contrary he came out upon Harrington with a dreadful imprecation, and ordered him, as he valued his favour, to accompany him and his mother into the country the next morning. Harrington, having deliberately revolved the matter, concluded to stay where he was. He possessed a small independency, and determined to consult his inclination on so important a point as matrimony. Mowbray called upon him in the course of the day, and learning his resolution violently condemned it. But finding it impossible to dissuade Harrington from his design, on Miss Montenero, frankly avowed himself his rival! This terminated their friendship. They both eagerly sought opportunities to press their suit.

Mowbray had another incentive than love. His dissipation had deeply involved his fortune, and the purse of a Jewish heiress would have been a very convenient supply. In fact, his necessities drove him at last to a declaration. He was rejected, and fled to the continent. Harrington now felt sanguine of success, and ventured to propose to Mr. Montenero for the hand of Berenice. Mr. Montenero expressed his high esteem for his character, but told him there was an obstacle which he could not avoid, and which time only could remove, if it were removable. In the mean time he allowed him to visit the family as his friend. Of the nature of this obstacle Harrington could form no conjecture, and to these terms he was obliged to subscribe.

Harrington's father returned to town, and it so happened, that Mr. Montenero conferred on him a signal benefit, before he knew to whom he was obliged. He became acquainted, too, with Miss Montenero, and fully sensible of her worth. But still they were *Jews*, and he had sworn by Jupiter Ammon, never to countenance the connexion. Yet he was somewhat surprised and mortified to

learn from Harrington, that the objection came from their side. The nature of this objection was discovered by chance. Lord Mowbray, who, as we have mentioned, had gone abroad, at a convivial meeting recognized one of his old school-fellows,—the identical person, at whose representations Jacob had been elected pedlar in preference to his Lordship's protegé, Dutton, who, by the bye, turns out a great scoundrel in the course of these memoirs. Conversation turning upon their juvenile days, a dispute arose upon this topic. Lord Mowbray got into a high passion, and insisted on fighting across the table. He was shot and expired. Mrs. Fowler, Harrington's old nurse, who was now the confidante of Lady de Brantefield, having been detected by our hero in an attempt to defraud her mistress and ruin poor Jacob, hearing of his Lordship's decease, seized the opportunity of purchasing her pardon by revealing a scene of iniquity in which she had been an instrument. At the instigation of Lord Mowbray, whose *written* instructions she produced, she had spread a report that Harrington had been insane when a child, and was still subject to fits of derangement. She had found means to bring this rumour to the ears of Mr. Montenero. Lord Mowbray had whispered the same thing to him, and Harrington's occasional ecstasies had confirmed the opinion. It was this supposed liability to mental alienation, that rendered him, in the estimation of Mr. Montenero, unfit for a husband and a father. This difficulty having been cleared up, nothing was now wanting to Harrington's happiness but his father's approval of his choice. His inviolable oath, by Jupiter Ammon, takes away all hope of that—when lo! and behold, it comes out that Miss Montenero's mother was a good Christian, and that she had been educated in the true faith! As, therefore, she was no *Jewess*, the oath by Jupiter Ammon did not take effect, and no impediment longer retarded the mutual felicity of the youthful pair.

This is a rough sketch of the story; but it furnishes a fair display of the material, though it exhibits none of the ingenuity of the manufacture. We have not been able even to delineate the characters. Harrington appears to be a simple, credulous, well-meaning, direct and tolerably resolute young man. His father is a prejudiced, gruff, testy old gentleman; his mother a nervous valetudinarian. Lord Mowbray is an overbearing, unamiable boy, but a genteel, specious and fashionable man. His conduct to Harrington, however, is not sufficiently accounted for; and it is quite absurd to kill him off in a duel about a school-boy bickering. Lord Mowbray with his rank, talents and accomplishments, certainly need not have resorted to underhand means to vanquish Harrington in the outset of their intimacy with the Monteneros,—yet he must then have entertained a design, and felt a jealousy, or he would not have taken pains to throw out insinuations so injurious to our hero.

As for Jacob, he is made quite too conspicuous a personage. In fact, too many Jews and Jewish incidents, which we have not room to recount, are brought in perforce. Mr. Montenero is equally distinguished for the qualities of his head and heart. He had long resided in America, and Miss Edgeworth has done this country the justice to praise the liberality of its public sentiment as well as the undistinguishing toleration of its laws. All we require is, that 'every man should be fully convinced in his own mind,' and show the orthodoxy of his creed by his outward conduct. Miss Montenero is a lovely, sensitive, interesting girl—but she is no *Jewess!* and the whole fabric which the author had raised falls before this single fact. By doing away this prominent impediment to the union of the lovers, she completely destroys the interest of the reader, and the moral of her tale. The mode adopted to dispose of the difficulty, is a tacit admission that it could be got over in no other way. Miss Edgeworth is quite willing to allow the Jews to be very clever good people, but it is pretty plain that she does not think a Hebrew damsel a proper helpmate for a John Bull. There is a narrowness of spirit in this confession, of which we should not have suspected our author. On the contrary, we remember instances in which her philanthropy has quite transcended our sympathy. In one of her novels she very seriously advocates connubial love between blacks and whites,—and actually compels one of her minor heroines to receive a sooty spouse. She considers radical difference of race and nature, as a trifling circumstance, but an accidental variety in the hue of faith, is an unsurmountable barrier! We do not think the Jews of America will feel themselves much obliged by the extent of her concessions.

In Ormond, which is rather a longer story, the scene is laid in Ireland. Ormond is the orphan son of an English officer, left, with a trifling patrimony, to

the protection of Sir Ulick O'Shane, an Irish gentleman, who resided at Castle Hermitage. Sir Ulick's only child, Marcus, was a little older than the hero of the tale. Lady O'Shane, the third wife of Sir Ulick, was not very kind to the young men, nor much beloved by them. Sir Ulick was a speculator and a politician. Lady Annaly, a relation of his first wife, and her daughter, were on a short visit at the Castle. It was Sir Ulick's desire to obtain Miss Annaly for his son. He kept this scheme secret for the present, and felt somewhat apprehensive that she might contract a fondness for Ormond. It happened about this time that Marcus and Ormond, in returning from the Black Islands, where they had been to spend the day with Mr. Cornelius O'Shane, commonly called *King Corny*, and cousin to Sir Ulick, being a little the worse for royal hospitality, got into a quarrel with some independent Irishmen; and Ormond, in the heat of passion, and in defence of Marcus, shot at, and badly wounded Moriarty Carroll. In consequence of this rencontre, Ormond and Moriarty were ever after excellent friends! But Lady O'Shane being much disturbed by the occurrence, and Sir Ulick very willing, just now, to be rid of his ward, he was sent into honourable retirement to the Black Islands, taking with him the wounded Moriarty. King Corny received his young friend with open arms, resolved to adopt him as his son, and had him duly proclaimed by the title of Prince Harry. King Corny had a daughter Dora, a very beautiful and capricious girl, whom he had betrothed, long before the birth of either, to the eldest son of an early friend, who was known by the name of White Connal. He took care to apprize Ormond of this, and to caution him to regard Dora as a married woman. In due time White Connal came to pay his respects to his intended bride. The contrast between him and Ormond was so much in favour of the latter, that Dora could not but feel it. White Connal's visit was short. He returned to his estates to prepare for his nuptials. But Dora in the meantime fell sick from her new love for Ormond, who in turn caught something of the contagion. But King Corny's word was past, and he never recalled it. The case of the lovers seemed desperate, when, as good fortune would have it, White Connal fell off his horse and broke his neck. Now their happiness seemed secure. But alas, Connal's father claimed the promise in favour of his next son, known by the name of Black Connal. Nothing could equal Dora's distress at this disappointment. In a few days Black Connal made his appearance to urge his pretensions. He turned out to be 'a marvellous proper man,' in the lady's eyes. He had a travelled air, had seen the world, thought every body a barbarian who had not been to Paris, and was moreover dressed *en militaire*, being an officer in the Irish brigade in the French service. Monsieur de Connal's easy impudence, and eternal self complacency, gave him a complete sway over the giddy Dora, and she readily complied with her father's engagement, though it had ceased to be his wish. Ormond, who had always dreaded her levity, consoled himself for her fickleness.

Little time elapsed after the departure of M. de Connal and Dora, for Dublin, before King Corny was killed by the explosion of his fusil, in hunting. Ormond performed the last duties to his venerated friend, and indulged the tenantry in keeping his wake. King Corny left Ormond, by his will, a farm in the Black Islands, and £500 in the funds, with which he had intended to purchase him a commission. After the death of his benefactor, Ormond became, for little while, an inmate in the family of Dr. Cambray, the incumbent of the living near Castle Hermitage, and a friend of the Annalys. He was hardly domesticated, however, before Sir Ulick came down to his seat, and sent for our hero, to 'communicate something to his advantage,'—which proved to be the reversion of £80,000 by the death of the widow of his father, in the Indies. She was a second wife, and having brought him a large fortune, Capt. Ormond at his death left it solely to her and his child by her, with reversion to his eldest son, in case of their death, without lineal heirs. This was now accomplished.

After his accession to his fortune, Ormond resided some time with Sir Ulick, became acquainted with the families of distinction in the vicinity, and amused himself in getting in love, and getting out again. Mortified by the last instance of his folly he set out on a tour to dissipate his chagrin. As he was quite a stranger to Sir Ulick's real character, he was much surprised to hear him spoken of with contempt in several mixed companies, and his gratitude on one occasion getting the better of his good sense, he fought a duel on the subject. He was wounded, but, in the fair author's opinion, increased and gained reputation by his prowess. On receiving intelligence of this exploit, Dr

Cambray wrote him a kind letter, inviting him to return, and informing him that the Annalys were at their estate in his neighbourhood. We had forgotten to mention that Lady Annaly had always manifested an interest in our hero, and that Marcus had been rejected by her daughter. Ormond cheerfully accepted this invitation—renewed his acquaintance with the Annaly family, and soon became enamoured of Florence. In the midst of the delightful intercourse he was now enjoying, Sir Herbert Annaly, his bosom companion and the brother of his beloved, burst a blood vessel and almost instantly died. Ormond hurried to the house the moment he heard of the accident, learnt from the surgeon the fatal event, and—instead of offering his services in this moment of affliction to Lady Annaly and her daughter, probably from *excess of delicacy*, though our author makes no comment, retired without seeing either of them, to Dr. Cambray's, where he requested the *servants* would write to him. Two days after he received a letter from O'Reilly, Sir Herbert's man, stating that he was just setting out with the hearse to the family burial-place at Herbert. But though our hero did not attend the obsequies of his deceased friend, no sooner was he under the sod, than, without regard to common decency, he sat down and wrote a violent love epistle to Miss Florence, and formal proposals for her to her mother. He directed his servant to wait for an answer. His servant returned late, however, without any. But Ormond could not believe that his mission had been treated with so much indifference; he therefore mounted his horse early in the morning, resolved to ascertain his destiny. On arriving at Annaly, he found the ladies were denied to him. He sent up his name, but could procure no admission. At this moment the window blind flew open, and discovered an officer in full uniform kneeling to Miss Florence!

In a paroxysm of indignation and jealousy, Ormond dashed off to Paris, where M. de Connal and Madame Dora were figuring in the first circles. He was received by them with the most flattering politeness, was ushered into high life under their auspices, and became quite the *fo* among the ladies under the name of *le bel Irlandois*. M. de Connal lured him to the Faro table, and Madame admitted him into her *boudoir*. But by his firmness he overcame the temptations which were spread for him by both. He had allotted a certain sum, as much as he deemed prudent in his circumstances, to play, and the instant he had lost that amount, no solicitations could induce him to tempt fortune. He was in more danger from the attractions of Dora than from the snares of her husband. He had a lurking fondness for her, and she seemed more sensible than ever of his merits. But the sense of his obligations to her father, his generous patron, prevented his indulging his criminal passion.

In this posture of affairs a rumour of the insolvency of Sir Ulick O'Shane, in whose hands he had left the bulk of his funds, reached Ormond. He now returned to England as precipitately as he had left it. He got to London in season to revoke a power of attorney he had executed to Sir Ulick, before the latter had completed the transfer of his stocks. He sunk but £10,000 by his failure. But his loss was forgotten in his regret for the calamity that had befallen his guardian. He hastened to Ireland to condole with Sir Ulick. On reaching Castle Hermitage he learnt the death of its owner. Ormond contrived to bury him with great secrecy on account of the creditors. He relinquished the idea of returning to Paris on learning from Dr. Cambray that Miss Annaly was still unmarried, and on obtaining from the servant he had sent with his declaration of love, the responses of his mistress and her mother, which it seems the lout had mislaid in consequence of intoxication, and then denied receiving. These answers were as favourable as he could have wished, and in our opinion much more so than, under the circumstances of the case, he deserved. The letters begged him not to make his appearance at the Castle for the two succeeding days, the ladies being particularly occupied with a military friend, who would not prolong his stay. Ormond was now nearly frantic with joy. He travelled into Devonshire in pursuit of the Annalys, and had the felicity of realizing all his anticipations. The scene which was disclosed to him by the opening of the window blind, was that in which the officer had received his final rejection, and he was then in the attitude and agony of despair. Ormond led his Florence to the altar, and soon after purchasing the Black Islands of M. de Connal, revived the beneficent reign of old king Corny.

Such is the imperfect outline which we are obliged to give of the second tale in these volumes. There is an under plot of which Moriarty Carroll and Peggy Sheridan are the hero and heroine. We have besides a Mademoiselle O'Falley among the subordinate characters, who makes

miserable work in trying to talk broken English. But we have not room for further detail.

As Miss Edgeworth has generally proposed to herself some object in her writings beyond mere entertainment, and as this tale does not furnish an unusual proportion of that ingredient, we are led to inquire into its moral purpose. But our endeavours to discover the lesson which it was intended to convey, have been hitherto unavailing. The scope of Harrington was obvious enough. Indeed we were not permitted for a moment to lose sight of its design. In Ormond, on the other hand, every thing is confused and contradictory. The hero is a bold impetuous youth, whose rashness leads him into errors which his firmness repairs. We cannot imagine that any moral is to be drawn from his example. Sir Ulick O'Shane's history, indeed, shows how pecuniary embarrassments, the result of profusion, undermine integrity and destroy ingenuousness. The measures to which Sir Ulick was driven, and of which he had only the virtue to be ashamed, are mortifying evidences of the subordination of character to circumstances. The man who would preserve his honour should endeavour to preserve his independence. Success, indeed, in the opinion of the world, sanctions the most unprincipled speculations, but failure lays the best grounded schemes open to censure. A man before he enters on a hazardous project should be satisfied not only of the feasibility of the undertaking, but of his own ability to execute it. From false estimates of his means or talents Sir Ulick in labouring to retrieve the injurious effects of his extravagance, by an adventurous policy, involved those in his ruin for whose benefit he toiled. But there is nothing new or striking in Sir Ulick's case. We see every day similar instances equally impressive. King Corny came to his death by the explosion of a fowling piece of his own invention. This may be meant as a solemn warning to ingenious people not to get blown up by their own contrivances. M. de Connal and Dora appeared to be as happy as it was possible for such people to be: but as the sequel of their biography is not given, we can draw no satisfactory inference from their experience. Moriarty Carroll was like to have been hung for the murder of a man who was never killed, and Peggy Sheridan was saved from being debauched by Ormond, rather by his scruples than her reluctance. We cannot convert their perils and escapes to much profit.

The high and deserved reputation of Miss Edgeworth, warranted expectations which these volumes have not met. They afford no original views of life that are remarkable for their vividness or their truth. The effect of early impressions is entirely overrated in Harrington. We know it is fashionable doctrine that the cast of character is materially influenced by accidental associations in childhood. We are unbelievers in this creed. We will admit that the mind generally takes the colour of external condition, and that natural dispositions are not proof against the force of habit. In the lower walks of life we do not look for towering intellect, nor the sublimer virtues. Ignorance represses the expansion of the one, and adversity chills the growth of the other. But a vigorous understanding, disciplined to exertion by a regular education, and nurtured by a kindly ailment, will emancipate itself by its own energies from the thraldom of childish prejudice. Much misery as chamber maids may cause by their stupid lies to believing babes, we doubt their operation beyond the nursery, on any but grown infants. Pope has said of 'common minds,' that they receive their bias from education. But education means not merely elementary instruction, but the whole experience of life. With every change of situation a new course of study and trial is commenced. Impressions on character are lasting rather in proportion to the continuance of the pressure of the die, than to the force of its application. Custom may be so interwoven with nature as to become indissoluble; but the most violent emotions subside with the removal of their exciting causes, and the phantoms of fear and grief vanish with the sentiments which generated them.

We will not however enter into a wider discussion of this question, than the occasion requires. We agree with Miss Edgeworth in the main. Bugbear stories doubtless cause children a great deal of serious unhappiness, and it is the duty of mothers to keep a strict watch over their tender offspring to guard them from imbibing error, and suffering from imposition.

We perceive in these volumes a falling off in style, as well as in strength and accuracy of delineation. We have not been accustomed to remark in Miss Edgeworth's former productions such careless and incorrect expressions as these: viz.

"many of these very stories of the Jews, which we now hold too preposterous for the infant and nursery maid to credit, were some centuries ago universally believed by the English nation, and *had* furnished more than one of our kings with pretexts for extortions and massacres!" p. 7; "reversion for *reversal*," p. 22; 'the crowd, *who* had accompanied Moriarty into the house, *was* admitted into the dining room;' p. 271. We had marked some of the grammatical slips of Sir Ulick, and Mr. Cornelius O'Shane, but they appear to be too numerous to be accidental—and yet they are too unfrequent to be characteristic. Even Ormond cannot speak English. He 'now often said to himself—"Sir Herbert Annaly is but a few years older than I am; by the time *I am his age* why should not I become as useful?" vol. 2. p. 149. We suppose the following is meant for wit: 'He could act the rise, decline and fall of the drunken man, marking the whole progress from the *first* incipient hesitation of reason to the glorious confusion of ideas in the highest state of elevation, thence through all the declining cases of stupified paralytic ineptitude, down to the horizontal condition of preterpluperfect ebriety.' p. 245. What this sentence is intended for we cannot tell. "To the French spirit of intrigue and gallantry she joined Irish acuteness and *Irish varieties of odd resource*." Vol. 2. p. 16. These are few only of the blemishes which struck us on a cursory perusal. Some of them are perhaps errors of the press. We are always willing to make a liberal allowance on that score. Indeed we ought to do so in this case, as we have Mr. Edgeworth's assurance that his daughter 'does not write negligently.'

E.

ART. 3. *The Lament of Tasso.* By Lord Byron. New-York. Van Winkle & Wiley. 12mo. pp. 23.

IF it be any alleviation to vent one's grief in sighs and groans, we know no body more likely to exhale his sorrows than lord Byron. It is certain, at least, that his lordship will soon exhaust his readers' sympathies, if not his own tears. This 'Lament' indeed, is by no means so loud, nor so deep drawn, as some of his moans. It may be considered, comparatively, a very feeble whine.

We are aware that we are thought very hard hearted, by some persons, because we do not enter, with a livelier interest, into his lordship's sufferings. It is not that we have no pity for distress, but that this sentiment is drowned in indignation. We will leave it to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, out of their pure philanthropy and *disinterested* benevolence, to pat the back of the spoil'd 'Childe,' lest he should unhappily choke with his own gall. For our own part, we will confess that we consider such a *stomachy* chap much more deserving of the rod, than of a sugar sop. His lordship makes a great parade about sentiment and sensibility; but we must be excused for doubting the chariness and delicacy of that man's affections, who has so little reserve in his expressions upon the tenderest points, and who has no selection in his auditors. Without inquiring into the merits of his domestic quarrels—though, unless his lordship be cruelly belied, he has conducted with gross brutality towards an amiable and estimable wife—without investigating the occasion of his separation from an object for whom he felt, or feigned, the most violent passion—we will say that we have never seen anything more despicable and unmanly, than his lordship's direct and indirect attacks upon this deserted and defenceless woman. For a man who is capable of such base and ungenerous treatment of a confiding female, whose love he has solicited, whose caresses he has enjoyed, and whom he is bound in law and in honour to foster and protect—for such a man to pretend to a refinement and elevation of soul, that set him above the comprehension of vulgar minds, is an insult to common sense and common feeling. That lord Byron should have the unparalleled audacity, under such circumstances, to challenge condolence, is almost incredible,—that he should obtain it, is a disgrace to the understanding and virtue of the age! We assume not to be rigid censors,—we are not inclined to pry into any man's private history, or to expose his secret obliquities—but we are shocked and outraged by the barefaced presumption that can ground complaints on its own wrongs.

If we could ever lose sight of his lordship in his poetry,—if we were ever permitted to forget the author, and to overlook the personal application of the sentiment, we might enjoy, occasionally,

much delight in his lordship's writings. But when, in the midst of his pathos, we recollect his character, we are disgusted with his affectation. When he makes the pretence of paternal kindness for his infant daughter, a cloak beneath which to stab afresh the bleeding bosom of that infant's mother, we are the more revolted at the atrocity of the act from the sanctity of the disguise. In listening to his invocations of solitude and silence, we are led to reflect on the causes which have rendered him an outcast from society. When we hear him arraigning Heaven, and uttering imprecations on mankind, we cannot but call to remembrance his heinous ingratitude to the one, and his manifold injuries to the other. Many of his sentiments, it is true, harmonize with his condition. But these are not of the class which we admire.

We are anxious to be distinctly understood in regard to the nature of the impressions we are apt to receive from his lordship's most applauded and intrinsically finest passages. The more we should approve them as truths, the more we abhor them as lies. When lord Byron murmurs in the impassioned and desponding tones of Petrarch, or Camoens, or Tasso, we are affected much in the same manner that we should be by the language of Cato in the mouth of Clodius. We must be persuaded of the sincerity of an orator, or of a poet, before we can yield ourselves up to his power. Mere rhetorical declamation,

> Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart.

But when we perceive the absolute mendacity of the speaker, when his tongue is contradicted by the whole tenor of his life, we are more struck by the effrontery of the falsehood, than with the beauty of the sentiment.

Lord Byron has so impolitiely appropriated to himself prominent sentiments, expressed in the persons of his heroes, that we are perhaps induced to extend the parallel of their situations and opinions further than his lordship intended. Thus, this injudicious association of himself with the creatures of his fancy, besides robbing us of the pleasure we might have derived from a temporary oblivion of his actual prodigacy, has filled our apprehensions with the spectres of unperpetrated crimes. We sincerely regret the double injustice which his lordship has by this means committed.

We have made the above remarks in reference to lord Byron's past productions and the judgment we have pronounced upon them. In his present performance there is little to excite reprehension, or indeed any thing else. It is altogether unworthy of his lordship's reputation, and only remarkable as it affords another evidence of that incontinence in his lordship which we have so often reproved. If the noble author desire posthumous fame, he should treasure up a legacy for posterity. Indeed if he would not survive his celebrity, he must be more prudent in his demands on a complaisant public. We suspect, however, that the 'Lament of Tasso,' like Peter Pindar's razors, was 'made to sell.' Notwithstanding his lordship's youthful deprecation of mercenary motives, he has of late found it exceedingly convenient to replenish his empty coffers by vending 'the lumber of the brain'—and, we believe, has discovered it to be a gainful trade. But we did not thinkt hat after his vehement philippic against this contraband traffic, he would so soon have taken to peddling *small wares*. What price his lordship may have received for this 'copy of verses' we know not—five hundred pounds perhaps—but be that as it may, we will give it to our readers *gratis*—nor shall we require many thanks for the donation. It may be well, however, to explain the circumstance on which it is founded. Tasso was patronized at an early age, by Alphonso Duke of Ferrara. He produced his poem of Rinaldo, at Padua, when he was but seventeen years old, and four years after placed himself under the protection of this prince. Alphonso procured him an employment in the suite of his brother, a Cardinal and ambassador from the Pope to the court of France. On his return to Ferrara the young poet suffered himself to become enamoured of Eleonora, the sister of his patroness. He struggled with his passion and retired to Sorrento in Naples, his native place, where his sister resided. But absence served only to inflame his passion. Unable longer to deny himself the pleasure of seeing his mistress, he returned to Ferrara, and such was the uncontrollable force of his love, that he had the rashness to embrace the princess in a crowded assembly. The Duke Alphonso, who witnessed his extravagance, coolly ordered him to be confined as a maniac in the hospital of St. Anne. Here for twenty years he suffered all that his own sensibility, and the scenes around him, could inflict. It is not wonderful that he should, at times, have experienced the malady imputed to him. He was eventually released and retired to Naples

THE LAMENT OF TASSO.

I.

Long years!—it tries the thrilling frame to bear
And eagle-spirit of a Child of Song—
Long years of outrage, calumny and wrong;
Imputed madness, prisoned solitude,
And the mind's canker in its savage mood,
When the impatient thirst of light and air
Parches the heart; and the abhorred grate,
Marring the sunbeams with its hideous shade,
Works through the throbbing eyeball to the brain
With a hot sense of heaviness and pain;
And I here, at once, Captivity displayed
Stands scolling through the never-opened gate,
Which nothing through its bars admits, save day
And tasteless food, which I have eat alone
Till its unsocial bitterness is gone;
And I can banquet like a beast of prey,
Sullen and lonely, couching in the cave
Which is my lair, and—it may be—my grave.
All this hath somewhat worn me, and may wear,
But must be borne. I stoop not to despair;
For I have battled with mine agony,
And made me wings wherewith to overfly
The narrow circus of my dungeon wall,
And freed the Holy Sepulchre from thrall:
And revelled among men and things divine,
And poured my spirit over Palestine,
In honour of the sacred war for him,
The God who was on earth and is in heaven.
For he hath strengthened me in heart and limb.
That through this sufferance I might be forgiven,
I have employed my penance to record
How Salem's shrine was won, and how adored.

II.

But this is o'er—my pleasant task is done;—
My long-sustaining friend of many years!
If I do blot thy final page with tears,
Know, that my sorrows have wrung from me none.
But thou, my young creation! my soul's child!
Which ever playing round me came and smiled,
And wooed me from myself with thy sweet sight,
Thou too art gone—and so is my delight:
And therefore do I weep and inly bleed
With this last bruise upon a broken reed.
Thou too art ended—what is left me now?
For I have anguish yet to bear—and how?
I know not that—but in the *inmate* force
Of my own spirit shall be found resources:
I have not sunk, for I had no remorse,
Nor cause for such; they called me mad—and why?
Oh Leonora! wilt not *thou* reply?
I was indeed delirious in my heart
To lift my love so lofty as thou art;
But still my frenzy was not of the mood:
I knew my fault, and feel my punishment:
Not less because I suffer in unison
That thou wert beautiful, and I not blind,
Hath been the sin which shuts me from mankind;
But let them go, or torture as they will,
My heart can multiply thine image still;
Successful love may sate itself away,
The wretched are the faithful: 'tis their fate
To have all feeling save the one decay,
And every passion into one dilate,
As rapid rivers into ocean pour;
But ours is fathomless, and hath no shore.

III.

Above me hark! the long and maniac cry
Of minds and bodies in captivity.
And hark! the lash and the increasing howl,
And the half-inarticulate blasphemy!
There be some here with worse than frenzy foul,
Some who do still goad on the o'er-laboured mind,
And dim the light little that's left behind
With needless torture, as their tyrant will
Is wound up to the lust of doing ill:
With these and with their victims am I classed,
'Mid sounds and sights like these long years have passed;
'Mid sights and sounds like these my life may close:
So let it be—for then I shall repose.

IV.

I have been patient, let me be so yet:
I had forgotten half I would forget,
But it revives—oh! would it were my lot
To be forgetful as I am forgot!—
Feel I not wroth with those who bade me dwell
In this vast lazar-house of many woes?
Where laughter is not mirth, nor thought the mind,
Nor words a language, nor e'en men mankind;
Where cries reply to curses, shrieks to blows,
And each is tortured in his separate hell—
For we are crowded in our solitudes—
Many, but each divided by the wall,
Which echoes Madness in her babbling moods;—
While all can hear, none heed his neighbour's call—
None! save that One, the veriest wretch of all,
Who was not made to be the mate of these,
Nor bound between Distraction and Disease.
Felt I not wroth with those who placed me here?
Who have debased me in the minds of men,
Debarring me the usage of my own,
Blighting my life in best of its career,
Branding my thoughts as things to shun and fear?
Would I not pay them back these pangs again,
And teach them inward sorrow's stifled groan?
The struggle to be calm, and cold distress,
Which undermines our stoical success?
No!—still too proud to be vindictive—I
Have pardoned princes' insults, and would die.
Yes, Sister of my Sovereign! for thy sake
I weed all bitterness from out my breast,
It hath no business where *thou* art a guest;
Thy brother hates—but I can not detest;
Thou pitiest not—but I can not forsake.

V.

Look on a love which knows not to despair,
But all unquenched is still my better part,
Dwelling deep in my shut and silent heart
As dwells the gathered lightning in its cloud,
Encompassed with its dark and rolling shroud,
Till struck,—forth flies the all-ethereal dart!
And thus at the collision of thy name
The vivid thought still flashes through my frame,
And for a moment all things as they were
Flit by me,—they are gone—I am the same.
And yet my love without ambition grew;
I knew thy state, my station, and I knew
A princess was no love-mate for a bard;
I told it not, I breathed it not, it was
Sufficient to itself, its own reward;
And if my eyes revealed it, they, alas!

Were punished by the silentness of thine,
And yet I did not venture to repine.
Thou wert to me a crystal-girded shrine,
Worshipped at holy distance, and around
Hallowed and meekly kissed the saintly ground;
Not for thou wert a princess, but that Love
Had robed thee with a glory, and arrayed
Thy lineaments in beauty that dismayed—
Oh! not dismayed—but awed, like One above;
And in that sweet severity, there was
A something which all softness did surpass—
I know not how—thy genius mastered mine—
My star stood still before thee:—if it were
Presumptuous thus to love without design,
That sad fatality hath cost me dear:
But thou art dearer still, and I should be
Fit for this cell, which wrongs me, but for *thee*.
The very love which locked me to my chain
Hath lightened half its weight; and for the rest,
Though heavy, lent me vigour to sustain,
And look to thee with undivided breast,
And foil the ingenuity of Pain.

VI.

It is not marvel—from my very birth
My soul was drunk with love, which did pervade
And mingle with whate'er I saw on earth;
Of objects all inanimate I made
Idols, and out of wild and lonely flowers,
And rocks, whereby they grew, a paradise,
Where I did lay me down within the shade
Of waving trees, and dreamed uncounted hours,
Though I was chid for wandering; and the wise
Shook their white aged heads o'er me, and said
Of such materials wretched men were made,
And such a truant boy would end in wo,
And that the only lesson was a blow;
And then they smote me, and I did not weep,
But cursed them in my heart, and to my haunt
Returned and wept alone, and dreamed again
The visions which arise without a sleep.
And with my years my soul began to pant
With feelings of strange tumult and soft pain;
And the whole heart exhaled into One Want,
But undefined and wandering, till the day
I found the thing I sought—and that was thee;
And then I lost my being all to be
Absorbed in thine—the world was past away—
Thou didst annihilate the earth to me!

VII.

I loved all solitude—but little thought
To spend I know not what of life, remote
From all communion with existence, save
The maniac and his tyrant; had I been
Their fellow, many years ere this had seen
My mind like theirs corrupted to its grave;
But who hath seen me writhe, or heard me rave?
Perchance in such a cell we suffer more
Than the wrecked sailor on his desert shore;
The world is all before him—mine is here,
Scarce twice the space they must accord my bier.
What though *he* perish, he may lift his eye
And with a dying glance upbraid the sky—
I will not raise my own in such reproof,
Although 'tis clouded by my dungeon roof.

VIII.

Yet do I feel at times my mind decline,
But with a sense of its decay:—I see
Unwonted lights along my prison shine,
And a strange demon, who is vexing me
With pilfering pranks and petty pains, below
The feeling of the healthful and the free;
But much to One, who long hath suffered so,
Sickness of heart, and narrowness of place,
And all that may be borne, or can debase.
I thought mine enemies had been but man,
But spirits may be leagued with them—all Earth
Abandons—Heaven forgets me—in the dearth
Of such defence the Powers of Evil can,
It may be, tempt me further, and prevail
Against the outworn creature they assail.
Why in this furnace is my spirit proved
Like steel in tempering fire? because I loved
Because I loved what not to love, and see,
Was more or less than mortal, and than me.

IX.

I once was quick in feeling—that is o'er—
My scars are callous, or I should have dashed
My brain against these bars as the sun flashed
In mockery through them:—of I bear and bore
The much I have recounted, and the more
Which hath no words, 'tis that I would not die
And sanction with self-slaughter the dull lie
Which shared me here, and with the brand of shame
Stamp madness deep into my memory,
And woo compassion to a blighted name,
Sealing the sentence which my foes proclaim.
No—it shall be immortal!—and I make
A future temple of my present cell,
Which nations yet shall visit for my sake.
While thou, Ferrara! when no longer dwell
The ducal chiefs within thee, shalt fall down,
And crumbling piecemeal view thy hearthless halls,
A poet's wreath shall be thine only crown,
A poet's dungeon thy most far renown,
While strangers wonder o'er thy unpeopled walls!
And thou, Leonora! thou—who wert ashamed
That such as I could love—who blushed to hear
To less than monarchs that thou couldst be dear,
Go, tell thy brother that my heart, untamed
By grief, years, weariness—and it may be
A taint of that he would impute to me—
From long infection of a den like this,
Where the mind rots congenial with the abyss,
Adores thee still,—and add—that when the towers
And battlements which guard his joyous hours
Of banquet, dance, and revel, are forget,
Or left untended in a dull repose,
This—this shall be a consecrated spot!
But Thou—when all that Birth and Beauty throws
Of magic round thee is extinct—shalt have
One half the laurel which o'ershades my grave.
No power in death can tear our names apart,
As none in life could rend thee from my heart.
Yes, Leonora! it shall be our fate
To be entwined forever—but too late!

This is all! Here is the whole of lord Byron's book, called the 'Lament of Tasso.' We have given his lordship at full length, and we hope we are duly obliged to him for the opportunity he has afforded us of gratifying our numerous readers with an entire volume of new poetry, of the newest pattern. How very condescending it is in great lords to write

such little books! Who would have expected a work like this from 'the greatest poet' of the age!

We are sorry, however, that his lordship did not bear in mind, that 'whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well.' Indeed the less costly the material, the more requisite is skill in the workmanship to give it value. But we do not discover any unusual polish in this poem. It is written in the same rugged style as his lordship's masterpieces. It is a rough-hewn pebble. We have often a great deal of trouble to make out a very little meaning. The whole of the first stanza is constructed with the most 'curious infelicity.' The sense is discoverable on close scrutiny, but the periods are cumbrous, and to say the least, very awkwardly arranged. The rhymes do not regularly recur, nor are they perfect—*grate* and *shade, display'd* and *gate* will not harmonize. The figures are bad. We are told of a '*grate' working* 'through the eyeball to the brain, with a *hot sense* of heaviness and pain'—that is a 'grate,' with a 'hot sense, working its way through the eye-ball!' There is to be sure, no incongruity in endowing a grate with sense that could perform such feats, though we think it a very nonsensical metaphor. We are next told of a never opening gate which admits nothing through its bars, but 'day and tasteless food'—and the scoffings of captivity. The figurative and literal expressions are not well coupled. We next find that this 'tasteless food' once had an 'unsocial bitterness' which it had lost. This is intelligible. But how a man or 'a beast of prey' can '*banquet*' upon '*tasteless* food,' we cannot easily comprehend. It is allowable to suppose that Tasso planned his Jeruselem Delivered during his tedious confinement, and it would be natural for him to feel some listlessness, and something like regret, after he had completed so pleasing a task—but that finishing his work was to him like the 'last bruise upon a broken reed,' as we learn in the second stanza, we could not have imagined. In the sixth stanza there is some poetry, though there is nothing new in it to the readers of lord Byron. By his own account, the author of the Lamentation was a sad boy. When he was whipped as a truant, he 'cursed in his heart,' his parents or preceptors who inflicted the blow, and, regardless of their injunctions, returned to his favourite 'haunts.' He perused the volume of nature to little purpose, if he did not learn from his studies a better lesson of moral duty, than to nurture revenge and to persevere in disobedience. The poem contains his lordship's usual proportion of pause—antithesis—and alliteration.

With *pilf'ring pranks* and *petty pains*—

is a vastly pretty specimen of the latter.

E.

Art. 4. *A Manual of Botany for the Northern States, comprising generic descriptions of all Phenogamous and Cryptogamous plants to the north of Virginia, hitherto described, &c. &c. Compiled by the Editor of Richards's Botanical Dictionary.* Albany. Webster & Skinners. 1817. 12mo. pp. 164.

THE work before us, has no higher claim than to the title of a mere compilation; but compilations are sometimes very useful when properly and skilfully executed, and this manual professing utility as its avowed object, it may be incumbent to examine how far this disideratum has been attained. It is ushered under the patronage of the members of the Botanical Class in Williams' College, Massachusetts, for whose use it appears to have been compiled, and whose thanks are offered to the author for his pains. While it must be highly gratifying to observe that as many as sixty-three students have signed that address, and attended the lectures on mineralogy and botany, delivered by the author in that College, and while they express their gratitude towards him in terms highly commendable, it may be proper to hint, that students are not in general the best judges of what is most useful in their pursuits. What they deem such, may often prove otherwise, and they are but seldom enabled to detect the errors of their teachers, while they are taught to consider them as doctrines and truths.

How much better it would be, if those writers who undertake at an early period to instruct us, or to facilitate our attainments in natural sciences, would consult previously those who may be able and willing to guide their forward steps, and direct them towards the best sources of information. We are induced to state this, in reference to both works of this author, who appears to be a young man of

talents; but who might have greatly improved his performances, had he been directed in proper time, to the latest and most correct works, on the subjects which he has undertaken to illustrate.

We understand that the author of this anonymous manual is Mr. Eaton, lecturer on Botany and Natural History, first in Yale College at New-Haven, now in Williams' College in Massachusetts. He published last year at New-Haven in Connecticut, a translation of Richards's Dictionary of the terms of Botany, which will be found a useful work, notwithstanding that it is sixteen years backwards in point of improvement, the period that has elapsed between the publication and translation of the work. The additions introduced into it by Mr. E. are very inconsiderable, and he appears to have had no knowledge of many eminent works published since 1800, (period of Richards's publication,) in which numberless improvements in Glossology, or the language of Botany, have been introduced, such as Philibert's Dictionary, Fontenelle's Dictionary, Link's Elements, Decandolle's Theory, Mirbel's Elements, Willdenow's Principles of Botany, &c. besides his Cryptogamy, and the partial improvements of Correa, Desvaux, Persoon, Acharius, Brown, Rafinesque, &c. None of the parts of Botany or any other science can remain stationary in Europe, particularly during 16 years; and this must not be forgotten by those who shall endeavour to transmit to us the scientific knowledge of continental Europe. Let us not imitate England, who adopts with reluctance, and after long periods, the improvements and discoveries of her neighbours; but let us avail ourselves at once of all those that have been, or may hereafter be made, else we shall never be on a level with those nations, by whom they are adopted and fostered.

This manual of Botany deserves at least its name, being of a small and appropriate size, closely printed and with many abbreviations. So far the author has been consistent, since he has included in a few sheets, what might have been enlarged into a thick volume, by those who are prone to swell their labours, in the hope or belief that they may be esteemed in proportion to their bulk and weight!

The genera and species of this manual are *of course* enumerated according to the sexual system of Linnæus, with the trivial corrections of Persoon. This unnatural, incorrect, difficult, puzzling, indelicate and obsolete system, prevails as yet in the U. S. and having been adopted in the two Floras of Michaux and Pursh, who appear to carry a greater authority than they deserve, will probably be taught and followed for a short period to come, or until a new Flora of the U. S. shall be undertaken on the plan of Decandolle's French Flora and *Species plantarum*, when it will *of course* be superseded by the natural method, which (by Linnæus's own confession) exceeds as much the sexual system, as this system exceeds all others. When it is recollected that the system of Linnæus, although published about 1735, was not adopted in England and America, until about forty years afterwards, and that the natural method of Jessieu, (since improved by Brown, Decandolle, and Rafinesque,) published in 1789, is merely beginning to dawn in England, through the exertions of the illustrious Robert Brown, it will not appear strange, that the U. S. should not have yet followed the example of the continent of Europe, where it begins to be in general use. We are however happy to observe, that even with us, Messrs. Correa and Rafinesque are endeavouring to introduce and teach the method of nature, and Mr. E. has with much propriety noticed to which of the orders of Jessieu, every genus belongs. He has likewise added a reference to the natural orders of Linnæus.

By the title of this manual, we were led to expect, that all the plants of the states north of Virginia, were to be described or at least to be enumerated: but such is not the case. Only the genera are described, a few species of each Phenogamous genus and Ferns, (particularly such species as are found in Connecticut and Massachusetts,) and only one species of every other Cryptogamous genus;—the whole might have been added with great propriety, and it would not have much swelled the volume. By this addition we should have had a complete manual guide for Herborisations, &c. much cheaper and less bulky than Pursh; but now, many plants will be found by the student and the Botanist in their walks, and excursions, which they will be unable to find in this manual: but let them not on that account think that they are new.

Nearly 1400 species are however enumerated, and distinguished by short definitions, many of which will unhappily apply to several species, whence students may be led into error. Several of the species are exotics in general cultivation: they are a proper appendage, and are distinguished by the letter *e*. It is very much

to be regretted that the author has neglected to notice, by similar abbreviations, the states, soils and seasons, in which the plants are found. This useful addition would have rendered his manual by far more useful in practice, and might have added something to Botanical geography, by the personal observations of the author. A few, (but very few indeed) geographical observations are however offered through the work. For instance, it is mentioned that the *Iris gracilis* of Bigelow is common near New-Haven; that the *Lysimacha quadrifolia* is found there, with 2 to 6 leaves in a whorl; that the *Zanthoxylum fraxinifolium* was found both there and near Williams' College, but always with pistillate flowers only; that the *Reseda luteola* was found spontaneously near New-Haven by Dr. Ives; that the *Sarracenia purpurea* was found in the lakes of the Catskill mountains; that the *Arum triphyllum* is mostly diœcious near Williams' College; and that the following species of Carex were found there by Professor Dewey, and near New-Haven by the author, *Carex cespitosa*, *C. crinita*, *C. stipata*, *C. paniculata*, *C. scirpoides*, *C. festucacea*, *C. pedunculata*, *C. varia*, *C. tentaculata*, *C. lupulina*, *C. oligocarpa*, *C. folliculata*, *C. plantaginea*, *C. conoidea*, *C. granularis*, *C. pellita*, *C. lacustris*, (and var *gigantea*) and *C. vesicaria*.

This manual is rich in vulgar names, many of which are peculiar to the New-England states, and therefore valuable. Several of them appear to be introduced for the first time to our notice; but as the greatest part are, by the author's own confession, taken from Hosack's catalogue, Phelp's catalogue, Bigelow's florula Bostoniensis, &c. and as the author has omitted to acquaint us with those he has taken directly from the vulgar, we are not enabled to give him the credit he probably deserves. Vulgar names are at all times a valuable appendage to classical synonomy, and indispensable in local botanical writings.

We have observed with pleasure, some interesting observations scattered through a work, which might be thought to preclude such auxiliary improvements, and we shall notice most of them, since they reflect credit on the author.

"*Corydalis cucullaria*. Colic weed. Those found near Williams' College are mostly hexandrous (meaning probably not diadelphous): they have also a two leaved bract, so near the calyx in the immature state, as to give the appearance of a four-leaved calyx."

"*Cistus canadensis*. Rock Rose. Late in autumn this plant sends off curved ice crystals from near the root, of a very singular structure." We should like to know that structure.

"*Spergula saginoides*. Flower pentandrous. Persoon asks whether this is not a variety of *Sagina* procumbens. Professor Ives considers all the American species of *Spergula* and *Sagina*, as a natural assemblage of plants, which ought to be united in one genus."

"*Lactuca elongata*. Tall lettuce. Dr. Bigelow calls this the *Fire-weed*, but the *Fire-weed* is a species of *Senecio*." It is the *Senecio hieracifolius*, see Pursh.

"*Marchantia polymorpha*. Brook liverwort. In the spring some of these species send up ovate anthers or buds on pellucid filaments from the disk of the Frond. Near the middle of the summer the umbrellas appear, bearing the fruit under the rays."

But while we commend what appears to deserve it, we feel compelled to blame what we consider incorrect: and therefore, we must express our surprise that Mr. E. should have omitted to distinguish by the letters L. W. Mx. Mg. and P. the species which have been described in the first instance by Linnæus, Wildenow, Michaux, Muhlenberg or Pursh, &c.; for by this unwarrantable omission (although a botanist will generally know the author of each species) students for whom the work is intended, will be unable to ascertain, unless with much trouble and the help of many books, who were the authors of each species. Let us hope they will not be led to believe that Mr. E. is the author of them!

Only three new species and three new varieties are introduced in this work, at least as such; a few more may be blended among the underived names, which we could not detect on perusal. They are,

Sp. 1. "*Xylosteum solonis*, page 26. Two flowers seated on a germ; berry double not distinct: leaves oblong ovate, villose. Found on the white mountains of New-Hampshire, by Dr. D. Solon, and communicated by Mr. C. H. Smith." This species is exceedingly like the *X. villosum* of Michaux, differing merely by having the fruits more connected as in the *Mitchella repens*.

Sp. 2. "*Urtica whitlovi*, p. 104. Albany flax. Leaves alternate, heart ovate, 3 nerved, upper ones opposite, panice forked, root tuberous. About 6 feet high, discovered near Albany by Mr. Ch. Whitlow." This species was described for the

first time in Mr. Green's Catalogue of the Plants of the State of New-York.

Sp. 3. "*Hydnum chrysorhizon*, p. 140. Paper Punk. Membranaceous, flat, spreading, stemless, root yellow filiform, extending along the grains of decaying timber. Discovered by Mr. Torrey." It must belong to the genus *Odontium* of Rafinesque: *Odontia* section of Persoon.

Var. 1. "*Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *altissimum*. Larger, and of a darker green: found by Dr. Ives."

Var. 2. "*Hepatica triloba* var. *acuta*. Calyx leaves acute, leaves 3 to 5 lobed acute. Perhaps this variety ought to constitute a new species. The specimen found by Professor Dewey, near Williams' College, are much firmer in their texture than the common kind, and differ materially in their general habit.

Var. 3. "*Prunella pensylvanica*, var. *ovata* and *varlanceolata*, two varieties with ovate and lanceolate leaves."

The author has introduced very few of the new species of Pursh, and other late writers; he has however adopted the two new species of Dr. Bigelow, the *Iris gracilis* and the *Bunias edentula*; but only one of the new species of Rafinesque, the *Vicia mitchelli*: On this occasion he has fallen into two singular mistakes. 1st. He asserts that this last plant was found last summer by Dr. Mitchill, and named so by C. S. Rafinesque, while it was sent by Dr. Mitchill to him in Philadelphia, in 1803, and described by him as such in 1814, in a pamphlet which bears the title of *Precis des Descouvertes Somiologiques*, &c. and in which 5 new genera and 40 new species of American plants are described. 2d. He gives to Mr. Rafinesque the title of an Italian naturalist. Of the title of a naturalist we believe Mr. R. will always be proud, but he never dreamt of being an Italian, any more than the American citizens who travel and reside in various parts of Italy! If these were to be taken as a standard of Mr. E's accuracy, we are sorry to say that it would give us a very unfavourable opinion of it.

We shall endeavour to state some other errors scattered through this work; we presume they are in greater number than we have been able to detect on attentive perusal; but such as have fallen under our observation, will convey a general idea of their nature.

The *Physalis alkekengi* of Mr. E. must be some other species of *Physalis*, since that species does not grow in America; or it may be the cultivated European plant, which ought to have been stated; it is described with geminated, entire acute leaves, which does not answer to any American species we are acquainted with.

The *Martynia proboscidea* is not a native of the northern states; it has never been found above the Potomac, and even there it appears naturalized.

The *Betula lenta* var. *lutea* or yellow birch, is probably the *B. excelsa* of Willdenow and Pursh.

Mr. E. has omitted to notice as exotics the following plants, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, *Dionea muscipula* (native of North-Carolina only), *Hortensia Speciosa*, *Gordonia franklini*, *Ficus carica*, &c.

He has two genera with double names! which is an unaccountable blunder, viz. *Limnetis* or *Dactylis!* and *Bartonia* or *Centaurella!* In the first instance, *Dactylis* is the real name, *Limnetis* being a different genus which he has called on the authority of Roth by the erroneous name of *Spartina*, a diminutive of *Spartium*. In the second instance, *Bartonia* is the real name, *Centaurella* being erroneous, as it is a diminutive of *Centaurea*.

He has not adopted the good genera of *Chimaphila* Pursh, and *Hedeosma* Persoon; but he has adopted the erroneous generic denomination of *Orizopsis* Michaux, derived from *Oriza*, which Rafinesque has changed in *Dilepyrum* since 1808, and *Fluvialis* Persoon, too much like an adjective, and previously named *Carolinia* by Wildenow and Decandolle: also *Diphascum* similar to *Phascum*, which must be changed in *Diphas*.

He has changed the name of *Clitoria* into *Vexillaria*, on the authority of Sir James Smith's criticism, who however did not venture on such a change; but as it happens that this new name is good, and that the genus *Clitoria* must be divided in two distinct genera, we shall adopt it for one of them.

Cymbidium corallorhizon is again introduced in the American Flora, after being left off by Pursh, and is distinguished from the *C. odontorhizon*, by its oblong acute and undivided lip: both are stated to have a white leafless sheathed stem. We apprehend there is here an oversight, or a new species is probably meant; we know of a third one unnoticed by Pursh, which has yellow stems, and a spotted elliptic obtuse crenate lip. We think those plants may form a peculiar genus very distinct from *Cymbidium*, to which the name of *Cladorhiza* may be given: our new species shall be called *Cl. maculata*.

The *Satyrium bracteatum* of Wildenow

and Persoon, but omitted by Pursh, is adopted: this is probably right.

Two species of *Vallisneria* are noticed as follows. 1. *V. Americana* (Tape grass) leaves linear, peduncles straight. 2. *V. Spiralis*, peduncle of the fruit spiral, leaves linear with tapering base. We doubt of the identity or existence of this last, as stated; we should have liked to know on what authority it is admitted. Pursh has not found it, nor did we ever hear of it till now; if really distinct from the *V. Americana*, it will be probably another new species.

The *Xylostroma gigantea* (Leather punk or Oak leather) with parallel fibres, filling the interstices between the cleavages of decaying wood; is well known to us as different from the European species: many species are probably blended under the vulgar denomination of Punk; and they deserve to be studied.

Many errors of the press are besides to be noticed over the whole work; but for these the author is not to be blamed, since he declares that he lives at a distance from Albany. It is much to be regretted, that our printers should be so ignorant, and not yet in the habit of employing enlightened correctors, whence it arises that very few, if any, works on physical and mathematical sciences, are printed correctly in the United States.

The whole of this manual is written in our vernacular language, an example worthy of imitation in local works: but unfortunately the technical language of Botany is not yet thoroughly fixed with us, notwithstanding the labours of Marlyn, Milne, Smith, Barton, and even Mr. Eaton, as they are in the Latin and French languages: many terms are arbitrary for want of a translator of paramount authority. Mr. E. has followed his own translation, but many of his terms appear rather awkward and at variance with the above authors; we shall not, however, undertake at present to criticise them, lest our attempt might be deemed preposterous.

Any endeavour to elucidate the subject of American cryptogamy, must be welcome to the lovers of Botany, while the subject remains so deeply involved in obscurity; they will therefore receive with pleasure the first attempt of Mr. E. who has begun to illustrate the whole subject, by giving us the genera nearly complete, with one or two species of each genus. He acknowledges that he has compiled this part from various modern authors; the Mosses from Sprengel, the Lichens from Acharius, the Fungi from Turton, &c., but as the species amounting to 82, exclusive of ferns, have all been found in the New-England states, they become a new addition to our Flora: whence we consider that their enumeration may be deemed a valuable supplement to that little work, and regret it could not be more extended at present. But we hope, that in a future edition, such as the author appears to have in contemplation, he will not forget his promise to enumerate all the plants of the northern states, including the cryptogamous, and we invite him at the same time to correct the errors which it has been our duty to point out.

We had omitted to state, that in the preamble to this manual, and the notes occasionally interwoven, there is some additional and practical information for the student, but little that deserves to be recorded.

Upon the whole, we deem this compilation a practical and useful one (but by no means classical,) so far as it extends, making allowance for the unavoidable errors in works of this kind, when undertaken in haste by young botanists, not perfectly acquainted with the state of the science. We should, however, feel very unwilling to discourage similar attempts of the same author or any other, but should merely recommend them to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the laws, language, and situation of the science both at home and abroad, before they venture to publish their lucubrations and observations; and we ought to warn them against mistaking partial or superficial knowledge, for requisite attainment and needful science.

In particular reference to the author of this work, in which we are happy to perceive much zeal and knowledge, we advise him by all means to persevere in his worthy pursuits, but let him endeavour to acquire such additional information as may be requisite, in order to enable him to improve his future labours, and it would be more gratifying to perceive him hereafter directing them towards works of a original nature, or to the statement of facts and observations, rather than the compilation of names and phrases.

C. S. R.

Art. 5. MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

By C. S. Rafinesque, Esquire.

4. *Dissertation on Water Snakes, Sea Snakes and Sea Serpents.*

WHENEVER a singular phenomenon, or an extraordinary natural occurrence, happens to be observed in the U. S: whether spots in the Sun, huge fossil bones or sea serpents, a crowd of superficial writers hasten to offer us, instead of facts, their own ideas and conjectures on the subject, which prove, sometimes, more or less ingenious; but often wild, incorrect, or ridiculous. They are generally so much taken up by their own fancy, that they forget entirely to consult former writers of eminence on the same subjects, should they even happen to know of their existence; what idea are we to entertain of their attempts to explain those subjects, without availing themselves of the valuable writings of Herschell or La Place, Cuvier, or Pinkerton, &c.? in whose works they had been previously and often completely illustrated. Let us listen to a group of children attempting to reason and argue on the rising of the sun, an eclipse of the moon, on the economy of the bees, or on the structure of a whale, without asking any previous questions to their parents, and we shall find a great similarity between their thoughts and those of many of our speculative writers. They often contribute to render contemptible the subject of their inquiries, at least towards the vulgar, while it would otherwise become at all times deeply interesting: and should their crude speculations ever reach Europe, they will certainly afford very unfavourable specimens of our knowledge and attainments in sciences. These reflections have naturally suggested themselves to my mind on the present occasion.

The ancients gave the name of Water-Snakes and Sea-Snakes to many fishes of the Eel tribe, which bear an apparent likeness with land snakes, although they differ materially on examination, by having fins and gills, and neither lungs nor scales.

Many land snakes are in the habit of going into the water, in pursuit of their food or to escape their enemies, and they have often been called Water Snakes when found in that element.

Real Water and Sea Snakes had been noticed at a very early period by navigators, in the Atlantic Ocean, and the Indian Seas; but as they had not been described, eminent naturalists had doubted their existence, believing that eels or similar fishes had been mistaken for snakes.

Russel was perhaps the first writer who established their existence beyond a doubt, by describing and figuring many of them, in his splendid work on the snakes of the Coast of Coromandel. Schneider established for them his genus *Hydrus*, which wrong name has been with much propriety changed in *Hydrophis*. They have since been described in all the works on Erpetology, by Shaw, Latreille, Daudin, &c. and those last writers have divided them into four genera, *Enhydris, Platurus, Pelamis, and Hydrophis:* which form a peculiar tribe or natural family in the order of snakes, to which I have given the name of *Platuria* (Platurians, Flat tails or Water Snakes): they are completely distinguished from the land snakes, by having a compressed tail, which serves them as an oar and rudder, enabling them to swim with great swiftness, and from the fishes of the eel tribe, by having neither gills nor fins. They breathe through lungs, at remote periods, whence they generally live near the surface of the water, like the animals of the whale tribe. They prey on fishes and sea animals, and some of them have venomous fangs. Many are known to come on land as turtles, to deposit their eggs.

About fourteen species of Water Snakes have been described by the above authors; ten more are noticed in the travels of Perou to Australia or New-Holland, one of which was ten feet long; and lately several monstrous species have been seen near our shores. Many others appear to have been perceived by former travellers, and very probably a great variety are known to sailors. The knowledge of these animals is merely emerging into notice, and may yet be greatly improved. I shall not pretend to assert that they are as numerous as land snakes, but it is very likely that one hundred species at least of this tribe exist in the waters of the ocean, lakes and rivers. Intelligent travellers, seamen and fishermen, will gradually make us acquainted with them: meantime, I shall endeavour to give a concise account of those we know, which may facilitate their future observations, and I shall arrange my labour in a sinoptical order, concluding by some remarks on the Sea Serpents, which are merely Sea Snakes, of a very large size.

FAMILY PLATURIA.

Water Snakes, with a *compressed or depressed tail, and a scaly body.* (No fins and no gills.)

I. Genus. ENHYDRIS Latreille, &c. (*Hydrus* Schneider. *Coluber* Pallas Daudin.) Body with transverse scaly plates underneath, mouth with sharp teeth but no fangs, tail compressed, with two rows of scaly plates underneath, and often one or two nails at the end.

1. Sp. *Enhydris caspia* Latr. Caspian Enhydris. Back cinereous olivaceous, with 4 rows of round black spots, 160 abdominal plates, 70 pair of caudal plates. Found by Pallas in the Caspian Sea, the Wolga, &c. 5 feet long.

2. Sp. *Enhydris piscator* Latr. Fishing Enhydris. Yellowish brown, with many small round black spots, in oblique rows and black line, 152 abdominal plates, and 24 pairs of caudal plates. Found by Russel in the swamps of India, 5 feet long.

3. Sp. *Enhydris palustris* Latr. Swamp Enhydris. Yellow brown, with rhomboidal brown spots, edged with black, tail whitish underneath, 140 abdominal plates, 49 pairs of caudal plates. Found by Russel in the swamps of India, 2 or 3 feet long.

4. Sp. *Enhydris cerulea* Latr. Blue Enhydris. Body blue, belly and tail yellow, with a blue line in the middle, 159 abdominal plates, 52 pairs of caudal plates. Found by Russel in the rivers of India, 2 feet long.

5. Sp. *Enhydris rhyncops* Latr. Beaked Enhydris. Head partly black, with a bill shaped snout, body dark gray, throat and belly yellowish, 144 abdominal plates, 59 pairs of caudal plates. Found in the East Indies by Russel, length four feet and half, perhaps a peculiar genus.

II. Genus. NATRIX Raf. (*Enhydris* Latr. Daud.) It differs from the foregoing, by having a broad head, (perhaps with fangs) a narrow neck, the abdomen carinated, &c.

1. Sp. *Natrix dorsalis* Raf. (*Enhydris dorsalis* Latr. Daud.) Dorsal Natrix. Dirty white, with a black sinuated dorsal stripe, 43 pairs of caudal plates. A very small species, about 1 foot long.

III. Genus. PLATURUS Latr. Daud. (*Hydrus* Schneider.) Differing from Enhydris, by having fangs, and the tail with two scales at the top.

1. Sp. *Platurus fasciatus.* Latr. (*Hydrus colubrinus* Schn.) Zoned Platurc. Cinereous above, with broad brown zones, tail acute. Length 2 feet, from South America and the East Indies: many species are probably blended here.

2. Sp. *Platurus laurenti* Raf. Tail obtuse.

IV. Genus. HYDROPHIS Latr. Daud. (*Hydrus* Schneider.) Body cylindrical, with equal scales in parallel rows, mouth with fangs, tail compressed, scales as on the body.

1. Sp. *Hydrophis chittul* Latr. Chittul Hydrophis. White, with many zones of a light blue, tail obtuse, 306 scales in each row of the body, 48 in the caudal rows. Found in India by Russel, length 3 feet, very poisonous as well as the following; their bite kills in a few minutes.

2. Sp. *Hydrophis cyanura* Raf. (*H. hoglin* Latr.) Hoglin Hydrophis. Blue above, yellow underneath, 308 scales in each row of the body; tail entirely blue, with 48 scales in each row. Also found in the East Indies by Russel, length two feet and half.

V. Genus. PELAMIS Daud. (*Hydrophis* Latr. *Hydrus* Schneider.) Differing from *Hydrophis*, by having no fangs, and therefore being harmless.

1. Sp. *Pelamis bicolor* Daud. (*Hydrophis platura* Latr.) Bicolor Pelamis. Black above, white underneath, tail rounded at the end. Found by Forster in the Pacific Ocean.

2. Sp. *Pelamis schneideri* Raf. (*Pelamis bicolor* Var. Daud.) Schneiderian Pelamis. From the East Indies.

3. Sp. *Pelamis fasciatus* Daud. (*Hydrophis lancicauda* Latr.) Zoned Pelamis. Sallow, with transverse brown zones, 200 scales in each row of the body; tail, lanceolate acute, with 50 scales in each row. Described by Vosmaer and Russel, from the Indian Archipelago, &c.

4. Sp. *Pelamis marginatus* Raf. (*Hydrophis Shootur* Latr.) Shootur Pelamis. Blue, scales slightly edged with yellow, many narrow transverse yellow stripes on the back: very faint posteriorly, 382 scales in the rows of the body; tail lanceolate, with 40 scales in each row. Found by Russel in the swamps of India, perhaps an Hydrophis.

5. Sp. *Pelamis fuscatus* Raf. Brown Pelamis. Entirely of an olivaceous brown, scales very small, tail obtuse. I have observed it in the Mediterranean, near the shores of Sicily, where it is called *Serpe-demari* (Sea Snake,) along with many real fishes: length 2 feet.

VI. Genus. ORHINECTES Raf. Differing from *Pelamis* by having a compressed body and a carinated or angular abdomen.—I arrange in this new genus, all the Sea Snakes, mentioned in Peron's Travels; they were all found on the western and southern shores of Australia or

New-Holland; such as may have fangs ought to belong to the genus *Natrix*, and those with cylindrical bodies to the genus *Pelamis*.

1. Sp. *Ophinectes cinereus*, Raf. Cinerevus Ophinectes. Entirely gray or ash colour.

2. Sp. *Ophinectes viridis*, Raf. Green Ophinectes. Entirely green.

3. Sp. *Ophinectes luteus*, Raf. Yellow O. Entirely yellow.

4. Sp. *Ophinectes cerulescens*, Raf. Bluish O. Entirely of a bluish colour.

5. Sp. *Ophinectes versicolor*, Raf. Versicolor O. Varied with many transverse zones, blue, white, red, green, and black. Many species are probably meant here.

6. Sp. *Ophinectes maculatus*, Raf. Spotted O. Covered with many irregular large spots.—Many species.

7. Sp. *Ophinectes punctatus*, Raf. Dotted O. Covered with numberless small dots.—Many species.

8. Sp. *Ophinectes erythrocephalus*, Raf. Red-head O. Head of a beautiful red, body ——

9. Sp. *Ophinectus dorsalis*, Raf. Backed O. Dark green with large spots of yellow and light green on the back.—Length 8 or 4 feet; near Dewitt's land.

10. Sp. *Ophinectes major*, Raf. Large Ophinectes. Green spotted with red and brown.—Length from 8 to 10 feet; also from the shores of Dewitt's land.

This last species appears to be the largest real sea-snake, which has fallen under the personal observation of naturalists as yet. But larger species still have been noticed at different periods. If I had the time and opportunity of perusing all the accounts of travellers and historians, I could probably bring many into notice; but this tedious labour must be postponed, and I must warn those that may be inclined to inquire into the subject, not to be deceived by the imperfect and exaggerated accounts of ancient or unknown writers. Whenever they neither mention the scales nor tail of their Sea Serpents, or when they assert they had no scales, or had gills or fins, you must in all those instances be certain that they are real fishes rather than Serpents. There might however be found some Sea Snakes without scales, since there are such land snakes, and there are fishes with scales and yet without fins; but there are no fishes without gills, and no snakes or serpents with gills! in that important character the classical distinction consists.

Nearly all the writers which I can remember, have been unacquainted with that obvious distinction; and they have in imitation of the ancient Greek and Roman writers, given the name of Sea-Snakes to the large eels or fishes they happened to observe; this I apprehend is the case with Pontopidan in his Natural History of Norway, with Mongitore in his remarkable objects of Sicily, with Leguat in his travels to Rodriguez-Island, &c. Their observations, and the facts they record, are notwithstanding equally valuable, since they relate to monstrous unknown fishes, which seldom fall under the observation of men. The individuals of huge species are not numerous in nature, either on land and in water, and it is probable they often become extinct for want of food or reproduction.

Among the four different animals which have lately been observed by Americans, and named Sea-Serpents, only one (the Massachusetts Serpent) appears to be such: another is evidently a fish, and two are doubtful. I shall offer a few remarks on each.

1. *The Massachusetts Sea Serpent.* From the various and contradictory accounts given of this monster by witnesses, the following description may be collected—It is about 100 feet long, the body is round and nearly two feet in diameter, of a dark brown, and covered with long scales in transverse rows; its head is scaly, brown mixed with white, of the size of a horse's and nearly the shape of a dog's; the mouth is large, with teeth like a shark; its tail is compressed, obtuse, and shaped like an oar. This animal came in August last into the bay of Massachusetts, in pursuit of shoals of fishes, herrings, squids, &c. on which it feeds. Its motions are very quick; it was seen by great many, but all attempts to catch it have failed, although $5000 has been offered for its spoils. It is evidently a real Sea-Snake, belonging probably to the genus *Pelamis*, and I propose to call it *Pelamis megophias*, which means great sea-snake. Pelamis. It might however be a peculiar genus, which the long equal scales seem to indicate, and which a closer examination might have decided: in that case the name of *Megophias monstruosus* might have been appropriated to it.

2. *Capt. Brown's Sea Serpent.* This fish was observed by capt. Brown in a voyage from America to St. Petersburg, in July, 1816, near 60 N. latitude and 8 W. longitude, or north of Ireland. In swimming, the head, neck, and fore part of the body stood upright like a mast: it was surrounded by porpoises and fishes. It was smooth without scales, and had 8 gills under the neck, which decidedly

evinces that it is not a Snake, but a new genus of fish! belonging to the eighth order *Tremapnea*, 28th family *Ophictia*, and third sub-family *Catremia*, along with the genera *Spiagebranchus* and *Synbranchus* of Bloch, which differ by having only one or two round gills under the neck. I shall call this new genus OCTIPOS (meaning 8 gills beneath), whose characters will be—body round, without scales, (or fins,) head depressed, mouth transverse, large, 3 transverse gills under the neck.—And its specific name and definition will be *Octipos bicolor*. Dark brown above, muddy white beneath, head obtuse.—Capt. B. adds, that the head was two feet long, the mouth 15 inches, and the eyes over the jaws similar to the horse's—the whole length might be 50 feet.

3. *The Scarlet Sea-Serpent.* This was observed in the Atlantic ocean by the captain and crew of an American vessel, from New-York, while reposing and coiled up, near the surface of the water, in the summer of 1816. It is very likely that it was a fish, and perhaps might belong to the same genus with the foregoing; I shall refer it thereto, with doubt, and name it *Octipos? Coccineus.*—Entirely of a bright crimson, head acute. Nothing further descriptive was added in the Gazettes where the account was given, except that its length was supposed to be about 40 feet.

4. *Lake Erie Serpent.* It appears that our large lakes have huge serpents or fishes, as well as the sea. On the 3d July, 1817, one was seen in lake Erie, 3 miles from land, by the crew of a schooner, which was 35 or 40 feet long, and one foot in diameter; its colour was a dark mahogany, nearly black. This account is very imperfect, and does not even notice if it had scales; therefore, it must remain doubtful whether it was a snake or a fish. I am inclined to believe it was a fish, until otherwise convinced; it might be a gigantic species of eel, or a species of the above genus *Octipos*. Until seen again, and better described, it may be recorded under the name of *Anguilla gigas*, or gigantic eel.

ADDITIONS.

1. The *Pelamis megophias*, or Great Sea-Snake, appears to have left the shores of Massachusetts, and to have baffled the attempts to catch it, probably because those attempts were conducted with very little judgment. But a smaller snakes, or fish, 3 feet long, and a strange shark, have been taken, of which the papers give no description: let us hope that they will be described by the naturalists of Boston.

2. It appears that another large species of Water-Snake is noticed by D. Felix Azara, in his travels in South America, (Paris, 1809. 4 vol. 8vo.) under the name of *Curiyu*, which may belong to the genus *Pelamis*, although this worthy traveller has omitted to describe its tail and scales. It may be called and characterized as follows:

Pelamis curis. (*Curiyu.* Azara trav. Vol. I. p. 226.) Spotted and variegated, of black and yellowish white.

It measures over 10 feet, and is of the size of the leg; it lives in the lakes and rivers of Paraguay, north of the 31st degree of latitude. It goes sometimes on land (and shrubs), but moves heavily thereon; it has a dreadful aspect, but does not bite; it lives on fishes, young otters, apereas and copibaras.

3. The Water-Snake of Lake Erie has been seen again, and described to be of a copper colour, with bright eyes, and sixty feet long. It is added, that at a short distance balls had no effect on him; but it is omitted to mention whether it was owing to having hard scales, (in which case it might be a real snake of the genus *Enhydris* or *Pelamis*) or to the indexterity of the marksman.

4. Mr. W. Lee has brought to notice another Sea-Snake, seen by him many years ago, near Cape Breton and Newfoundland, which was over 200 feet long, with the back of a dark green; it stood on the water in flexuous hillocks, and went through it with impetuous noise. This appears to be the largest on record, and might well be called *Pelamis monstruosus;* but if there are other species of equal size, it must be called then *Pelamis chloronotis*, or green-back Pelamis.

5. Dr. Samuel Mitchill has exhibited to the Lyceum of Natural History, at the sitting of the 15th September, the specimen of a species of Sea-Snake from his museum, sent him some years ago from Guadaloupe, by Mr. Ricord de Mariana, which appears to be another new species, belonging to the genus *Enhydris*, to which the name of *Enhydris annularis* may be given: we shall add its definition and description.

Enhydris annularis. Ringed Enhydris—whitish, ringed with black, rings broader on the back, which is cinereous and rather angular in the middle; tail broad, short of tone, with 70 pairs of scale underneath, more than 200 pairs of abdominal scales.

This animal is about 18 inches long, covered with smooth and roundish scales above, the head is depressed, obtuse, small,

covered with similar scales, and nearly black; the lips are white; a white half ring sets on the nape of the neck, and extends on each side over the eyes; a black line connects the eyes with the nostrils; an oblong white band lays below the head, longitudinally; the nostrils are round, the mouth is small and with a few small teeth; the body is cylindrical, but the back is slightly carinated towards its centre, and of an ash colour; the black rings are narrow underneath. The tail is only two inches long, very compressed; the extremity is broader, obtuse, tipped with white, and has a slight lateral angle on each side, or a protuding longitudinal nerve; a similar appearance is perceptible on the upper and lower edges, which appear to be thickened: the whole tail is covered with large scales of a transverse and broad shape.

This snake is found in the West Indies, in the sea, particularly on the shores of the Island of Guadaloupe.

6. A fabulous account of a great Water-Snake that, according to the Indian tradition, dwelt in ancient times in a lake near Philadelphia, may be seen in Dr. Barton's Medical and Physical Journal, Vol. 2, p. 168. As other Indian traditions, relating to the mammoth, the megalonix, &c. it may be partly founded on truth.

7. The great Sea-Snake has been seen again towards the middle of September, in the bay of Massachusetts, and three yellow collars observed on its neck, which has led some to believe it might be another individual and species: but this circumstance might have been overlooked before: it is not stated whether it had streaks of a lighter hue on the body, as the first was represented to have by some witnesses. It is therefore likely that the two characters of "streaks of a lighter hue on the body, and three yellow collars on the neck," may be added to its description. The collars are described as about 2 inches broad and 1 foot apart.

8. Dr. Mitchill informs me that General Hawkins has written a Memoir on the Sea-Serpents of Massachusetts, which he has sent, with a drawing to Sir Joseph Banks: it is a paper of some length, and much interest, as it relates facts and all the circumstances attending the appearance and natural history of those huge animals, taken upon the oaths of eye-witnesses. He attempts to prove, with much probability, that several individuals have been seen, and two at least, if not three species; one with three collars, another without any, and a smaller one,

5. *Extracts from the Journal of Mr. Charles Le Raye, relating to some new Quadrupeds of the Missouri Region.* with Notes by C. S. R.

A concise and interesting *Topographical Description of the state of Ohio, Indiana Territory and Louisiana*, &c. was published at Boston in 1812, in a small 12mo. volume, by an anonymous writer, styling himself a late Officer of the U.S. Army. To this work, an account of the Indian tribes East and West of the Mississippi, is added: and likewise, the Journal of Mr. Le Raye while a captive with the Sioux nation, on the waters of the Missouri. This Journal occupies from page 158 to 204, and is replete with useful and valuable geographical information and natural observations.

Mr. Charles Le Raye, who appears to have been a Canadian trader, and an intelligent man, was going, in 1801, to trade with the Osage nation, when, on the 23d of October, he was made a prisoner and plundered, by a party of Sioux or Nadowessies, who were then at war with the Osages. He remained their captive until the 26th April, 1815, and during that period visited many nations on both sides of the Missouri, such as the Ricaras, Mandans, Minetarrees, and the Crow, the Flat-head and Snake Indians. He was allowed to accompany a hunting party of Minetarrees (or Menitures or Gros-ventres) to the plain of the Yellow Stone river, and the upper plains of the Missouri, near the Rocky Mountains. Those excursions enabled him to observe many of the new and rare Quadrupeds of those regions, and he appears to have been the first observer, who has noticed them with accuracy, and whose observations have been communicated to the public: Since such observations of Captains Lewis and Clarke, as relate to those parts, were only made between 1804 and 1806, and not published until 1814.

Those circumstances will render Mr. Le Raye's observations particularly interesting. It is from intelligent travellers that naturalists derive their most correct and accurate materials: I consider those furnished by Mr. Le Raye as highly valuable, mostly new, and entitled to priority; wherefore they claim the attention of all those who shall feel any share of interest in the study of the animals of North America: and I have been induced to collect them together and illustrate them by appropriate notes or comments, hoping thereby to render them of more easy access and utility.

I. Page 165.—"During our stay, the

Indians killed a deer, which is called the long tailed deer. It was longer than the red deer, of a darker colour, and with a white belly. Its horns are short, small, and somewhat flat; its tail nearly eighteen inches long. They are said to be plenty in those plains." The plains of the Kanzes river."

Note. This concise description is sufficiently accurate to enable us to ascertain that it belongs to a new species of deer, unknown east of the Mississippi, to which I shall give the name of *Cervus macrourus*, which means long tailed deer; it may be characterized as follows—horns somewhat depressed, shorter than the head, body brownish above, white below, tail elongated.

2. Page 168.—"An animal is found in these plains (on the Sioux river, north of the Missouri) called the Prairie chien, or meadow dog. It is smaller than the gray fox, and formed much like the dog. Its ears are pointed and stand erect, and the whole head very much resembles the dog. Its tail is long, slim, and of a dun colour. It digs holes and burrows in a light loamy soil, and in the same holes a small speckled snake takes shelter, which the Indians call the dog's guard. The Indians have many superstitious notions respecting these dogs. The Ayoo-wars or *Nez percés* nation, have a tradition that the human race sprang from this dog and the beaver. All other nations hold them in great veneration."

Note. A very imperfect description of this new species of fox, which I shall name *Canis chlorops*, (green eyed fox, or meadow fox) as it is probably the same species better described in Lewis and Clarke's travels, vol. i. p. 207. Its definition, drawn from both accounts, may be—tail elongated, strait and dun colour, ears long and pointed, eyes green, fur pale reddish brown.

3. Page 168.—"A kind of deer is frequently killed here, (on the Sioux river) called mule deer. It is smaller and of a darker colour than the red deer, having large branched horns. The ears are very large, the tail about five inches long with short dark hair, and at the end a tuft composed of long black hair.

Note. This short account is however characteristic; it belongs to my *Cervus hemionus* (mule deer, a new species, akin to the *Cervus melanurus*, or black tail deer. Its description will be—horns very branched, longer than the head, ears elongated, body of a reddish brown, tail brown with a black tuft at the end.

4. Page 169.—"A species of the badger, called prarow, inhabits these plains, (those of the Sioux river.) Its head much resembles the dog; legs short and very thick in proportion to its body, armed with long, sharp claws, well adapted to digging. The size of the body somewhat exceeds the ground hog; hair of a dark brown colour, and tail visibly resembling that of a ground hog. It burrows and hedges in the ground."

Note. By this notice, the animal might be a marmot or *Arctomys* instead of a badger, but as it is called such by Le Raye, I will consider it as a new species of badger, which may be named and characterized as follows—*Melesium pratense* (meadow badger,) entirely of a dark brown, tail bushy, long claws.

5. Page 187.—"Here, (on the Yellow Stone river) we killed several Rocky Mountain sheep. The male, or mountain ram, is considerably larger than the female, and has much longer horns. The horns of the male which we killed, measured three feet in length, and five inches diameter, at his head. This animal is taller than a deer, and has a larger body. It is covered with soft hair of a dun colour, gradually becoming of a lighter colour towards the belly, which is entirely white. Its horns are shaped, in many respects, like the horns of rams, or the common sheep, bending backwards, but have many rough knots. Its tail resembles that of the red deer. The legs and feet resemble the sheep, but the hoofs somewhat longer. It is swift, and climbs the cleifts of rocks with so much agility and ease, that no other animal can follow it, and by this means it escapes the wolves. Its flesh is esteemed equal to that of the deer." A figure of this animal is annexed.

Note. This species of sheep has been well described by Geoffroy in the annals of the Museum of Paris, vol. 2, page 360, and Desmarets has given to it the name of *Oris cervina* in the new Dictionary of Natural History, vol. 24, page 5, 1614. Yet some American Naturalists persist in the wrong belief that it is the same animal as the argali of Siberia, or *Oris ammon*. It has been well distinguished by being denominated an animal with the body of a deer, and the head of a ram. It is called big-horn by some other travellers.

6. Page 189.—"We only hunted the buffalo, mountain sheep and *Cabree*. A party was sent to gain the summit of a ridge, so as to pass over the other side,

while the rest of us crawled up, surrounding them on every side, excepting towards the river. As soon as the signal was given, by those who had ascended and gained the opposite side, we all raised a sudden yell, and sprang out of the grass, and the affrighted animals instantly fled from us, pitched over the precipice, and were dashed against the stones at the bottom, where we killed sixty-one. Some of them fell nearly two hundred feet; but some of them which were near the bottom made their escape. It took us several days to dress and cure the meat, which is cut in thin slices, and dried in the sun or by a slow fire." With a figure of the Cabree or Missouri antelope.

Note. The Cabree is not described, but is figured, and is said in another part of the work, page 118, to inhabit also the country of the Osage. It appears that several animals of the antelope tribe, or allied thereto, are found in the western parts of North America, four of which I have already ascertained, including this. 1. The *Mazama ovina*, Raf. for *Ovis montana* of Ord. 1st number of the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia) which belongs to an extensive new genus of animals of the western continent, where it is the substitute of the antelope tribe of the eastern continent, the *M. pita*. Raf. *M. bica*, Raf. *M. pudu*. Raf. (*Ovis pudu Gmelin,*) &c. belonging to it, and probably many more species. 2. The *Mazama caprina*, Raf. or Pudu of North America, of Blainville. 3. The *Cervus bifurcatus*, Raf. (or *Antelope bifurcata*, of Smith,) which is a real species of buck, since it has divided horns. 4. The *Strepiceros criphos*, or the Cabree of Leraye, and ibex, or antelope of some other travellers, which by the figure appears to possess the following characters: horns compressed, double the length of the head, tail long and bushy.—My genus *Strepiceros* includes the species of goats and antelopes with spiral horns.

7. Page 139.—"We killed a wild cat (near the Yellow Stone river) which resembled the domestic cat, and was about the same size. It was of a sallow colour, and had a tail nearly of the length of the body. This little animal is very fierce, and often kills Cabree and sheep by jumping on their neck, and eating away the sinews and arteries until they fall, and then sucks the blood."

Note. This short notice refers probably to a new species of cat, very similar to the cat seen by captain Lewis, but not killed, (see Travels, page 266,) which I call *Felis fossor*, and likewise to the *Felis concolor*. This species I shall call *Felis misax*, and characterize thus:—Tail nearly as long as the body, which is entirely sallow and unspotted.

8. Page 190.—"One of the Indians killed (near the Yellow Stone river) a beautiful wild cat, about one half larger than the house cat. Its fur was long and exceedingly fine, covered with black and white spots on a bright yellow ground. Its belly was pale yellow, and its tail about two inches long. It is the richest looking skin I ever saw."

Note. All the wild cats with short tails and only three grinders on each side of each jaw, form the genus *Lynx*: This beautiful genus, of which only four have been recorded, has been increased by me to nearly fifteen, in a monography of it, several of which belong to North America, and among them Leraye's species shall be distinguished as follows: *Lynx aureus*—Bright yellow with black and white spots, belly pale yellow unspotted, tail and ears without tufts.

9. The other Quadrupeds seen by Leraye, but not described, are the following, which are mostly met between the Sioux country and the Rocky mountains.

Leraye.	*Notes.*
Beaver,	Castor Tiber, L.
Otter,	Lutrix Americana, Raf.
Ermine,	Mustela erminea, L.
Marten,	——— marta? L.
Spotted wild cat,	Felis pardalis? L.
Buffalo,	Taurus crinitus, Raf.
Elk,	Cervus coronatus? Geofroy.
Deer,	——— virginianus, L.
Grizzly, or white bear,	Ursus ferox, Raf.
Black Bear,	——— niger, Raf.
White rabbit,	Lepus variabilis, L.
Lynx,	Lynx rufus? Raf.
Mountain cat.	——— mountanus? Raf.
Fox,	Canis virginianus? L.

BOTANY.

6. *Neogenytum Siculum*, or *Descriptions of four new genera of Dicotyle Sicilian Plants.*

They are extracted from my Fragments of a *Flora Sicula* which I wrote from memory in January, 1816, about two months after my shipwreck. I believe all the characters stated are correct; the plants belonging to those genera having all been observed in the spring of 1815, were freshly impressed on my memory. I therefore consider that should, hereafter, any slight inaccuracies be detected in my descriptions, they will not be material, nor invalidate the establishment, characters and classifica-

tion of those genera. They are all Dicotyles.

I. Genus. Adoceton. Calyx five leaved, sepals unequal, carinated with hooded tops and scarious edges. Corolla five-petalled, petals hypogyne, persistent, equal, flat and entire. Five stamens hypogyne, alternate with the petals, and equal, filaments filiform, anthers rounded. Ovarium central, nearly trigone, one style, one stigma capitated and trilobated capsul, one-celled, trivalve, three or six central seeds.—Small annual herbs with knobby and cylindrical diohotomous stems, leaves opposite, smooth, entire, with short petiols, and scarious stipules, flower terminal, congested, nearly corymbose, bracteolated.

Observations. Adoceton was one of the ancient Greek names for some species of the genus *Illecebrum*, to which this genus is nearly related in habit, and even in diagnosis; but it differs widely by having a corolla, and a capsul neither five-valved nor one-seeded. In my natural classification of vegetables, it belongs to the first class *Eltrogynia*, seventh order *Isandria*, and family *Dionidia*, together with the genera *Ortegia*, *Hagea*, *Dionea*, &c. the former of which differs by having only three stamens, and no corolla; the second by having emarginated petals, an equal calyx, entire stigma, and a many-seeded capsul, and the last by being decandrous, &c.

1. Sp. *Adoceton Saxatile*. Upright stems, leaves oval, acute, glaucous and thin, petals oblong, obtuse, longer than the calyx, capsul six-seeded.—*Obs.* I found this species, as well as the following, on a herborisation, a few miles north of Palermo, in Sicily, towards the end of April, 1815, in company with my friend, Will. Swainson, Esq. an English botanist and zoologist. He collected specimens as well as I, and I sent some of mine (both of this species and the next,) to Dr. Romer, of Zurich: therefore I have less to regret the loss of the remainder. It grew among stones and rocks on the west side of *Monte Gallo*: it had the appearance of an *Arenaria*: the flowers only expand in the heat of the day: the stems rose from one to three inches—the petals were white. I believe it is figured in the *Panphylon Siculum* of Cupani, as well as the following species, under the name of *Alsine*.

2. Sp. *Adoceton maritimum*. Procumbent stems; leaves ovate, obtuse, thick and rubescent, petals lanceolated, acute, shorter than the calyx, capsul three-seeded.—*Obs.* This was found the same day with the foregoing; it grew in great abundance on the sea-shore, on the sandy beach of *Mondello*, between *Monte Gallo* and *Monte Pellegrino*, spreading on a flat surface of three to eight inches diameter; the whole plant was of a remarkable reddish colour, and had the habit of a polycarpon: the petals were very small and flesh-coloured. Mr. *Bivona*, a botanist of Palermo, to whom I communicated the plant, thought it might be the *Illecebrum alsinefolium* of Scopoli, vide Persoon Sin. pl. 1. p. 261; but not having been able to consult Scopoli's description and figure, I am at a loss to decide; I am, however, perfectly conscious it belongs to the genus *Adoceton*, rather than the genus *Illecebrum*.

II. Genus. Phedimus. Calyx five-parted, sepals unequal, longer than the petals; five equal petals, 10 stamens, five ovaries, the remainder as in *Sedum*—habit of *Sedum*, leaves and flowers sessile, annual plants.

Obs. This genus was already enumerated by me, in my *Analysis of Nature*, p. 174, as belonging to the first natural class *Eltroginia*, second order *Perimesia*, family *Sarcophyllia*, and sub-family *Diplogynia*. It differs from the genus *Sedum* by the striking and peculiar irregularity of the calyx, which is not found in any other genus of this family, besides the less important character of having petals shorter than the calyx. The name of *Phedimus* is mythological.

1. Sp. *Phedimus uniflorus*. (*Sedum uniflorum*, Raf. car. N. G. Sp. An. Pl. Sic. p. 73. Sp. 184, tab. 16, fig. 2.) Stem erect, simple, uniflore, leaves opposite, obovate, obtuse, entire: flower sessile, sepals obovate, obtuse; petals lanceolated, acute; capsuls erect.—*Obs.* I described and figured, ever since 1810, this plant, as a new *Sedum*, overlooking then the irregularity of the calyx, as a generic character: but having since found another species, with the same peculiarity, I conceived they ought to form a distinct group.

2. Sp. *Phedimus stellatus* (*Sedum stellatum* of Desfont. flora atlant, and some other authors.) Stem diffuse, branched, multiflore: leaves scattered, obovate, spathulated, acute, and serrated; flowers in spikes, one-sided; bracteas lanceolate, acute:—sepals cylindrical, acute; petals lanceolated, acute; capsuls spreading, stellated.—*Obs.* This plant grows near Palermo, and in many other parts of Sicily, in rocky and stony soils: it blossoms in June and July: the petals are reddish white. It appears that many species have been confused under the name of *Sedum*

stellatum, by Linnæus, and other authors—several being figured in Bauhin, &c. The Sicilian species is probably identical with that of Barbary, and of Italy. Whether the *Sedum stellatum* of the remainder of Europe (there are at least two species; one with white flowers, and another with yellow flowers,) is a real *Sedum* or a *Phedimus*, must be inquired into by European botanists: and if it is a *Phedimus*, its comparative and distinct characters must be ascertained.

III. Genus. Pternix. Perianthe oval, imbricated; lepids fleshy at the base, macronate, and spinescent. Phoranthus hairy. Calyx downy; down simple ciliated. Corolla elongated; limbus tubular bilabiated; upper or outside lip four-cleft; lower or inside lip entire, linear, and acute; all the five divisions linear and equal. Five stamens monadelphous and synantherous; stigma filiform, entire, articulated with the style—habit of the genus *Carduus*, leaves alternate, amplexicaule, few terminal, and large flowers.

Obs. The name of *Pternix* was one of the Greek names of the *Cynara* or Artichoke, to which genus this is nearly related, belonging to the same family: *Carduacea*, first sub-order; *Cynarea*, of the fourth order; *Flosculia*, in the third natural class *Endozynia*, and having the same peculiar characters in the Corolla and Anthodium; but it differs therefrom by the connexion of the filaments, and the ciliated down.

1. Sp. *Pternix cynaroides*. Stems with some uniflore branches; leaves amplexicaule, oval, sinuated, undulated, smooth toothed and spinescent, veined above, glaucous underneath: lepids oval, macrone longer, canaliculated, divaricated and thorny.—*Obs.* This perennial plant grows on some mountains of Sicily, and particularly near Palermo, on *Mount San Ciro* and *Mount Griffone*; the stem rises from two to three feet, and branches only at the top: it blossoms in May; the flowers are rather larger than in any species of *Carduus*; the corollas are purple. I think I recollect that it is figured in the Panphyton Siculum of Cupani.

IV. Genus. Vetrix. Dioecious, amentaceous, flowers lepigonal; male flowers with one stamen; female flowers with sessile ovarium, one style, two stigmas; remainder as in *Salix*, L.—habit of *Salix*, leaves sometimes opposite.

Obs. The genus *Salix* of Linnæus is now increased to nearly 200 species, and many more have as yet been unnoticed or undiscovered in North America, Siberia, Tartary, China, &c. among which some are found with 1, 2, 3, 4, or more free stamens, others with connected stamens, some with a pedunculated or sessile ovarium, others with a style or without any. In this situation it is highly proper and necessary for the better knowledge of the species and the improvement of the science, to consider those species as forming an extensive natural group or sub-family (*Salicia*) in the family *Amentacea*, which belongs to the fourth natural order *Axanthia*, in the first class *Ettrogynia*. I therefore had already (since 1814.) divided the genus *Salix* into about ten genera, of which the *Vetrix* was one; that name being one of the ancient Latin names for some species of it. I had left the name of *Salix* to the majority of the species, having two free stamens, a sessile ovarium, and a style. My other genera were,

Disynia. With 2 connected or monadelphous stamens.

Trimen. With 3 free stamens, a pedunculated ovarium.

Oisodix. 2 free stamens, a sessile ovarium, no style.

Diplopia. 3 free stamens, a pedunculated ovarium, a style.

Melanix. 4 or many free stamens, a pedunculated ovarium.

Amerix. 4 or many free stamens, a sessile ovarium.

Opodix. 3 free stamens, a pedunculated ovarium, no style.

Chalebus. 3 free stamens, a sessile ovarium.

I shall give hereafter a general arrangement of all the species, and particularly of the American species.

1. Sp. *Vetrix Sicula*. Shrubby, all the leaves opposite, somewhat petiolate, oblong-cuneate, acute, entire, smooth and pale underneath, catkins opposed, stigma thick.—Obs. This shrub rises from six to ten feet; it grows in many parts of Sicily, near Palermo, Catania, &c. on the banks of rivers: it blossoms in April, and the leaves appear nearly at the same time; the branches are opposite and viminal. It differs from the *Vetrix helix* (*Salix helix*, L.) and nearly all the other species of *Vetrix*, by its entire, oblong leaves, &c. It bears the vulgar name of *Udda* with some other species of Sicilian willows.

7. *Description of seven new Species of Sicilian Plants.*

These plants are also extracted from my fragments of a *Flora Sicula*, or Sicilian flora: they are all dicotyle, except the *Orchis hyemalis*.

1. *Ruta fimbriata*. Stem shrubby, leaves decomposed, thick, folioles unequal, oblong, obtuse crenulated, glandu-

lar, the odd one longer, petals lacerated-fimbriated, capsuls warty.—Obs. It has great affinity with the *Ruta chalepensis*, L. but it differs by the shape and crenulation of the folioles, besides the characters of the petals and capsuls. It grows on the mountains of Sicily among rocks; it rises three or four feet, blossoms in May and June, and has a powerful fetid rutaceous smell, which however is relished by the women of Sicily, who cultivate the plant in gardens and pots, under the name of *Arruta*. I found it wild in the neighbourhood of Palermo on *Mt. Pellegrino*, *Mt. Gallo*, and *Mt. Moarda*; all the flowers are octandrous and tetrapetal, except the first unfolded, which is decandrous, and pentapetal.

2. Sp. *Euphorbia montana*. Stem simple, leaves scattered, sessile, oboval, acute, serrulated; involucrum consimilar, ombel five branched dichotomous, involucels ovate-rounded acute: perianth four-cleft, sepals round entire, capsul warty.—Obs. It is a small annual plant, two or three inches high. I found it on the summits of the highest mountains, near Palermo, *Mt. Moerda*, *Mt. Fico* and *Mt. Mezzagni*; it blossoms in March and April. It differs from the E. *peplus* by the shape of involucels, perianth, &c. the sepals of the perianth being lunular in *E. peplus*, they are yellow in both species.

3. Sp. *Orobanche fragrans*. Stem thick, leaves scaly oval acuminate; spike thick, bracteas lanceolate acute longer than the calyx, corolla swelled, four-cleft, divisions nearly equal, undulated obtuse, stigma jutting.—Obs. The flowers are of the size of *O. caryophyllea*, to which this species is nearly related: but instead of being white, they are of a pale and livid flesh-colour, their smell is also different, being peculiarly sweet and fragrant, but not like pink. It grows on rocky grounds, on the mountains near Palermo, on M. *Pellegrino* and M. *Caputo*, generally attached to the roots of the *Psoralea bituminosa*, while the *O. caryophyllea* grows exclusively (in Sicily at least) on those of the *Faba vulgaris*. It blossoms in April, and rises a foot at utmost. Annual.

4. Sp. *Orobanche obtusata*. Stem simple elongated, leaves ovate obtuse concave pubescent, spike slender, bracteas lanceolate obtuse, corolla tubular four-cleft, divisions nearly equal, obtuse entire, stamens and style enclosed.—Obs. It is a very distinct species, growing over a foot high, near Palermo, on the *M. Caputo* and *M. Griffone*: it blossoms in May, the flowers are inodorous, of a dirty or sallow white, not large, and rather thinly scattered on the spike. Annual.

5. Sp. *Xylosteon siculum*. Stem upright, and shrubby; leaves ovate or nearly cordate, entire, hairy nearly acute petiolate, the upper ones nearly sessile; pedicels horizontal, very short verticillated naked spiked, berries distinct, round and red.—Obs. It belongs to the genus *Xylosteon* of Tournefort and Jussieu (*Lonicera L.*); it differs from the *X. canescens* by not having a twining stem, &c. from *X. dumetorum* by being destitute of bracteas and the pedicels not being vertical, &c. It is a small shrub, rising 3 or 4 feet, which grows in many parts of the interior of Sicily, in mountainous fields near Traina, Nicosia, Gangi, &c. It blossoms in May.

6. Sp. *Orchis hyemalis*. Roots palmated, leaves oblong; Spike loose 4—8 flowered, bracteas longer than the ovarium, spur short obtuse, labellum trilobed, the middle lobe larger rounded entire.—Obs. The *O. cruenta* bears much similarity to this species, but it differs from it by its labellum not trilobed, but cordated and crenulated, &c. This species grows near Palermo at the foot of *M. Griffone* and *M. Grazia*: it blossoms in February, the flowers are large and purplish; this colour extends sometimes to the bracteas and stem: it is figured in the *Panphyton Siculum* of Cupani.

7. Sp. *Herniaria nebrodensis*. Entirely smooth, undershrubby; stems procumbent branched diffuse, leaves opposite petiolate elliptic nearly obtuse, flowers in alterne glomerules, sessile few-flowered.—Obs. This species grows on the summit of the Mt. Madonie, (formerly Nebrodes), it blossoms in July, and forms a small shrubby plant of only a few inches extent, but forming by their reunion a thick turf. It appears to be intermediary between the *H. glabra* and the *H. alpina*.

8. *Florula of the White Mountain of New-Hampshire.*

This Florula is extracted, from a paper published in the New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery for October, 1816, by Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, under the title of *Some account of the White Mountains of New-Hampshire*, and including the journal of an excursion on those mountains by Dr. Bigelow, in July, 1816. The author has annexed to it a catalogue of the plants he found in the alpine or upper region of the mountains, and of those found there by Mr. Boot in another excursion in August, 1816; he has also noticed a few of the most strik-

ing species found in the lower regions. As the White mountains appear to be the highest summits in the Atlantic states, it was highly interesting to notice their natural productions. Dr. Bigelow found their total height to be 6225 feet above the level of the sea, which he divides into three regions, &c.

1. The woody region rising up to 4000 feet above the level of the sea. 2. The region of dwarf evergreens rising from 4000 to about 5000 feet, and, 3. The alpine region rising from 5000 to 6225 feet.

Although these mountains had often been visited before by botanists, and particularly by Mr. Peck and Cutler, no catalogue of any consequence had been published of the plants growing on them, until Dr. Bigelow's first attempt, in which he has noticed nearly 70 species, among which 6 are new, and 3 undetermined; but several other species omitted in his catalogue, are mentioned in the Flora of Michaux and Pursh, and by diligent researches and repeated visits many more will probably be detected. It will be at any time very acceptable to see some botanist, living in their neighbourhood, attempt and execute a complete investigation of their Flora, which is probably the nucleus of Botany of the New England states.

I. *Plants of the Woody Region.*

Betula lenta
——— lutea
——— papyracea
Gualtheria hispidula
Rhodora canadensis
Oxalis acetosella
Viburnum lantanoides
Sorbus americana
Cornus canadensis
Acer saccharinum
—— rubrum
—— montanum
—— striatum
Pinus balsamea
—— canadensis
—— alba
—— nigra
—— strobus
Dracena borealis, Ait.
&c. &c. &c.

II. *Plants of the Region of dwarf Evergreens.*

Pinus balsamea v. nana
—— nigra v. nana
Cornus canadensis
Houstonia cerulea.

III. *Plants of the Alpine Region.*

N. B.—J. means found in blossom in July by Dr. Bigelow, and A. in August by Mr. Boot.

Aira Melicoides, Mx. A.
Arenaria glabra, Mx. A.
Azalea lapponica, J.
——— procumbens, J.
Bartsia pallida, A.
Betula lutea, Mx. v. nana
Campanula rotundifolia, J.
Carex curta Wild. A.
——— cespitosa, J. A.
Coptis trifolia Salisb, J.
Cornus canadensis, J.
Diapensia lapponica, J. A.
*Lycopodium lucidulum, Mx.
Menziesia----indet.
——— cerulea Swartz, J.
(Erica Wild.)
Oxycoccus vulgaris, Pers. J. A
Pinus nigra var nana,
——— balsamea v. nana,
Poa-----indet.
Polygonum viviparum Wild. A.
Potentilla tridentata, Ait. J.
Epilobium alpinum, A.
Empetrum nigrum, A.
Geum peckii, Pursh, J. A.
Houstonia cerulea, J.
Juncus spicatus, A.
——— melanocarpus, Mx. J.
Kalmia glauca, J.
Ledum latifolium, Ait. J.
Lichen vellcus,
——— rangiferinus,
——— pyxidatus,
——— coccifcrus,
——— islandicus,
——— cornulus, &c. &c.
Rubus saxatilis, A.
Salix repens Wild. J.
——— . . . indet.
Spirea alba Lin. A.
Solidago multiradiata, Ait. A
Sorbus americana v. nana,
Vaccinium tenellum, A.
Veratrum viride? J.

IV. *New Genera and Species.*

N. B. Dr. Bigelow has shortly noticed 6 new species, all found on the Alpine region, but some of which must even be considered as new genera, as it will appear by their description.

1. *Aplostemon bracteatum.* Raf. Chaff cylindrical one spiked; spike ovate acute, surrounded by bracteas. A.

Scirpus bracteatus, Bigelow. Culmo tereti monostachys, spica ovata acuta bracteis involucrata: floribus monandris.

Obs. This plant belongs to my genus *Aplostemon*, containing all the species of *Scirpus* with one stamen; it differs materially from the *Aplostemon triqueter*,

* This Plant grew the last on the highest ridge.

(Scirpus monander, Rottbol) which has a three sided chaff and a long triphyllous involucrum. Raf.

2. *Bigelowia montana.* Raf. Stem angular; leaves oblong, acute enerved; peduncles solitary elongated. A.

Arenaria seu Stellaria (anonyma) Bigelow—Caulo anguloso, foliis oblongis acutis enervibus, pedunculis solitaris elongatis, floribus apetalis.

Obs. Dr. Bigelow is doubtful of the genus of this plant, and has not even named it. It cannot be an *Arenaria*, whose character is to have entire petals, nor a *Stellaria*, which must have bifid petals; it must therefore constitute a peculiar genus in the natural family *Alsinia*, intermediate between the genera *Pharnaccum*, *Ballarina* and *Arenaria*, whose characters will be: Cal. 5 phyllous, no petals, 10 stameus, 3 styles, capsule unilocular, and which is dedicated to Dr. Bigelow, author of the *Florula Bostoniensis*, &c. Raf.

3. *Dimesia monticola.* Raf. Exterior valve of the interior glume awned on the back in the lateral male flowers. J.

Holcus monticola. Bigelow. Glumis trifloris, hemaphrodito intermedio diandro, maculis lateralibus triandris, valvula exteriore dorso aristato.

Obs. This plant, together with the *Holcus fragrans* of Mx. and Pursh, *(Dimesia fragrans,)* constitutes a new genus, totally different from *Holcus*, and belonging to the natural family Trimeia in the natural order Achiropia or the grasses. Its character will be, exterior glume bivalve triflore, interior glume bivalve, two lateral male flowers with 8 stamens, the middle one hermaphodite and with 2 stamens. Raf.

4. *Melica triflora.* Bigelow. Hairy, panicle compact exterior glumes triflore, interior glumes awned, A——. Villosa panicula coarctata, glumes trifloris, corpusculo accessorio, flosiculis aristatis.

Obs. This species must form with the *Melica aspera*, of Desfontaines, a subgenus distinguished by its triflore glumes, and which I shall name *Trianthusa.* Raf.

5. *Scirpus obtusus.* Bigelow. Chaff. cylindrical and spiked, naked; spike lanceolate, scales thick and obtuse at the top, J——. Culmo tereti, mido, monostachyo, spica lanceolata, squamis apice carnosis obtusis. Big.

6. *Vaccinium gualtheroides.* Bigelow. Procumbent, leaves obovate entire, flowers nearly solitary, berries oblong, style persistent. J——. Prostratum, foliis obovatis integris, floribus subsolitaris, baccis oblongis stylo coronatis. Big.

C. S. R.

Art. 6. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE OF GYPSUM AS A MANURE ON THE SEA COAST.

THE general introduction of gypsum as a manure, throughout the well cultivated districts of the U. States, has been of the utmost importance to the Agriculture of the country. Its use, however, has been limited to the interior, or at least now within 40 or 50 miles from the sea board. Its failure to produce fertility, within a saline atmosphere, has been accounted for upon the principles of chemical affinity. (Trans. Agricultural Society, N. Y. Vol. I.) Plaister of paris, called also gypsum, is sulphuric acid in combination with lime, forming the chemical union, making sulphate of lime. The sea salt contained in the atmosphere is muriatic acid in union with soda, forming muriate of soda. When these two ingredients come together in solution, the sulphate of lime or gypsum is converted into muriate of lime by the muriatic acid of the sea salt. As the action which takes place in this case must be that of a double elective attraction, the sea-salt is also changed and becomes glauber salt or sulphate of soda, by assuming the sulphuric acid of the gypsum. Such have been the facts, and this the manner of accounting for them.

The following method of applying gypsum on the sea coast, makes up for the unsuccessful experiments heretofore performed with it as a manure; and if future practice should corroborate the present statement, it would leave a doubt of the correctness of the theory which accounts for the preceding results in failing to produce fertilizing effects. As the air, rain, and dew have the same saline impregnation within a sea atmosphere, the same chemical changes should take place in whatever way the plaister is applied to produce fertility. The following notice was taken from a New-York daily paper of August, 1812. (The Public Advertiser.)

"A gentleman of respectability and intelligence, of Long-Island, lately communicated that the following process is rapidly prevailing in his neighbourhood, and in many parts of New Jersey. When the

Indian corn (maize) has fairly silked, and the farina on the blossom is matured, dust a small portion of ground plaister on the tufts of silk. There ought to be no wind, and perhaps the advantage would be greater if applied while the dew was on in the morning. The gentleman stated that whenever this had been practised the cobs were crowded with grains to the very extremity. He likewise observed that advantage had also been obtained by dusting the blossoms of potatoes. Perhaps the same process would be advantageous on the blows of melons, cucumbers, squashes, pumpions, and even peas and beans."

I am apprehensive of some mistake in this matter, as nothing has come to my knowledge on the subject since cutting out the above paragraph from the newspaper, in 1812; but if the fact should be so, it is of some moment to agriculture and the sciences to diffuse the information; and it is with a view of soliciting a knowledge of what has been done by those who have made experiments, that I have offered these observations on the subject. If gypsum fails of fertilizing the earth on the sea coast, from chemical changes with sea salt, the same effect must take place when it is sprinkled on the blossom or mingled with the dew; for it is well known that dew contains much earthy and saline particles in solution, and is generally more impure than rain; and from experiments which I have made on rain-water, it appears impregnated with salt, and other impurities, at all seasons of the year, in and about New-York. Hence, if gypsum will fertilize, as above applied in a sea atmosphere, chemists should know it—and this information is to be derived from practical farmers.

SAMUEL AKERLY.

Further evidence to prove the existence of the Kraken, in the ocean, and tending to show that this huge creature is a species of Sepia or Squid. Being three several communications of facts, made to Dr. Mitchill, by William Lee, Esq. Capt. Riley, and Capt. Neville, in September, 1817, communicated by Dr. Mitchill. (See our Magazine for JUNE, p. 124, for Capt. Fanning's Narrative.)

Copy of a letter addressed to Dr. Mitchill, by our late Consul at Bordeaux, now in the treasury department, Wm. Lee, Esq.

"*Washington, Sept.* 2, 1817.

"My dear sir,

The description given in our newspapers of a Sea-serpent, lately seen for several days in and about Cape Ann harbour, has brought to my recollection one of this species.

"On a passage I made from Quebec, in 1787, in a schooner of about eighty tons burden, while standing in for the Gut of Canso, the island of Cape Breton being about four leagues distant, one of the crew cried out, 'A shoal a-head!'—The helm was instantly put down to tack ship, when to our great astonishment, this shoal, as we thought it to be, moved off, and as it passed athwart the bow of our vessel, we discovered it to be an enormous Sea-serpent, four times as long as the schooner. Its back was of a dark green colour, forming above the water a number of little hillocks, resembling a chain of hogsheads. I was then but a lad, and being much terrified, ran below until the monster was at some distance from us. I did not see his head distinctly; but those who did, after I had hid myself in the cabin, said it was as large as the small boat of the schooner. I recollect the tremendous ripple and noise he made in the water, as he went off from us, which I compared at the time to that occasioned by the launching of a ship.

"My venerable friend, Mr. ———, of your city, was a passenger with me at the time. He will corroborate this statement, and probably furnish you with a better description of this monster; for I well recollect his taking his stand at the bow of the vessel, with great courage, to examine it, while the other passengers were intent only on their own safety.

"At Halifax, and on my return to Boston, when frequently describing this monster, I was laughed at so immoderately that I found it necessary to remain silent on the subject, to escape the imputation of using a traveller's privilege of dealing in the marvellous."

On the evening of September 8, capt. James Riley was at my house, and said that he knew capt. Folger, of Nantucket, who was occupied on a whaling voyage in the southern Atlantic Ocean, about 20 years ago. On the cruise he saw an animal of enormous size, floating on the sea, off the coast of Brazil. Capt. F. then commanded a very large French built ship, and the floating carcass was four or five times as long as his vessel. It attracted the spermaceti whales, who came to feed upon it, and had eaten away great portions of the flesh. He visited the huge body of the creature, and satisfied himself that it was an enormous kraken. He hauled all his boats upon it, and his men ascended it and lived upon it as it had

been a rock or island. They remained on it and near it for the purpose of killing the whales that came to devour it. In this, they were so successful, that by continuing there they took whales enough to load their vessel and complete her cargo. The back of the kraken was high and dry enough for them to inhabit temporarily, and to look out for their game. And when from this point of observation they discovered a whale coming to make a meal, they launched their boats from the top of the dead kraken, and made an easy prey of him. The substance of the monster's body was skinny, membranous and gelatinous, and destitute of the fat and blubber for which the whale is remarkable.

Captain Neville, being on a voyage from London to Archangel, in the year 1803, saw floating on the ocean in about the latitude of 65, a mass of solid matter of a dirty whitish colour, which when he descried it, and for some time after, was believed to be an island of ice. On approaching it, however, he ascertained it to be an animal substance of an irregular figure, as if lacerated, decayed, and eaten away.

The remnant of the carcass was nevertheless full as large as the brig in which he sailed; whose capacity was one hundred and eighty-nine tons, and length seventy feet.

This enormous body was the food of animals both of the air and of the water. For, as he sailed within a few rods of it, he saw great numbers of gulls and other sea-fowls, sitting on it and flying over it; those which were full, retiring, and the hungry winging their way to it for a repast. He also beheld several cetaceous creatures swimming round it; some of them were whales of a prodigious magnitude, exceeding the vessel in length. Others were smaller and seemed to belong to the grampus and porpoise tribe. He considered them all as regaling themselves with its flesh.

Near one extremity of this carcass, he distinguished an appendage or arm hanging down into the water, which from his acquaintance with the sepia, he concluded to be that of a squid: being probably the only one left after the rest had putrified or been devoured.

Such was likewise the opinion of a navigator of much experience and long observation in the scenery of the north Atlantic then on board; who remarked that the corrupting lump was intolerably fetid and offensive to man; and would, if the brig was suffered to run against it, impregnate her with foulness and stench for the whole voyage. She was accordingly kept to windward for the purpose of avoiding it; but the smell was, notwithstanding, extremely nauseous and disgusting.

On conversing with mariners in the White Sea, such occurrences were spoken of by them, as too common to excite much attention or any doubt.

Afterwards, while at Drontheim in Norway, capt. N. discoursed with practical men concerning things of this kind. The prevailing idea was, that such drifting lumps were by no means uncommon; that they were bodies or fragments of huge squids; that these were sometimes borne away by the Maelstrom current, and ingulphed and dashed to pieces by its whirlpools; and thus these broken trunks and limbs sometimes cast on shore and sometimes tossed about on the sea.

It is supposed that squids and whales inhabit the same tracts of ocean; because the former furnishes food for the latter, at least for the cachalats, orco, and other toothed and voracious species.

IMPORTANT SURGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from James Kent Platt, M. D. a young physician, from New-York, who is now in attendance at the London Hospitals, to Dr. David Hosack.

London, June 17, 1817.

MY DEAR SIR,

We have lately had two or three new and important operations. About a week since, Mr. Cooper tied the aorta just above its bifurcation, in a man who was labouring under an immense aneurismal tumour of the left external iliac artery. The aneurism was too high and large to admit either of the external or common iliac being secured, and as the sac had sloughed and hæmorrhage had begun, it was thought justifiable to pass a ligature around the aorta itself. It was a dangerous, but it was a dernier resort. An incision was made three or four inches long, through the parietes of the abdomen, on the left side of the umbilicus; the intestines were pushed aside, and the vessel detached from the surrounding parts and membranes by the fore finger of the right hand, which was kept under the artery till the common aneurismal needle was introduced, when one ligature was applied. The ends of the ligature were brought out at the external wound, the integuments were placed in contact, and then secured by a quill suture.

Previously to the operation an attempt

was made to suppress the hæmorrhage by pressing on the abdomen, but this failed. The operation did not produce any extraordinary pain. The man lived two days after it—on dissection it appeared that no part of the intestines, and no veins had been included in the ligature. The aorta had been rendered completely impervious by it—there was no evidence of peritoneal inflammation, and nothing, besides the aneurismal tumour, appeared unnatural within the cavity of the abdomen. It may be proposed as a question, what was the immediate cause of the man's death? Mr. Cooper suggested no explanation. The patient seemed in tolerable good health previous to the operation. I do not know how we shall account for his sinking so suddenly, unless we call in the aid of the old doctrine of sympathy. According to that, the general system received so violent a shock from the operation, that it was unable to rally its vital forces; it made an attempt at resistance, but finding itself unequal to the task, it sunk under the effort.

By the same reasoning we explain why there were no appearances of peritoneal inflammation; the constitution was so paralized, that it could not react, it could not exert sufficient power to institute an inflammatory process.

Though this experiment has failed, yet as a fact, it is very interesting in a surgical and physiological point of view. It shows that the vessel can be tied in the living body—and what is curious, that little alteration was made in the pulse at the wrist, by thus cutting off the circulation from the inferior half of the system. It might have been conjectured, that symptoms of congestion in the head and breast would have arisen, but none such occurred. The most prominent change produced was a pain in the abdomen, which the patient compared to a sensation of burning lead being in his belly. The artery was tied in the evening at 10, and this pain had chiefly subsided the next morning. But I will not be longer tedious in the detail of the case; you will probably soon see the particulars published in a more interesting form.

I cannot forbear mentioning to you another surgical operation, which, though old in its form, is new in its application. Mr. C— tied the femoral artery in the usual place, in a boy affected with the disease commonly called the Barbadoes leg. His object here was to lessen, suddenly, the quantity of arterial circulation in the limb, and thus to give the absorbents an opportunity of removing the secreted matter, faster than it could be deposited by the arteries. He had been induced to believe, from observing the languor of the circulation in the leg, after the operation for popliteal aneurism, that in the present instance, it would be so long before the circulation would be completely restored by anastomosis, that the absorbents, having the balance of action in their favour, would not only maintain it, so as to remove the present enlargement, but also, to prevent any future accumulation. When the operation was performed the right leg was ten inches larger in circumference than the left. In about a fortnight afterwards, it had become diminished to nearly the same size with the healthy limb. This was very gratifying to Mr. Cooper; the absorbents had performed the labour he had projected for them—they had removed the original deposition; it remained now to be proved, that they could prevent any future enlargement. The boy was discharged from the hospital, and in *about a month* he returned with his leg as large as it had been before. This sequel had been anticipated by some, but the prospect of introducing a useful improvement seemed to Mr. Cooper sufficiently encouraging to make the attempt. I admire his enterprise; it bears him along to the noblest achievements; he is not retarded by the obstacles which dishearten and disarm common men: Even in his failures I see a grandeur of design, which marks the greatness of his character; they seem to arise out of circumstances which no human power can either prevent or control. I shall leave London with regret that I lose forever afterwards the instruction of so great a man.

With sentiments of respect and esteem,
I remain truly yours,
JAMES KENT PLATT.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

New-York Mayor's Court.

JOHN P. CLEMENTS *vs.* ISAAC GRIMSHAW.

PRICE, *for the Defendant.*
WILKINS, *for the Plaintiff.*

This was a special action on the case against Grimshaw, tried at the September term of this court, before his Honour the Recorder, for falsely and deceitfully recommending one Abel Wooster to the plaintiff as a man of property; whereby the plaintiff was induced to give credit to Wooster, and afterwards lost his debt. The facts as they appeared on the trial

were as follows. The palsy had incapacitated the plaintiff for the grocery business, in which he was engaged, and his wife had by her industrious management of it, acquired four hundred and seventy dollars. The defendant, who was well acquainted with the plaintiff, and informed that his wife had that amount of money in her possession, advised her not to part with it until he should point out a person to whom it might be safely intrusted, and at the same time cautioned her never to deposite money in any of the banks, as there was not one of them good for any thing. On the 23d of February, 1816, the defendant came with Wooster to the wife of the plaintiff, and advised her to loan Wooster that amount. Wooster was at this time an utter stranger to the plaintiff and his family. The defendant received the money, and Wooster gave his note with Grimshaw's endorsement at 60 days. It appeared that the defendant and Wooster were confederated for this kind of deception, and had successfully practised it on several occasions—that Wooster, though at that time possessed of a considerable stock of crockery, was in bad credit, and that before he failed in July following, had confessed a judgment in favour of the defendant for eight thousand dollars, under which the defendant sold and appropriated to his use all the property at that time in the possession of Wooster.

Wilkins objected among other things that all evidence of fraudulent representation was met and rebutted by the fact, that the defendant endorsed the note of Wooster, and thereby made himself liable for the amount, and therefore the suit ought to have been brought against him as endorser of the same.

Price contended that the objection was not placed upon the ground on which the plaintiff was entitled to recover. Deceit and damage were the foundation of this action, and if the plaintiff had sustained a loss by this false representation of the defendant, it was immaterial by whom the note was endorsed. Inquiries as to the credit of third persons were frequently made with confidence in the veracity, rather than the pecuniary circumstances of the informant; and if a man not worth a cent should be inquired of as to the insolvency of his neighbour, his worthless liability for the amount, could never excuse a misrepresentation made with the intent and effect of prejudicing another.

The Court charged the jury, that if they were of opinion that the defendant knowing Wooster to be insolvent, represented him to be a man of good credit, and the plaintiff advanced and lost his money by means of such representation, there could be no doubt of the plaintiff's right to recover. In a community like ours, it was all important to restrain and punish all fraudulent designs on the fair dealer. From all the evidence, he had no doubt that Grimshaw knew the circumstances of Wooster to be desperate—that he misrepresented them to the plaintiff—and that Wooster thus obtained the money in question.

The Jury immediately gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $922 26.

Art. 7. ORIGINAL BIOGRAPHY.

Biographical Memoir of the late Solomon Schaeffer, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Hagerstown, State of Maryland.

[CONCLUDED.]

THE ministrations of Mr. S. were eminently blessed to the congregations under his care, and obviously contributed to the increase of the spiritual family of Christ. Great numbers were annually added to the church, and confessedly not without advancement in the heavenly life. By these means the congregations were in an increasing and flourishing state. Notwithstanding this well known and acknowledged truth, some of the clerical brethren, as well as others, still upbraided him for preaching in the English language. But he was supported by a consciousness of rectitude, and a persuasion that he was in the path of duty; and was thereby at no loss for a reply.

He urged in substance: "that the Gospel was calculated to benefit mankind at large; that the word of God was not to be bound to any tongue or people. Jesus Christ commissioned his disciples to preach the Gospel to every kindred, and nation. Do we not, said he, celebrate in our Church the great miracle on the day of Pentecost, when the Lord poured out his Spirit upon the Apostles, and gave

them power to speak in various tongues? They were thus endowed, and immediately fitted to disseminate evangelical truths among all nations; and beginning at Jerusalem, they proceeded to found the Christian Church in every quarter of the habitable globe. Had they pertinaciously adhered to the ungenerous sentiment which some would now exalt into a maxim, that only one language should be the vehicle of the glad tidings from above to sinful men, then truly, the operation of the Gospel would be confined to circumscribed limits indeed." On these grounds Mr. S. declared: "that whenever warranted by the will of God, and existing circumstances were favourable, it was his determination to embrace every opportunity, and to apply all means by which he might in any wise gain souls unto God, and *by all means to save some.*" "I must work (he said) while it is day, I know not how soon the night may come when no man can work. Whilst I depend upon the grace and mercy of my Divine Master, I shall endeavour to be prepared when he shall summon me to render an account of my stewardship."—Who would not applaud such a resolution?

To convince such of the *Lutherans* who objected to his conduct, of their inconsistency; to show them the absurdity of their prejudices, and how little their sentiments coincided with the principles of the great Reformer, (whose principles were those of the Bible,) he referred them to the following extract, from the works of that distinguished author.*

"It is by no means my intention to say that I expect the Latin language to be used in our religious worship; the whole of my design is the improvement of our youth. And were it in my power, and the Greek and Hebrew were as common with us as the Latin, and contained such excellent church music, and psalmody as the Latin does, it would be my wish to use all the four languages alternately, Sunday after Sunday, so as to sing and read in German, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. I do not in any wise hold with those who confine themselves to one language only, and despise all others; for I wish in such manner to raise our people and youth as to become serviceable to Christ, in other quarters, and be able to converse with the inhabitants of foreign countries; otherwise we shall fall into the predicament of the Waldenses, in Bohemia, who have kept their faith so long a prisoner to their language, that they cannot converse with any one, so as to be understood, unless he first learn their tongue. The Holy Spirit did not thus conduct in the beginning of Christianity. He did not tarry at Jerusalem until the whole world should there collect to learn the Hebrew language; but he endowed the Apostles with divers kinds of tongues, to enable them, wherever they came, to preach the Gospel of Christ. This example I would rather follow, and it is just that our youth should be exercised in different languages, not knowing what particular purpose the Lord may call them to fulfil."

Various were the trials which beset the path of this faithful servant of Christ; yet was it "as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

In his conduct he was upright. His piety was pure—his character spotless.—His manner was rather reserved, but candid. He was studious, almost to excess, yet agreeable to all who enjoyed his company. *He did the work of an evangelist, and made full proof of his ministry.* His duties were discharged with conscientiousness and fidelity. The poor, the rich, and all, within the widening field of his useful and benevolent labours, found in him not only the faithful Pastor and friend, but the practical observer also of that beautiful evangelical precept: Love thy neighbour as thyself. Long will he live in their grateful and affectionate remembrance.

His sermons evinced that biblical criticism was his peculiar province. At the same time they breathed such a spirit of piety, such a tender concern for the moral and religious improvement, and for the eternal salvation of his hearers, as gave them an immediate access to the heart. With this were combined the advantages of a graceful and dignified person, an excellent voice, a perspicuous style, an original and unaffected manner, and a persuasive eloquence in both the languages in which he officiated. His administration of the Apostolic rite of confirmation was always peculiarly solemn and impressive.

These devout occasions left not a mere transient glow. Of this many pious Christians are ready to bear witness, who in their lives and conversation before God acknowledge, that their hearts are yet warm with the religious impressions which then they first received.

Among Mr. Schaeffer's manuscripts

* Luther's Works: Altenburg Edition. Tom. iii. p. 464.

are many excellent literary performances. They are striking evidences of the extent of his reflective exercises, and of the strength of his mental powers. His poetical pieces, as well as his compositions in general, bear witness of his refined understanding, as well as of the goodness of his heart. Some of his literary productions in the *English* and *German* languages have from time to time met the public eye. His poetical attempts in the *French*, and some of the *dead languages*, were not unsuccessful. In addition to these he had made considerable progress in English versions of some of the *Latin* and *Greek* poets.

Many of his compositions however have received the finishing touch of the author; and though a selection for publication has been contemplated, it yet, from various causes, has not been made.

But *unsearchable is the wisdom, imperious are the designs* of the Great and Incomprehensible Jehovah, whose goodness is infinite, but *whose ways are past finding out!*

To blind and erring man it might have seemed, that this accomplished scholar, this pious servant of Christ, was designed for extensive usefulness, and secured to his friends and to the church a fair and deceitful prospect of length of days. Yet God, in his unfathomable providence, had otherwise determined. Few had been the years of this precious youth, when the eternal Father called him to receive his crown.

Being seized with a fever, which seemed in its ravages to defy all the powers of the healing art, Mr. S. was conscious of his approaching dissolution,—he looked towards it with the placid mien, and calm resignation of a Christian. He panted for *the inheritance of the saints in light.* Without a murmur, he desired that "mortality might be swallowed up of life,"—that he might "be with Christ, which is far better." Extending towards heaven his enfeebled arms, and exclaiming with a voice in which his whole soul appeared to give utterance:—*I call to my God—I die—I am ready.*—He breathed his last, on the 30th of January, 1815, in the 25th year of his age!

> No sorrow dimm'd his lifted eyes,
> No horror wrested struggling sighs,
> As from the sinner's breast:
> His God, the God of peace and love,
> Pour'd kindly solace from above,
> And lull'd his soul to rest.

He left a widow, and an infant son.

On the first day of February, the mortal frame of the deceased was entombed in the Lutheran Church in Hagerstown. The earth which encloses his lifeless remains was bedewed with *the tears of thousands*, for he was universally respected and beloved.

On this melancholy occasion, the Rev. Mr. Mueller, of Chambersburg, delivered an appropriate and pathetic discourse upon the passage in Hebr. 13. 7. *Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God; whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation.*

His elucidation was excellent, and his exhortation emphatic. He spoke comfort, though grief frequently impeded his utterance.

The bitterness of the cup which bemoaning relatives and sorrowing friends were thus compelled to drink, was allayed by the sweets of that holy and cheering religion which they profess. Theirs was the rich, and Christian comfort, that *they sorrow not as those who have no hope.* They know that the lamented youth, who *fell asleep*, had lived as a Christian, and died in the peace of a faithful candidate for immortal life.

Ere a fatal disorder laid hold of Mr. S. he was remarkable for the enjoyment of good health—he was the picture of that invaluable blessing. His manly constitution seemed to bid defiance to every disease; but alas! his career was short! Just entered on the slippery stage of life, endowed with uncommon mental and bodily faculties; scarcely had he commenced his labour in the vineyard of the Lord with extensive usefulness and success; scarcely did an esteeming and admiring congregation behold him amongst them, as the most faithful minister, and sincerest friend; scarcely had he tasted domestic felicity, living an honour and joy to his affectionate parents, relatives and acquaintances, as well as an ornament to society, and to his sacred office, when a wise Providence permitted an inflammatory fever in the bloom of youth, to destroy his florid vigour, which had been devoted to the service of his God, and the welfare of his fellow-men. Yet he still flourishes, and will forever flourish in immortal glory. The silent slumbers of death indeed close his eyes:—the sable gloom of the grave envelopes his *earthly tabernacle*: but his immortal spirit is in the hands of the Everlasting God, from whom it received existence.

> Array'd in glorious grace,
> Shall this his servant shine;
> And fashion'd like his risen Lord
> Be heavenly and divine.

In the realms of eternal delight, many will appear as the witnesses of his ardent zeal, of his glowing earnestness, of his unfeigned fidelity; and will be his crown of rejoicing in the presence of the great Shepherd and Bishop of their souls, for having been instrumental in leading them to be reconciled to God, and preparing them through faith and patience to inherit the promises.

The subject of the preceding memoir, was a brother to the Rev. T. C. Schaeffer, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in this city,—and to Mr. F. G. Schaeffer, of the house of Schaeffer & Maund, booksellers, Baltimore.

Art. 8. TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

University of Cambridge.

THE Annual Commencement of this Institution, took place on the 27th of August.

The following young gentlemen received the degree of A.B.; Silas Allen, George Bancroft, Apollos D. Bates, Ira T. H. Blanchard, Daniel H. Brailsford, Samuel Brimblecom, George S. Bulfinch, Sewell Carter, Thomas Carter, Jacob Chapin, David L. Child, Jona H. Cobb, Peter Collin Coggeshall, Joseph Coolidge, Penuel Corbet, Asa Cummings, Caleb Cushing, Samuel A. Eliot, George Emerson, Moses K. Emerson, Richard Farwell, Edwin Fay, Benjamin Fessenden, James D. Green, John O. Green, Samuel Hart, William S. Hastings, Daniel G. Hatch, Frederick Hobbs, Henry H. Huggeford, Francis Jenks, Joseph H. Jones, Edward A. Lummus, Samuel G. May, Clough A. Miles, Sylvanus L. Mitchell, Horatio Newhall, Richard G. Parker, John L. Payson, Baxter Perry, Henry Prentiss, Caleb Reed, Micajah Rogers, Stephen Salisbury, Wm. F. W. Sargent, Robert Schuyler, James W. Sever, Samuel E. Sewall, Oliver Sheafe, Wm. Smith, Samuel P. Spear, John P. Spooner, Thomas R. Sullivan, Thomas Thompson, Edward A. H. Turner, Stephen H. Tyng, Robert F. Walcutt, Lynde M. Walter, Geo. G. Warren, Benj. Waterhouse, John D. Wells, Aaron White, Paul Willard, Francis W. Winthrop, Alva Woods, Jotham B. Wright—67.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, *in course.*

John Allyn, Andrew Bigelow, Francis Arthur Blake, Samuel Dexter Bradford, Gamaliel Bradford, Martin Brimmer, Gorham Brooks, Thomas Bulfinch, John Ingalls Carlton, Isaac Eames Cobb, William Amory Codman, Ephraim May Cunningham, John Call Dalton, Waldo Flint, Ebenezer Gay, Thomas Russell Gerry, Benjamin Apthorp Gould, William Parkinson Green, Francis William Pitt Greenwood, Ebenezer Hobbs, Samuel Johnson, Alva Lamson, Jairus Lincoln, John Wendell Mellen, Pliny Merrick, Arthur Middleton, Joseph Pierce Nichols, Isaac Osgood, Adolphus Frederick Packard, Thomas Walley Philips, Jonathan Porter, Aaron Prescott, William Hickling Prescott, Charles Samuel Putnam, Francis Dallas Quash, John Gray Rogers, Edward Sprague Swett, John Thaxter, James Walker, John Walsh, Thos. Wetmore, George Wheaton, Martin Whiting, Charles Wild—44.

Admitted out of Course.

To the degree of Bachelor of Arts—John Emerson and Samuel Green, of the Class of 1816.

To the degree of Master of Arts—Isaac Sparhawk Gardener, 1800, A.B. 1816—Simeon Putnam, A. B. 1811—Nathaniel Whitworth White, A. B. 1812—Winslow Warren, A. B. 1813—John West, A. B. 1813—Samuel Bacon, 1803, A. B. 1816.

Admitted ad Eundem.

Samuel M. Burnside, A. M. Dartmouth College, 1806—John Parker Boyd Storer, A. M. Bowdoin College, 1815—Alfred Bixby, A. B. Union College, 1817.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred *in course*, as follows:—On Alfred Baylies—John Ingalls Carlton, A. M.—Frederick Cushing, A. B. Ebenezer Hobbs, A. M.—Samuel Johnson, A. M.—Amos Nurse, A. M.—Seth Washburn, and on James Barr, of the Medical Class of 1816.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor in Medicine on Francis Vergnes.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on His Excellency John Brooks, and the Hon. Jeremiah Mason, of N. Hampshire.

The degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, and the Rev. Daniel Chaplin.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement of Yale College (New-Haven,) was celebrated on the 10th ult.

The following young gentlemen, *alumni* of the college, were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts:

Augustus Alden, Ebenezer, Andrews, Ebenezer Bailey, John Beard, John P. Beers, Ebenezer Blackman, Nehemiah Brown, Chauncey Bulkley, Augustus L. Chapin, George Chase, R. John Cheseborough, Willard Child, Smith Clark, William L. Clark, Lyman Coleman, William H. Delancey, Baxter Dickinson, Joseph W. Edmiston, Joseph Fowler, William C. Gay, C. Champion Gilbert, John Grammer, Jared Griswold, J. P. Hall, William B. Hart, Robert Hartshorne. Isaac A. Hawley, Loammi I. Hoadly, Anson Hubbard, Rufus Huntington, Samuel Ingersoll, Joel Jones, James H. Linsley, Peter Lockwood, David N. Lord, Wyllys Lyman, George Marvin, James F. Mason, Charles J. M'Curdy, Sam'l. H. Mead, Abraham Ogden, Thomas B. Osborne, Benjamin E. Payne, Robert B. Patton. Samuel Perkins, Horace S. Pratt, Jared Reid, Samuel Robinson, Edward Rutledge, Jonathan Silliman, Nathan R. Smith, Rufus F. Spalding, Lewis R. Starr, William B. Stilson, Roswell Stone, Edward Taylor, William U. Titus, Richard Warner, Thomas T. Whittlesey, Edmund Wilkins, Robt. W. Withers.—64.

The following gentlemen, alumni of the college, were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts in course.

Elisha Averill, Charles W. Capers, Henry D. Chapin, Donald Chester, William B. Calhoun, John Dickson, Samuel H. Dickson, Theodore Dwight, Charles B. Goddard, Ralph W. Gridley, Charles Jesup, John R. Kane, John Law, Joshua Leavitt, Whitman Mead, Ebenezer Munger, David L. Ogden, Abraham T. Rose, George E. Spruill, William L. Storrs, Joseph P. Taylor, Cornelius Tuthill, Nathaniel S. Wheaton.—23.

The following gentlemen, *alumni* of the College, were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts out of course.

William Shelton, 1788, Asa Chapman, 1802, John Gadsden, 1804, Hezekiah Chaffee, Hezekiah Sanford, 1809, Eleazer T. Fitch, Hervey Talcott, 1810, Henry Robinson, 1811, Solomon Brown, 1812, John Avery, Thomas Devereux, Joy H. Fairchild, Charles Hawley, David L. Hunn, Reuben Sherwood, William C. Woodley, 1813.

Ezra Fisk and Elisha P. Swift of Williams' College, and Hart Talcott of Dartmouth College, were likewise admitted to the degree of Master of Arts.

The honorary degrees of Master of Arts were conferred on Samuel R. Andrews, the Rev. Harry Croswell, of New-Haven; the Rev. Israel Day of Killingly, the Hon. Wm. C. Bradley of Vermont, the Hon. Henry Chapion, and Gen. Joseph G. Swift, of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Benoni Upson of Berlin, and the degree of Dr. of Laws on the Hon. Jonathan Ingerroll, Lieutenant Governor, and the Hon. Zephaniah Swift, Chief Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut.

The degree of Dr. of Medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen, *alumni* of the Medical Institution—Nehemiah Cutler, George Hooker, David S. Edwards, Melines G. Leavenworth, Charles Miller, and Ellice Murdack.

The honorary degree of Dr. of Medicine, on the recommendation of the Medical Society, was conferred on William Shelton, Philemon Tracy, Simeon Field, and Penuel Hutchins.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement of Dartmouth College, (Hanover) was celebrated on the 22d of August.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen—John Adams, Silas Blaisdell, John Boardman, Mantin Brainard, Abel Caldwell, Carlton Chase, Elias Cobb, Jonathan P. Cushing, Henry W. F. Davis, Benjamin Door, Thos. W. Duncan, John Dunklee, Amassa Edes, Nathan Fisk, William Godell, Adam Gordon, Charles F. Gove, James Howe, Benj. Huntoon, James Marsh, David Page, Truman Perrin, Henry Safford, Ichabod Sargent, Michael B. Sargent, Jacob Scales, Marshall Shedd, Henry Smith, John Smith, Lemuel Smith, Lyndon A. Smith, Daniel Temple, Zebina Thayer, Francis Vose, Artemas Wheeler, Leonard Wilcox, Benjamin Woodbury, Ebenezer Woodward, and Moses Whitney.—39.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts. *In course*—Ebenezer Bowditch Caldwell, Horace Hatch, George Kent, Rufus Natting, Ebenezer Perkins, Joseph Tracy, Samuel Israel Wells. *Out of course.*—Asa Keyes, A. B. 1810, James M'Keen Wilkins, A. B. 1812, Joseph Barlow Felt, A. B. 1813,—Benjamin Chase, A. B.

Middlebury, 1814, and Erastus Root, A. B. Burlington, 1814, were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts.—12.

The following gentlemen received the degree of Doctor in Medicine; Henry Bond, A. M. 1816, Isaac Colby, Horace Hatch, A. M. John Poole, Rebulon Rood, Erastus Root, A. M. John Witherspoon Scott, Asa Story, Thomas Wells, John Wheeler, Charles Woodward Wilder.—11.

Honorary Degree—The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Professor Hosea Hildrith, of Exeter Academy, A. D. Harv. 1805.

The degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred on Dr. James Harvey Pierpont of Portsmouth, and Dr. Matthias Spaulding of Amherst, N. H. and the degree of Doctor of Laws on James Monroe, President of the United States.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement of Bowdoin College, (Brunswick,) was celebrated on the 3d ult.

Bachelor of Arts.—Ebenezer Cheever, Nathan Cummings, Samuel Johnson, James M'Keen, Joseph Green Eoody, Charles Packard, Phineas Pratt and John Widgery.

Master of Arts.—Robert Page, Henry Smith, James Bowdoin, Charles N. Coggswell, John A. Douglass, Charles Dummer, Stephen Emery, John Eveleth, Samuel Hales and William H. Hilton.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. Samuel S. Wilde.

An honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Simon Greenleaf, Esq.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Henry Robinson, A. B. Yale College, Charles Briggs, A. B. Harvard University, Dudley Atkins, A. B. Harvard University.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Sitting of September, 1817.

The Vice President, Dr. Hosack, laid before the Society, a communication in the form of a letter, which he had received from Colin Chisholm, M. D. F. R. S. an honorary member of this association, dated Bristol, October 25th, 1815. In this communication Dr. Chisholm offers remarks upon the cases of morbid anatomy, read before this society, in June 1815, by Dr. Francis, and published in its Transactions; and while Dr. C. expresses his entire assent to the physiological and pathological views given by Dr. Francis, as to the formation of strictures of the œsophagus, details in illustration, the particulars of two interesting cases of this disease, as they have recently fallen under his notice.

Dr. Hosack also laid before the Society a paper from Mr. C. A. Busby, architect, giving an account of a recent invention of his, intended to assist artists and amateurs in taking accurate perspective views, and called, from its small dimensions and particular use, the *Pocket Perspectograph*.

It consists of a square tube two inches long, and three quarters of an inch across internally; closed at one end, except a puncture, and divided into twenty-five squares, with a piece of silk thread at the other extremity.

The method of taking views with this little instrument, is by applying the closed end to the eye, and looking through the puncture (which is placed in one of the angles) when the objects to be delineated are distinctly seen through the squares at the opposite end. The particular intersections being noticed, are easily tranferred to paper, divided into squares of any dimensions. All the care necessary in using this Pocket Perspectograph, is to direct the angle of the tube, corresponding with the puncture constantly to the point of sight in the scenery before the orbit; and as it manifestly takes in but one fourth of a view at one and the same moment, it must be turned in four directions to complete a drawing; in doing which, it will perform one revolution about the above-mentioned angle. The instrument, Mr. Busby observes, might take in a complete view, *at once*, by making it an inch and half in diameter, dividing it into one hundred squares, and placing the puncture in the centre of the closed end. But he had found, experimentally, the present form to be preferable. It admits of being more easily directed to the point of sight, and the intersections of objects are more readily noted when the number of squares does not exceed twenty-four.

Mr. Busby also presented a machine invented by himself, since his arrival in this country, with which any one, if ignorant of perspective, may take correct views of the most complicated objects. This invention is quite simple in its construction and operation, but nevertheless, is not of a nature to be satisfactorily explained without a diagram. The apparatus is portable, its weight being about two pounds. Mr. Busby produced views of several public buildings in this country, taken by himself with these instru-

ments, both of which are, at present, lodged in the society's apartments for the inspection of members and their friends.

The thanks of the society were voted to the authors of these communications, and the papers referred to the counsel.

The society acknowledged the reception of several works of importance for their library; of Desguiliers' Philosophy, 3 vol. 4to. from John Pintard, Esq.; of Busby's Lucretius, 2 vol. 4to. in behalf of the author Dr. Busby Mus. Doct. Cantab. by Dr. Hosack, of Milbert's Picturesque Views of the Isle of France, 3 vol. through the hands of Dr. Mitchill; of Essays on the Sallows, Osiers, 1 vol. 8vo. by Dr. Wade of Dublin, through the hands of Dr. Francis.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the N. Y. Historical Society, on the 9th Sept. 1817, the following resolutions, offered by the Rev. F. C. Schaeffer, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Society have received, with the deepest sorrow, the painful intelligence of the death of their revered, and honorary member, the celebrated American Geographer and Historian—the distinguished friend and well-wisher of the United States, CHRISTOPH DANIEL EBELING, late Professor of History in the Gymnasium of Hamburgh.

Resolved, That we are highly sensible of this bereavement, and deeply deplore the great loss which this country, as well as Society at large, sustains, in the death of so excellent a man.

Resolved, That we hereby express the high and grateful veneration in which the New-York Historical Society hold the memory of the late Professor C. D. Ebeling.

Resolved, That these resolutions be made public, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the professors in the Gymnasium of Hamburgh.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Sitting of August 11.

Dr. Mitchill laid on the table a dissertation in the Latin language, published at Gottingen in 1815. The subject is the anatomy of the marsh-snail, or *Limnei Stagnalis*; and the author Solomon Stiebel of Frankfort on the Maine. It is dedicated to the Austrian Professor Blumenbach; and is an excellent example of zootomy.

Dr. Mitchill also placed before the members a copy in the German tongue of the celebrated E. F. F. Chladni's Essays on Masses of Stone and Iron, fallen to the Earth. It was received from the learned author, illustrated with marginal notes in manuscript. The author first gives the history of metallic stones and iron masses from the days of Livy, Plutarch, and Pliny, those which fell in Daul (India) in 1814; in Langres (France) in 1815, and Glastonbury (England) in 1816. He then relates the experiments made to analyze them; showing that they (the iron stones) occasionally contain lead and copper; and lastly, a collection of oriental authorities concerning atmospheric iron and stone, collected by Professor Gilbert, Mr. Joseph Von Hammer, Subbi Mohamed Effendi, &c.

C. S. Rafinesque, Esq. from the Committee appointed to examine the petrefaction presented at the last meeting by Mr. Schaeffer, reported that this singular specimen from the Alleghany Mountains, appears to belong to the genus *glomeris*, of Latreille, in the family of the Myriapoda, along with *Julus* and *Scolopendra*, and probably to an unknown and extinct species. This species may be called *glomeris Eurycephalus*, or broad headed *glomeris*, and described as follows:—Head very broad, granular, eyes large, convex dotted—body with 2 long longitudinal furrows above, and narrow smooth rings—back convex, eleven feet on each side, seven rings in the tail without feet.

Mr. Knevels presented a collection of American fresh water shells, chiefly those described by Mr. Say.

A number of fish caught in the Straits of Bahama, were offered in the name of D. Frazer, Surgeon to the U. S. Navy.—Several of them were considered as undescribed species.

Sitting of August 12.

Dr. Mitchill communicated to the Lyceum a specimen of pectinite found in this island, and presented by Mr. Bruce.

Dr. Eddy offered some stalactites brought from a cave in the vicinity of Bennington, Vermont.

Dr. Mitchill presented the bukler of the *testudo serpentaria* or snapper, accompanied by an interesting account of the animal. It was taken at North Hempstead in June last; when alive it weighed 10 pounds. In dressing it for cooking, a steel file, such as is used in sharpening

handsaws, was discovered partly in and partly without the body. The instrument was surrounded by a hard substance of newly formed bony matter on every side, except at the sternum or lower shell, where the sharp end, intended to perforate a wood handle, had worked its way through for about an inch below the belly shell, where it stuck out. The file was corroded almost to smoothness, within the osseous cyst, by a coloured and nasty fluid. The tortoise was apparently in good health and very fat. Judge Singleton Mitchell, from whom the specimen was obtained, supposes the file to have been greased, which induced the animal to swallow it.

Mr. Bunting, from Putnam County, N. Y., presented some fine specimens of Molybdena iron and steel tyle from that neighbourhood.

Dr. Akerly laid before the Society a molliscous animal, taken from the ocean, and presented by Capt. Cahoone of the Revenue Cutter.

Sitting of August 25.

Mr. Baudoine presented an unknown insect in the state of *Caroa*.

Dr. Mitchill presented a stone axe, used by the natives of Shelter Island.

Dr. Mitchill presented, from Dr. Dering, clam shells which had been found in digging a well, at Shelter Island, 40 feet below the surface of the earth, and just before water was reached.

Dr. B. P. Kissam presented several interesting ancient relics, from the ruins of Carthage, Pompeii, &c.

Mr. Baudoine offered specimens from the marl pits of Monmouth, New-Jersey, presented by Dr. Wm. Vandeventer of New-Brunswick.

Dr. S. Akerly read a memoir on the *Hirudo gallinacea*, a species of leech infesting the trachea of chickens, and causing a disease called the *gapes*. It is cured by the operation of tracheotomy.

Dr. Mitchill laid on the table a specimen of the *liahis spicata* from his own garden. It is said to be useful in the colic and gravel.

Dr. Akerly read an account of a rock found in the hill at Corlear's Hook.

Mr. Pierce read a memoir on the geology and mineralogy of Rockland County, &c.

Sitting of Sept. 1.

Dr's. Mitchill and Akerly reported that the animal presented by Capt. Cahoone, at a late meeting, was the *aphrodita aculeata*.

Dr. Mitchill, in behalf of Felix Paschalis, M.D. presented the 1st number of the 19th volume of the Medical Repository. This valuable journal of medicine and natural science was commenced in 1797, and has been regularly continued.

Dr. Mitchill also offered to the consideration of the Lyceum a letter and plant, forwarded by Mr. Elijah Hawley, of Ridgeway, Genesee County, N. Y. The vegetable was stated to be a sovereign remedy against the bite of the rattle snake. The same gentleman offered on the same authority a plant capable of drawing a blister equally as well as cantharides.

Dr. Eddy presented from Mr. H. P. Fleischman, through his friend Dr. Spalding, a skin, supposed to be of the anaconda, with some reptiles, &c. from Demarara.

Mr. Clements presented a vespertilis Neo Eboracensis.

Mr. Rafinesque read some observations on the Botany of the South West shores of Long-Island, in which he affirms that he collected there in August last, about 120 species of plants, among which several, such as the *Baccharis halimifolia*, *Ammi capillaceum*, *Cenchrus tribuloides*, &c. were not known to grow so far North, and 36 are new species, omitted in Pursh's Flora of North America. He has besides discovered several new genera of sea-grapes, which he calls *Diplocea*, *Belotropis*, *Critesia*, &c.—He has also observed many new objects of Zoology, particularly a new genus of Fish which he calls *Opsanus apalocerus*, and six new species which he names *Raja biloba*, *R. latiflima*, *R. pustulata*, *R. odaulax*, *Anguilla blephara*, *Clupea neglecta*.

He afterwards read the Preamble of his Flora of Louisiana, a new work which he is going soon to publish. It includes more than 400 species, of which 196 are new species! and as many as 35 genera are introduced for the first time in the Flora of the United States, of which 30 are new species. Among the new species, there are not less than 15 new trees, 18 new shrubs, 16 useful economical plants, and more than 30 highly ornamental for gardens. This work will afford a valuable addition to the knowledge of American plants, and Botany in general.

Sitting of Sept. 8.

Dr. S. Akerly read a report on the plant presented, at the last meeting, in the name of Mr. Hawley.

Mr. Clements offered to the inspection of the Society a living specimen of the *Lacerta alligator*.

Dr. Townsend presented some specimens of the warlike instruments of the Aborigines, found at Flushing, Long-

Island; also a specimen of steatite from the same place.

Mr. Biglow presented a specimen of natural magnet from Schooley's mountain.

Mr. Rafinesque presented specimens of caterpillars which feed on the *Kalmia latifolia*,—also four insects.

Dr. S. Akerly presented a caterpillar, which feeds upon the weeping willow, in the state both of chrysalis and caroa.

Art. 9. LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR John Sinclair is preparing for the press a Code of Agriculture, compiled from the reports from the different counties of England and Scotland, made to the Board of Agriculture, and from communications received by that Society from individuals. The County reports of England have been published in 47 volumes, 8vo. and those of Scotland in 30 more. The communications form 7 volumes, 4to. The aggregate expense of these publications has amounted to £200,000.

Another Encyclopædia is announced, under the title of *Encyclopædie Metropolitana*, to form 24 vols. 4to. published in half volumes.

A general History of the Quadrupeds of America, illustrated by coloured plates from original drawings, is preparing for publication.

Memoirs, with a selection from the correspondence and other unpublished writings of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, will shortly appear.

FRANCE.

The *Society for Elementary Instruction*, lately held a public meeting at the Hotel de Ville of Paris. It appears that the Lancastrian System has made great progress in the capital and provinces during the past year. In Paris there are 15 schools in full activity; one of them has 333 scholars.

GERMANY.

The Medico-chirurgical Gazette, for March and April, 1817, conducted at Salzbury, in Germany, by Dr. John Nepomuck Ehrhart, has been received in New-York.

In this periodical work, which is edited in an able manner, we find short reviews of twenty-four medical dissertations (Latin,) from the University of *Vienna*. Though some of these are said to be good, yet upon the whole the Reviewer seems to regard with a more favourable eye, several *New-York* Inaugural Dissertations. He had received the following:—"On Eupatorium perfoliatum of Linnæus. 1815. By Dr. Anderson."—"An Essay on the botanical, chemical, and medical properties of the Fucus edulis of Lin. 1816. By Dr. Griffin."—"On pulmonary Consumption. 1816. By Dr. Delafield"—"On the influence of the passions in the production and modification of Disease. 1816. By Dr. Townsend."—"On Mercury. 1816. By Dr. J. W. Francis."

We notice also summary reviews of "The Journal of Science and the Arts, &c. No. IV. 1817. London;" and "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the year 1816. Part I."

We were much pleased to see an excellent review of "Observations on the climate in different parts of America, compared with the climate in corresponding parts of the other continent, &c. 1811. By Dr. Hugh Williamson," our learned fellow-citizen. Of this work the Reviewer speaks in terms of applause, and pronounces the arguments conclusive, with which the author advocates his opinions, especially those which relate to the original population of America.

He introduces the work by saying that "it is highly interesting, abounding in excellent observations and remarks." And concludes by assuring his readers, that *this American Work decidedly merits the study of those who take an interest in the History of Man, and of the Earth.*

The celebrated Gothe has resigned the management of the Theatre at Weimar, because he would not consent to the appearance of a quadruped performer on that stage, in the Dog of Montargis.

PRUSSIA.

In the University of Berlin, there are *upwards of one hundred professorships, and lectureships*, embracing every branch of literature and the sciences. In this number, the subdivisions are, of course, included.

The most eminent talents are here employed, and this institution is graced by a constellation of some of the most learned men in Germany.

For the use of the professors and students, there are, attached to the Univers-

ty, the royal library; a botanical garden, an anatomical museum; a well furnished general Museum, containing specimens in the various departments of natural history, artificial curiosities, &c. &c.

This grand institution appears to be as complete as the present state of human knowledge and means will admit.

The university will be greatly benefited by the very extensive and valuable collection of minerals, which the late Professor Werner, the celebrated geologist, bequeathed to the king of Prussia.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

LECTURES IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The opportunity which the American Museum affords, of combining amusement with instruction, is about to be improved, for the honour of the institution and the gratification of our citizens. Some of the Societies of the New-York institution have appointed lecturers on different branches of science, and some have discourses occasionally delivered at their meetings—but they are heard only by the scientific gentlemen who compose these societies. We are informed that Mr. Scudder, for the purpose of making his Museum more extensively useful, has engaged a professional gentleman to deliver a course of Lectures on Natural History, in the Museum, during the ensuing season. They will embrace a general view of the animal creation, and the specimens in the Museum will be used in illustration of the subjects under discussion. The lectures will be delivered in the evening, two or three times a week, and commence the latter part of October or beginning of November.

From our acquaintance with the gentleman who will deliver the lectures, we feel the assurance of a large audience; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Scudder will reap the full benefit of his exertions and endeavours to please. The large room in the upper apartments of the Museum will be fitted up for the accommodation of attendants upon the lectures.

FLORA NOVANGLICA.

We understand that a Flora of the New-England States, containing a systematic and enlarged description of the vegetable productions of this section of our country, has been for some time in preparation, and is now in a state of forwardness. The work will be the joint production of Dr. Bigelow and Francis Boot, Esq. of Boston.

BOWDOIN PRIZE DISSERTATIONS.

The Corporation of Harvard University have this year assigned four premiums from the Bowdoin funds for prize dissertations.

To George Otis, A. B. a first premium for a dissertation on "The use and necessity of Revelation."

To George Bancroft, Senior Sophister, a second premium, for a dissertation on the same subject.

To John Everett, Junior Sophister, a first premium, for a dissertation on "The peculiar genius of Shakespeare."

To John H. Wilkins, Junior Sophister, a second premium for a dissertation on the same subject.

James Eastburn & Co. of New-York, are now preparing for publication, Mandeville, a Novel, by William Godwin; Dictionary of all Religions, by Hannah Adams, 5th edition, newly arranged, and very much enlarged; Sacramental Addresses, by the Rev. Henry Belfrage; Female Scripture Biography, with an Essay on what Christianity has done for Woman. By the Rev. F. A. Cox; The Good Grandmother and her Offspring, by Mrs. Hofland; The Selected Beauties of British Poetry, with Lives of the Poets, and Critical Dissertations. To which is prefixed, an Essay on English Poetry. By Thomas Campbell, Esq. author of "The Pleasures of Hope," &c.

Kirk & Mercein, of New-York, are preparing for the press, and will speedily publish, in one large octavo volume, a new and valuable work, to be entitled, A Geographical and Statistical view of the United States of America, forming a condensed picture of their natural and artificial Boundaries and Productions, their Population, and Political Importance and Relations—together with a Geographical and Statistical View of South America; to which will be added, the Emigrant's Travelling Companion, to the Western Country—the whole to be embellished with two elegant original Maps of the United States and South America, drawn from the latest and best materials extant, projected and engraved expressly for the Work. By William Darby, author of a Statistical Survey and Map of Louisiana.—In press, Placide, a Spanish Tale, from the French of Madame de Genlis; The Balance of Comfort, or the Old Maid and Married Woman, a Novel, by the author of Paired—*not* Matched; Memoirs of my Literary Life, and Memoirs by S. T. Coleridge, Esq.

Messrs. Kites, of Philadelphia, and Kirk & Mercein, of New-York, have in press, the Memoirs of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D. D. By the Rev. H. Pearson.

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Art. 10. REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

REVIEW.

THE first exhibition of the American Academy of the fine Arts, was perhaps the most impressive and delightful scene of the kind which the western world had enjoyed. All was new, all was brilliant, and much was excellent. The great pictures of Mr. West and his son, the beautiful pictures of Messrs. Stewart, Trumbull, and Smirk, the exquisite Cupid of Mirnard, with many specimens by elder artists, all fresh, and to our eyes adorned in their newest gloss, at once dazzled, delighted and instructed us. The second exhibition gave us again some of the largest and best pictures, and a variety of excellence besides, which was altogether new. But the largest and best pictures were the same as in the first, and these filled the most conspicuous situations: the first coup d'œil had no longer novelty to recommend it, and the public cried out "the second exhibition is not so good as the first," although intrinsically, we believe it was better. The third exhibition is now before us; all is new, much is excellent; but we feel, by their absence, the loss and the value of the large pictures which had by their continued presence satiated us before. "Where is the Lear and Ophelia," is the general cry, after the first impression of novelty on entering the gallery is worn off, and curiosity is satisfied by an examination of the many beautiful and curious specimens of the art now presented.

Although we do not intend to follow the order of the catalogue in our remarks on the pictures of this exhibition, we begin with the portrait of Washington by G. Stewart, because it is the first object which strikes the eye on entering, and because it is unrivalled in excellence.

Mr. Stewart possesses more of the magic of the art than any painter, whose works we are familiar with, but it is a magic which proceeds from a combination of genius and knowledge. He was a favourite pupil of West, and although he adopted a style of pencilling and colouring materially different from his master, he knows and acknowledges his obligations to a man, than whom none ever more liberally encouraged the young and meritorious artist. This picture of the great and beloved Washington is far superior in attitude, composition, colouring and likeness to the one exhibited in this gallery last spring. It is indeed one of the wonders of the art.

This great artist was born in Rhode Island, previous to its becoming a sovereign and independent state, and was early sent to Europe for education. He was several years a student under the direction of West, and had become as early as the year 1784, one of the first portrait painters in England. He returned to his native country about the year 1790, as we believe, and has resided successively in New-York, Philadelphia, Washington and Boston. His last picture, the portrait of Mr. Munroe, is said to evince the full possession of his uncommon powers, and we hope, as the corporation of this city have voted a portrait of the chief magistrate of the Union, they will not neglect the opportunity they now have of procuring one from Stewart.

No. 5. Mademoiselle de Montespan and Cupid. Mignard. Our readers will remember the beautiful sleeping Cupid which was one of the principal ornaments of the first exhibition painted by this master. The picture before us is the portrait of a beautiful woman, who is following, though with hesitation, a boy with a torch. The colouring and finish are admirable, though injured by time and ignorance. The picture has originally been oval, probably to suit the architectural arrangement of some palace. It has been increased to a parallelogram by the addition of corners, painted by an inferior hand. This trick, by extending a piece of light-coloured drapery too far, injures the grace of the figure. It is, however, an admirable specimen of the art. Pierre Mignard was born at Troyes in Champaigne, in 1610, and died in Paris in 1694. He studied at Rome, and resided there many years painting history, and is particularly celebrated for his figures of the Virgin. At the court of Lewis the 14th, he was a favourite of the monarch, and of course fortune's favourite; he was the friend of Boileau, Racine, Moliere, and La Fontaine. He painted the king's portrait 10 times, and as a matter of course, every courtier, male and female, sat to Mignard. He ornamented several of the public buildings of Paris with historical or allegorical subjects.

No. 22. Hagar, the Angel, and Ishmael in the Desert. Trevisani. This is a painting of uncommon merit. The drawing, grouping and expression are all admirable.

No. 45. A crucifixion with a great number of figures. Bertholet Flamael

This is a picture of great knowledge of composition, poetical imagination and strong feeling. There is sublimity in the disposition of the subject and in the overspreading darkness which is approaching to veil the awful scene. The women have grace and dignity, and the Magdalen embracing the cross, has a pathetic expression seldom exceeded. The officer's horse is bad. Flamael or Flemael was born at Liege in 1614: he studied at Rome and Florence, in both which places he distinguished himself. On his return to his native country he painted a crucifixion which gained him the highest reputation. Most of his great pictures are at Liege, but his Elijah and Elisha is at Paris.

No. 61. Animals and Landscape. T. B. Huet. This uncommonly fine picture has a group of sheep and goats with trees in the foreground and a distance of buildings, landscape and sky painted in a masterly manner.

No. 24. A Domestic Scene. A lady with a guitar, other figures well disposed and naturally employed. Garnseret. This beautiful picture will repay any attention that may be bestowed upon it.

No. 33. Battle piece. De la Lande. Seldom have we seen the strife of battle, the infliction of wounds, misery and death upon human beings, more justly delineated than in this highly finished picture. The wounded Cavalier in front, the dead man a little further off, and the dead horse beyond him, are particularly fine.

No. 38. Storm at Sea. Vanderveld. The name of this Dutch artist is so intimately associated with objects of this description, that to say a Vandervelde is equivalent to saying a sea piece, and not only denotes the kind but the excellence of the picture. No. 18 is by the same master. He lived in the seventeenth century, and is said to have exposed himself to the danger of several sea fights for the purpose of study, and to have employed himself when surrounded by all the horrors of conflicting navies in composedly drawing on paper the appearances around him, insensible to personal danger.

No. 52. The Quack Doctor. Hemskirk. The expression of the principal figure is inimitable. This painter lived from 1615 to 1704, and was the delight of his countrymen of Holland. He painted with equal success in England. As it was his custom to introduce himself in his pictures of fairs, &c. we may probably see Hemskirk in his own Quack Doctor.

Nos. 6 and 7 are two highly finished pictures by Le Clerc. No. 7, is by far the best.

No. 187. Fisherman on a beach. Morland. This painter is among the most celebrated of the English school, (for notwithstanding the pretensions and affectations of the connoisseurs and painters of the old continent, England has a school of painters,) and is almost as well known among Englishmen as West or Reynolds, though in reality as far removed from them in attainments as an artist as in the moral qualities, which give value to the man. He excelled in painting horses, dogs, hogs, and pigs, with that class of the human species who attend upon such animals. He was born in 1764, and died in a sponging-house, in 1804, after a life of unpitied poverty, debasing dissipation, and brutal sensuality. The rapidity of his execution was such, that when he had become known and esteemed as an artist, fortune and fame were within his grasp, but his vices made him an easy prey of greedy picture dealers, who grew rich upon the creation of his genius, and gave him gin in return. His farm-yards, fishermen or smugglers on the sea coast, and similar scenes from nature, are not to be excelled. The female figure in No. 173, is defective in drawing.

No. 95. Portraits of children. C. Leslie. We turn eagerly from contemplating the character of Morland, to a name which suggests the rise of an ingenious youth, urged on to excellence by filial piety and commendable ambition. We witness the [illegible] of Mr Leslie when a stripling at Philadelphia; we had an opportunity of easing public attention towards Charles Constance, after he had been a student in London and a pupil of West, ever ready to forward the efforts of youth; and it is with pleasure we now see the grand in the lovely group of more matured talents and extensive knowledge in the art. As children are among the most beautiful objects of nature, as they are ever in motion, and every motion is pleasing grace, so are they the most difficult subjects for the painter which can be presented. But in proportion to the difficulty, such the reward when success attends upon the effort. And Mr. Leslie is successful. We do not mean to say that his picture is "that faultless monster which the world never saw" before, but that it evinces a knowledge of design and colouring, with a power of expression, and a possession of genius rarely the lot of any individual, and encouraging us to hope high achievements from an artist

who has yet scarcely entered the lists. We think no one can look upon the two younger children in this group, without feeling himself better in some shape or other. The picture is in a bad light and wants varnish.

No. 29. Landscape, cattle, and figures. Williams. We do not know this painter, but his picture is far beyond mediocrity.

Nos. 30 and 31. Are two beautiful copies of the Incredulity of Thomas and an Ecce Homo.

Nos. 35 and 48, are pictures by Baptiste Monoyer, and the art can scarcely produce any thing so fine in the way of Flower painting.

No. 41. Astronomy. Courtin. A picture of fine finish, with excellent colouring and beautiful drapery.

No. 103. Hercules and Omphale. Francis le Moine. This is a picture which would do honour to a painter better known. The drawing is fine and the colouring exquisite.

No. 101. Dogs pursuing Hares. Snyders. This picture would rank among the first in any collection. It is the work of the greatest master in this species of composition. Francis Snyders, or Sneyders, was born in Antwerp, in 1579, and died in 1657. His genius prompted him to the painting of animals, and of his excellence this picture is a sufficient proof. He not only excelled in imitating nature, but his judgment and taste in choice correspond with his correctness in design. His colouring is that of nature, and the actions of his animals are full of life, spirit, and truth of expression. Rubens, Jordaens, and Snyders, were friends, and painted many pictures in continuation. Jealousy is only the product of little minds.

Nos. 58 and 60. Landscapes with many figures. Velvet Breughel. These are little pictures of great merit. The figures are particularly fine. This artist, whose Christian name was John, Velvet being an appellation derived from his dress, lived in the 16th and 17th centuries, from 1560 to 1625. "His works are admirable in every respect," says Pilkington, "the only fault found with them is his distances being too blue." He painted flowers with great skill and beauty, and in some of his larger compositions was assisted by Rubens.

The department of miniature has only to boast of an Isabi and two portraits of ladies, by C. Ingham and N. Rogers.

The drawings, but for the productions of M. Milbert, and a few others, would be wretched indeed.

No. 21. Portrait of Mademoiselle Duclos, a celebrated actress of the 17th century. Largilliere. A picture of uncommon merit, well drawn and finely painted, though somewhat hard. The graceful disposition of the hands and arms, the one upholding the cloth and highly finished drapery, and retiring into shadow, the other elegantly displayed in the light of the picture, shows a knowledge of composition worthy of study and imitation. This picture, so unlike any other school, is an honour to the French.

No. 201. The Bay of New-York—off the West battery. Alexander Robertson. This is a work of uncommon truth and just views of nature. The author of this picture can exemplify the art he teaches.

No. 175. The Virgin with the Infant Saviour, St. Catharine and Angel. Parmegianino. "The first scholar," as the Catalogue informs us, "of Corregio." "The titles of pictures, and the names of the painters are given," says the Catalogue, "as sent in." This we know is a practice adopted by other Institutions, but we think a more independent mode of conduct would be desirable in the directors. We likewise think they ought to be independent enough to reject pieces without merit and indifferent copies. No. 175 is recommended by merit far beyond a name. It is a good, though injured picture.

No. 2. Perspective view of a Palace, with beautiful architecture; a number of figures; a bay, and a vessel just arrived in port. De Lieven. An eccentric composition, evincing skill without judgment.

No. 19. Figures, animals, and landscape. Theodore of Naples. A composition with masterly design and pencilling, as is No. 26, by the same hand.

No. 200. The three Mary's at the Tomb. Albano. This painting, though not uninjured, is such as would honour any collection. The composition combines grace with the severity of the historical great style. The head of the woman most in light is beautiful. Albano, or Albani, was a native of Bologna; he studied under Guido Reni. Women were the favourite objects of his studies, and he succeeded in an eminent degree in his representation of beauty. He flourished in the 17th century.

No. 195. The birth of Christ. Giovanni Bolanger. A picture deserving a better situation in the Gallery. This Italian historical painter, was a cotemporary of the last mentioned, and likewise a pupil of Guido. He was principal painter to the Duke of Modena.

No. 189. An old woman by candle-

light. **Guelardo delle Notte.** A picture worthy of attention from the painter's adherence to nature.

The west end of the Gallery, where heretofore the unrivalled excellence of our exhibition has reigned, possesses now, with the exception of Mr. Milbert's drawings before mentioned, Mr. Busby's drawings, and three or four paintings, nothing to recommend it. It would appear that the Managers of this exhibition had erroneously conceived themselves bound to hang up all the pictures belonging to a certain large collection, because loaned to the Academy by the proprietor, and unfortunately the largest of these pictures are generally the worst. If some of the paintings we have noticed with applause had possessed size in addition to their merit; if instead of 10 by 20 inches, we could have seen 10 by 20 feet, of equal excellence, we should have been willing to remain deprived of our Wests and Trumbulls for a few weeks.

There are in the present exhibition many pictures of merit, which we have not had time to notice, and many portraits by artists living among us, which we purposely avoided noticing, though many of them are entitled to high praise. We shall conclude our present remarks on the subject of the Fine Arts, with the sincere wish, that the Academy, which has by the exertions of the Directors arisen in less than one year to its present honourable station, may be enabled to go on to the accomplishment of its laudable objects, the establishment of schools as well elementary as for the higher branches of the arts, the support of professors, and the general diffusion among our citizens of that taste which leads to urbanity, and cherishes the better passions of our frail nature.

An engraving, on a quarto sheet, representing *Martin Luther before the Diet of Worms*, has been published, and is for sale in this city. The design is by Ramberg, an eminent German painter, and the plate has been engraved by Mayerick, of Newark, N. Jersey. The *tout ensemble* is excellent.

Art. 11. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IN July 1813 an act of Parliament passed repealing the penal laws, then in force in England and Scotland, against persons who blasphemed the Holy Trinity. A doubt has existed whether the act extended to Ireland; a bill is now in progress, expressly placing Ireland on the same footing of religious liberty. After this we shall consider the proscription of Catholics an irreligious, rather than a religious persecution.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NEW AUXILIARIES TO THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Bedford County B. S. of Virginia, James Turner, Cor. Sec.;—the Oxford B. S. in Chenango County, (N. Y.) recently instituted, Mr. B. Lacy, Cor. Sec.;—the Samford and Cortright young men's B. C.; Delaware County, (N. J.) formed the 7th July, 1817, Adam Helsie, junr. Cor. Sec.;—the Female B. S. of Madrid, St. Lawrence County, (N. Y.) formed in May 1817;—the Meadville B. S. (Pa.) became auxiliary 5th July, 1817. Rev. Timothy Alden, Cor. Secretary.

These make the number of auxiliaries to the American B. S. to be *one hundred and two*. (*Christian Herald.*)

The Rev. Isaac Hurd has been installed at Exeter, N. H.

The Rev. Solomon Benett has been ordained to the pastoral office, in Winchester, N. H.

The Rev. Sereno E. Dwight has been ordained as pastor of the Park-Street church, in Boston.

The Rev. James Colemau, and Rev. Edward W. Wheelock, have been ordained in Boston, as Baptist Missionaries to India.

The Rev. Messrs. Swift, Parsons, Graves, Butler, and Nichols, have been ordained, in Boston, as missionaries.

In the late visitations of the congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the state of Connecticut, from August 6, to September 1, in 33 towns, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop *Hobart*, the number of persons confirmed was 127.

Art. 12. THESPIAN REGISTER.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THE theatrical season commenced on the 1st of September, with the Comedy of 'Laugh when you Can.' The part of *Gossamer* was indifferently played by a Mr. Williams, from the Boston Theatre. Mr. Barnes's *Bonus* was very creditable, and Mrs. Baldwin did great justice to *Miss Gloomly*. The afterpiece was the worn-out melo-drama of the 'Broken Sword.' We had heard *Capt. Zavior's* long story almost as often as poor *Pablo*, —though we had not before seen Mr. Jones in that part. We cannot approve of the change; nor do we consider the managers authorized to vary the cast of a piece in this manner. But they have a very tractable audience to deal with. The 'Belles' Stratagem' and the 'Wags of Windsor,' were played on the 3d, and afforded a rich treat. Mr. Simpson's *Doricourt* is very fine; Barnes's *Hardy* decidedly good; Robertson plays *Sir George Touchwood* better than most of his characters, though he has not improved in it; and Hilson's *Flutter* is excellent. Miss Johnson made her first appearance this season in *Letitia Hardy*. Mr. Hilson's *Caleb Quotem* in the afterpiece was in his happiest manner, and Mr. Pritchard's *Looney Mactwaller* was a very comical Irishman. The 'Poor Gentleman' was poorly played on the 5th. On the 6th the tragedy of 'Isabella' was performed, and admirably sustained throughout. Mrs. Barnes's *Isabella* was in the very first style of acting. We have never seen the part so well played,—and we have seen Mrs. Whitlock in it. We are happy to notice this lady's improvement in the modulation of her voice. The curtain rose so late, that we were unfortunately too sleepy to stay to Mr. Hilson's *Somno*, though we doubt not it would have enlivened our dreams.

On the 8th the comic opera of the 'Maid of the Mill' was revived for the purpose of bringing Miss Johnson forward in *Patty*, in which she appeared to advantage, though we did not admire her costume. A Mr. Holland, from the Dublin theatre, made his *debut* in *Giles*. His performance was on a par with the part. Miss Dellinger gained great and deserved credit in *Fanny*. We were absolutely astonished at her ease and animation. On the 9th the comedy of 'To Marry or Not to Marry' was represented. Mr. Simpson's *Willoughby* was very spiritedly executed. Miss Johnson was quite interesting and *naïve* in *Hester*. We cannot but think, however, that she will please more in parts which she has studied less. Mrs. Baldwin was dressed with great propriety as *Sarah Mortland*, and did justice to that truly respectable character. On the 10th a novice made his appearance in *Hamlet*. He entirely failed in his attempt. Mrs. Darley was interesting, but not so impressive as we have sometimes seen her in *Ophelia*. On the 11th a new melo-drama, called the 'Bold Buccaniers, or the Discovery of Robinson Crusoe' was brought out. It is founded on Defoe's familiar novel. The piece has little merit. Mr. Hilson and Mr. Barnes in *Bluff* and *Vipeheese* give it its principal support. The new scenery is very finely painted,—though the back curtain is so scant as not to cover the horizon. This is a common fault in the scenery of this theatre. It is in our opinion very awkward to have the *horizon*, as it is technically termed, divided into two sliding screens. In the first place they never fit so as to appear united, and in the next place to accommodate these slides the stage is disfigured and encumbered with planks containing grooves for them to run on. The curtain is much more convenient and elegant.

On the 12th the 'Soldier's Daughter' was performed,—the part of the *Widow Cheerly* by Mrs. Young of the Charleston Theatre. This actress was received by the house with the most flattering plaudits. Her face and person are prepossessing; her voice is unaffected and distinct, and her gesture and movement are graceful and dignified. She was very much wanting, however, in vivacity in the personation of this character. Mr. Simpson exhibited his usual spirit and ease in *Frank Heartall*; Mr. Barnes's *Governor Heartall* was in perfection; and Mr. Hilson's *Timothy Quaint* was one of the most exquisite things of its kind. The 'School for Scandal' was played on the 13th. We were present but a few moments. Hilson delighted us as usual, in *Sir Peter Teazle*. We are astonished at the versatility of his powers. In the course of a few evenings we have seen and admired him in *Flutter*, *Harry Bluff*, *Caleb Quotem*, *Timothy Quaint*, and *Sir Peter Teazle*.

The Tragedy of 'Isabella' was repeated to a full house, on the 15th. On the 16th Mr. Young made his appearance in the part of *Charles Austencourt* in the

Comedy of 'Man and Wife.' Mrs. Young played *Helen Worrett* with some discrimination, but without sufficient sprightliness. Her *Priscilla Tomboy* in the afterpiece of the 'Romp' was played with life and spirit, and very much to the satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Jones merited commendation in *Sir Willoughby Worrett*, and Mrs. Baldwin was equally entitled to it in *Lady Worrett*. Mr. Barnes was very quizzical in *Ponder*. On the 17th two Melo-dramas were performed, which we excused ourselves from witnessing. On the 18th the tragedy of 'Pizarro' was represented. Mr. Young played the part of the tyrant with some effect; Mr. Simpson's *Rolla* was excellent; and Mrs. Barnes was truly interesting in the gentle and affectionate *Cora*. The Drama of 'Abælino' was played on the 19th. Mr. Robertson played *Flodoardo* indifferently well,—as *Abælino* he grossly misconceived the design of his author, in the interview with the Doge. Instead of assuming an air of impudent, familiar raillery, he stormed and blustered most furiously. Mrs. Young did not appear to *feel* the character or situation of *Rosamunda*. We were happy to see Mrs. Wheatly in *Idaella*. The afterpiece of the 'Spoil'd Child' was admirably played. Mrs. Young made a most mischievous *Little Pickle*, and Mr. Hilson's *Tuzzy* was irresistibly ludicrous. Mr. Jones and Mrs. Baldwin did justice to *Mr.* and *Miss Pickle*. The Tragedy of 'The Stranger' was played on the 20th. There was no change in the cast of the piece, the performance of which we have already noticed. On the 22d we were presented with a new Tragedy, called the 'Apostate,' written by R. Shiel, Esq. We find the outline of the fable of this drama sketched in a British Magazine, of which we shall avail ourselves.

"The scene is laid at Grenada, in Spain, during the reign of Philip II. The piece opens with the entrance of Hemeya, the heir of the Moorish Kings, with two of his friends, who endeavour to rouse him to a sense of the wrongs of his oppressed nation. He deplores their hopeless condition and his own; avows his love for Florinda, the daughter of Count Alvarez, and his despair at the encouragement given by her father to the suit of Pescara, governor of Grenada. The mansion of Alvarez suddenly takes fire; he vows to give his daughter and fortune to the man who shall save her. Hemeya, ignorant of this promise, rushes through the flames and bears the swooning Florinda in safety to the gardens of the castle, where love and gratitude break the bonds of maiden reserve, and she acknowledges the passion which she had long secretly cherished for her deliverer. Scarcely has Alvarez, in fulfilment of his oath, joined the hands of the lovers, when Count Pescara enters and produces a royal edict, forbidding, upon pain of death, any Moor to marry a Christian woman without previously renouncing the Mahometan faith. Alvarez demands an immediate abjuration of Hemeya, who finding that he must relinquish either his mistress or his religion, consents, after a violent inward struggle, to become an apostate. At this critical moment, Malec, his old preceptor, who has been endeavouring to rouse the remains of his nation to re-assert their independence, in the hope of placing the crown of his fathers on the head of Hemeya, arrives at Grenada. He employs the strong arguments of patriotism and honour to dissuade Hemeya from his purpose, and has nearly prevailed, when Florinda appears and fixes her hesitating lover. Malec, enraged by the effect of her charms on the mind of his pupil, advances to stab her, but her beauty unnerves his arm, and he drops the dagger at her feet. Hemeya retires with Alvarez to prepare for his abjuration; while Malec repairs to his friends, to acquaint them with the intended insurrection. They are interrupted by the sudden entrance of Hemeya, who advises Malec to fly, as the officers of the Inquisition are coming to seize him. The undaunted Moor commands his friends to withdraw from the danger: but though he has the same opportunity of escape, he, with more resolution than prudence, remains to be taken himself. The servants of the inquisition, headed by Pescara, force the gates; Malec is accused of having endeavoured to seduce a convert, meaning Hemeya, back to the Mahometan faith; but is informed that he may save his life by becoming a Christian. The unhappy prince now perceives the artifice of his rival, who, under the mask of friendship, had sent him with the warning to his preceptor. Malec is led off: Hemeya draws upon Pescara; they fight, but are separated by Florinda, who rushes between them, and the governor retires. Hemeya vows to save Malec or perish; and before he goes, he makes Florinda swear, that she will die rather than become the wife of Pescara. A train of inquisitors lead Malec in chains to execution: Hemeya follows in disguise, and with the assistance of the Moors rescues his preceptor from the stake, Malec

and his friends fly from Grenada, with Florinda, while Hemeya, left alone to defend the pass and afford time for their escape, is overpowered. Florinda is retaken, and as the only means of saving the life of her lover, she consents, notwithstanding her solemn vow, to become the wife of Pescara. The fifth act opens with an exquisitely beautiful moonlight view of Grenada, and the Moors, from the Alpuxerra mountains, hastening to rescue Hemeya. The scene changes to the prison: Florinda enters in bridal garments to free her lover, who spurns her when he learns that she has married his mortal enemy. Pescara follows his bride to the prison, and, enraged at the affection which she breathes for Hemeya, orders him, in breach of his promise, to instant death. The executioners seize him: at this moment an alarm proclaims the success of the Moors. Pescara attempts to stab Florinda; Hemeya breaks loose, wrests the dagger from his grasp, and plunges it into his heart. The Moors rush in: Hemeya's exultation is complete, till Florinda, pale and faint, declares that she had swallowed a deadly poison before she approached the altar. Hemeya, in despair, stabs himself, and Florinda sinks lifeless on the body of her lover."

From this account of the plot of the 'Apostate,' it will be easily believed that the representation must be interesting. The plot is a good one, and the incidents are skilfully contrived, and conduce to the advancement of the main action. Religion, love, patriotism, and revenge, furnish the motives which influence the conduct of the principal persons of the play, and afford fine topics of declamation. The style of this tragedy, though in the main well-sustained, and vigorous, is too deficient in simplicity and purity to escape censure. Forced conceits are not unfrequently mistaken for fine thoughts, and extravagant hyperbole for genuine passion. With the performance we were, on the whole, very much pleased. The characters were cast exactly right, according to our opinion of the talents of the company, and all seemed to exert themselves to please. We do not now recollect any tragedy here to which Mr. Simpson does so much justice, by his representation, as he does to *Hemeya*;—and Mr. Pritchard, in *Pescara*, certainly has added much to his reputation; some passages in the performance of the latter were exceedingly fine. Mr. Robertson, in *Malec*, fortunately found a character to justify all the emphasis he could give it, though he was, here, too monotonous, and we fear he is destined always to be so. Mrs. Barnes's *Florinda* was, on the whole, so well played, as to add very much to the high opinion of her talents which we have ever entertained. Still we think, and therefore we must so express ourselves, that she sometimes rants: too much praise cannot, however, be bestowed on some passages in her performance; and, in particular, we think the prayer she uttered in behalf of Hemeya, as she leaves him, near the end of the first act, could not have been uttered in finer taste, or with a deeper feeling of devotion and love. As the play, however, has been performed but once, we shall take another opportunity, after it has been more carefully studied, to express our opinion more at length.

On the 2nd the operatic romance of the 'Mountaineers' was played. Mr. Young acquitted himself very respectably in the arduous part of *Octavian*. Mr. Hilson and Miss Johnson, as *Sadi* and *Agnes*, contributed much to the mirth and gratification of the audience. They sung several songs and duets with great force and effect. We admire the spirit which animates Miss Johnson, but could wish that she were not always so earnest, so *empressé* in her dialogue. It is a fault, however, that will soon wear off, though we hope her enthusiasm will not abate. Mr. Williams's *Virolet* was the same smirking, insignificant nothing, that he makes of every thing. Mrs. Groshon's *Zorayda* had, as usual, more airs than graces. We did hope that Mrs. Darley, in boy's clothes, would have lowered her key a little; but she pitched her treble at the very top of her compass.

The Apostate was repeated on the 24th.

Art. 13. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THERE seems to be some disaffection yet remaining in the northern parts of Great Britain, though in general tranquillity and obedience prevail. Manufactures are reviving, and in Manchester particularly, it is stated that the manufacturers in woollen, iron, and of lace, are once more in full employment. A bill

has been brought before Parliament, by Mr. Bennett, for abolishing the practice of sweeping chimneys by means of climbing boys; and it is anticipated that this inhuman and unjustifiable practice will be forbidden by law. This paternal measure will be added by the introduction into general use of a new-invented machine for cleansing chimneys, which answers its purpose admirably. It has been stated in a former number of this Magazine, that Spain had applied to England for assistance in her efforts to quell her revolted colonies. In regard to these colonies, England conducts with much caution. She must certainly wish them success in their struggle for independence, yet her government forbears to interfere, although to take part with either the mother country or the provinces would furnish employment for her marine, at this time so desirable. The following short extract from a speech of Lord Castlereagh's in the House of Commons, may throw some light on this subject. His lordship says, "on the subject of South America, I have to say, that whenever a question shall be raised on the policy of this country towards that, I am convinced the House will be satisfied that nothing has been done for which the government ought to reproach themselves. Commerce has sustained no injury in that quarter from the measures that have been adopted, and it is difficult to show how greater facility for the introduction of British goods could by possibility be afforded. The fact is, with regard to South America this country has nothing to desire. At present some interruptions exists, owing to the war which disturbs that part of the world and to the absence of all settled government, but these are evils which cannot be corrected by Parliament."

In Ireland, the price of provisions, by the most recent information, was falling, and the sufferings of the poor were likely to be removed. This was ascribed to the fair prospect of an abundant harvest in all kinds of produce.

Died.] In London, on the 8th of July, of paralysis, Mr. ——— Ponsonby, M. P. a conspicuous leader of the opposition. Mr. Ponsonby was an Irishman and educated a lawyer. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1780, and was afterwards sent to the Irish Parliament. During the administration of Lord Grenville, he was made Chancellor of Ireland. Of his character, while a member of the Imperial Parliament, one of the English papers thus speaks. "All men of all parties may well deplore the loss of such a man. He gave dignity to the party of which he was the leader, by the talents he displayed in his public, and by the virtues he exhibited in his private character. Opposed as we have always been to the line of politics which he pursued, we should be ashamed of ourselves if we withheld our acknowledgment of the sincere conviction upon which he always acted. Hence he was not one of those who "to party gave up what was meant for mankind." One of the principal features of his character was liberality.—Knowing that he acted from his conviction of what was right, he never failed to allow the same merit to others, however opposite their opinions and their conduct. And therefore we never heard from him that coarseness of invective, arrogance of censure, or meanness of suspicion, which have been too observable in others.

FRANCE.

It is rumoured that negotiations are on foot between the French government and the Allied Powers, to procure the removal from France, within the present year, of a second fifth of the army of occupation; the crops throughout the kingdom are said to be abundant: the enterprise of the people seems to be directed toward the improvement of manufactures and the extension of pacific relations, and the general political condition of France, though reduced, appears tranquil. The negotiations with the court of Rome on the affairs of the French church are said to be definitely concluded. Archbishop Talleyrand Perigord, Duke of Reims, is appointed to the See of Paris.

The French Consul General at Amsterdam has given notice, according to orders from government, that no vessel coming from foreign countries will be admitted in Senegal or in the dependencies of that country.

On the anniversary of the return of Louis XVIII. to Paris, his majesty reviewed 18 legions of the Parisian National Guards. The streets through which he passed were lined with the military, and the white flag and other appropriate emblems were displayed from the windows. The number of men under arms was estimated at 36,000. At night the city was illuminated.

A steam-boat has been invented in France by a Mr. Humphrey, on a principle which renders explosions impossible. This vessel plies between Berlin and Charlottenburgh. A fine steamboat, also, called the Dutchess of Berry, was launched at Rouen, on St.

Louis's day, in August. It is said she is not inferior to the best American steamboats.

[*Died*. At Paris, the Baroness De Stael, after a long and painful sickness, aged 53 years. She was the daughter of the celebrated financier, Neckar, and Susan Curchod, the lady with whom the historian Gibbon became enamoured, during his residence in Switzerland, when a young man.

SPAIN.

Spain is earnestly endeavouring to procure aid of the great European powers, to subdue her colonies to obedience. Report says that the aid of Russia is to be obtained by the cession of California and Minorca. Application has been made to the British government to furnish naval aid, and to prevent her subjects from going to the assistance of the Revolutionists. It is stated that a force of 6000 men are to be sent to South America from Old Spain, and that this force is to be raised by taking from each regiment of the line 11 men.

General Lacy, and four other officers of high rank, have been condemned to death by a council of war, and the sentence has been executed. General Milans, and some others, have been condemned *par contumace*. It is stated, however, that a general amnesty is expected in favour of all proscribed Spaniards.

On the 30th of May a steam boat was launched on the Guadalquiver, the first ever built in Spain.

ITALY.

By a decree of the Neapolitan Government, corn and seeds may be imported, free of duty, into the kingdom of Naples, for eight ensuing years.

The port of Ponte Lago Securo, situated on the Po, near Ferrara, in the Papal territory, is declared a free port; and the free ports in the Roman States are, now, Ancona, Ponte Lago Securo, and, during the fair in Italy, which lasts about twenty-five days, Sinigalia.

The health of the Pope seems to be feeble. He lately returned from his residence at the castle of Gandolfo to Rome, where his welcome was unanimous. He was attended by a large escort, in which were Maria Louisa, the Infante of Spain and his young son, the Princess of Wales, and the Prince of Saxe Gotha.

It is stated that the King of Sardinia has made reimbursements to England for expenses in the war, to the amount of five millions, and that an English frigate had arrived at Leghorn for the purpose of receiving the money. The harvest in Italy has been abundant.

SWITZERLAND.

Dreadful ravages have been committed in Switzerland by inundations. Houses and bridges have been swept away; fields have been devastated, and large tracts of country laid under water. The loss of property and the distress have been great and manifold.

NETHERLANDS.

Joseph Constant Roorh, editor of the Antwerp Mercury, and M. Conders, of the same city, have been accused of having provoked the people to revolt by articles in said journal, and have been cited before the Special Court for trial. The Spanish consul in Amsterdam has given notice, that the importation of foreign soap into the peninsula and the neighbouring islands, is prohibited. Amsterdam is crowded with Swiss and German emigrants, who are represented as being in the most wretched situation. The government employs as many of them as it can on the works of the Helder, but the women and children are destitute. Many have perished with hunger.

Mr. Gallatin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, to the court of France, has arrived at Brussels, from Ghent and Paris. His stay is of some duration, and some negotiation of consequence is supposed to be on foot.

GERMANY.

The minister of the cities of Lubec, Frankfort, Bremen and Hamburgh, has submitted a memorial to the Diet on the subject of the Barbary pirates, and a commission has been appointed by the Diet 'to prepare an opinion on the most efficient means of securing the German navigation against the piracies of the Barbary corsairs, with a view to the report to be made to the courts and constituents of the members of the Diet.'

The Diet of Germany has issued letters of notification to the European powers, to the grand Seignior, and to the United States, announcing, that the Germanic Confederation proposes to treat with the several states as an European power. The last sittings of the Diet have been confidential; but it is reported that they were upon the subject of the internal organization of the confederation. On the 7th July, in a full session of the Diet, the Prince of Hesse-Hombourg, the reigning Landgrave, was admitted, by an unanimous vote, into the Germanic confederation.

As the 99th article of the act of the

Congress of Vienna stood, relative to the dutchies of Parma and Placentia, Spain would not sign the act. By a convention, concluded at Paris afterwards, between the courts mentioned in that article, viz. Austria, Russia, France, Spain, England, and Prussia, it is agreed, that the dutchies, after the death of the present Dutchess Maria Louisa, shall return to the late Queen of Etruria and her lineal male descendants, except the districts on the right bank of the Po, surrounded by the territories of Austria. In default of male heirs, Austria and Sardinia will exercise their reversionary right to the dutchies. The Arch Dutchess Maria Louisa, shall be put in possession of the principality of Lucca, and shall receive the arrears of the annuity of 500,000 franks, which was settled on her by the act of Congress, as well as the principality of Lucca. Austria has obtained the right of maintaining a permanent garrison in the important fortress of Placentia. In consequence of this convention, Spain fully acceded to the act of Congress.

The King of Bavaria has issued an ordinance on the subject of lotteries. He has not prohibited them, but has forbidden all advertisements of them, calculated to entice the unwary, and also all hawking about of tickets; children, also, are forbidden to buy tickets, and no Jews are hereafter to be collectors. Some accounts state, that there is so great a scarcity in Saxony as to amount to a famine, though in other parts of Germany the prices of provisions are falling, and the prospect of an abundant harvest promising.

SWEDEN.

The Prince Royal of Sweden and his son Oscar, were expected in Christiana, in the latter end of July, when prince Oscar was to be installed Viceroy of Norway, by the especial order of the King. It was not decided whether the Viceroy would fix his residence at Christiana or not. Prince Oscar having come of age, has taken his seat next his majesty in the Council of State. He was introduced by the Crown Prince, his father, and was addressed by the King in a very appropriate and touching speech.

RUSSIA.

Alexander continues active in the paternal administration of his government. He has issued a decree in favour of dissenters from the Greek church, (the established church in Russia.) He forbids all persecution; and remarks, "the doctrine of the Redeemer, who came into the world to save the sinner, cannot be spread by restraint and punishment. True faith can only take root, with the blessing of God, by conviction, instruction, mildness, and, above all, by good example." The Emperor has also sent four young men to England, to learn the new method of instruction, (the Lancastrian, doubtless,) that they may be put at the head of seminaries on their return. The Scottish emigrants in Poland, are settled in Russian Poland; they have several privileges, and, among others, exemption from military conscription. The district where they are located is called Scotia, and a Presbyterian clergyman is settled among them.

An Imperial commercial bank has been established at St. Petersburgh. Thirty millions of roubles, of the capital of the crown, are placed at the disposal of the bank. The bank is allowed to take money—1st, on interest—2d, in deposite. The bank gives loans on Russian goods, according to the principles of the discount office, and accepts bills, taking the per centage according to the course of commercial operations. Half the directors to consist of public officers, and half of merchants. The bank to be opened on the 1st of January, 1818. The integrity of the loans intrusted to the bank is guaranteed by the imperial word.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Nicholas with the Princess Charlotte of Prussia was to take place at Petersburgh in the beginning of July.

The population of St. Petersburgh is computed at about 235,000 persons, including the military, of which it is estimated that about 35,000 are foreigners. In 1794 the number of inhabitants in this city was supposed to amount to 144,000 Russians and 16,000 strangers; and in 1792 to 193,000 natives and 32,000 strangers.

Several ships of war were launched in May, at Casan, a city on the Wolga, communicating with the Caspian Sea.

TURKEY.

The Aga of the Janissaries is said to have been apprehended as the head of a conspiracy, and put to death. The Grand Seignior is apparently determined to destroy the formidable power of that celebrated body, though he will probably find the undertaking difficult and hazardous.

The state of health in Constantinople this season is said to be good, and the arrival of some transports from Egypt with rice, coffee, and other productions of that country, has removed all apprehension of scarcity.

ASIA.

EAST-INDIES.

The forces of the East India Company have been engaged in the reduction of one of their revolted dependencies. By a treaty of 1803 certain territories on the right bank of the Jumna were ceded to the Company, and in this ceded district was fort Hattras, in possession of Thakor Dyaram, who was allowed to retain it and keep up a large military establishment, on the supposition that when he found himself protected in his rights and secure he would voluntarily disband his retainers and suffer the fort to go to decay. But he took advantage of his situation to strengthen himself, and having in several instances evaded and resisted the constituted authorities, he was attacked and his fort blown about his ears. Fort Hattras is represented as having been a very strong place; the ditch was 120 feet wide, on an average, and 80 feet deep.

Accounts from Java state that much vexatious delay has taken place in the transfer of the island and dependencies of the King of the Netherlands, though the negotiation has at length been completed. An attempt to make the people work on the roads and clear the drains is said to have caused an insurrection, which was not subdued until several hundred lives were lost.

Trial by jury was introduced into the island of Ceylon in 1811, and has been attended with the happiest effects on the administration of justice; and more recently vaccination has been brought into extensive use. The number of persons inoculated in the year 1816 is estimated at 20,000. In Penang, in the month of January, 1577 dogs were killed.

AFRICA.

TUNIS.

It is reported that war has been declared between Tunis and Algiers. The Bey of Tunis recently caused a captain of a corsair to be hung with the rope of the flag of an English vessel which he had captured unlawfully. The Bey has refused the consul of the United States of America an audience, and compelled him to quit Tunis. In consequence, the American squadron under Commodore Chauncey is expected shortly to proceed to that place.

TRIPOLI.

The Bashaw of Tripoli has presented to the Prince Regent of England some remains, (such as were moveable,) from Lebyda, the site of old Carthage. It is also stated that the Bashaw has offered protection, as far as his authority extends, to any European who is willing to attempt the journey from Tripoli to Tombuctoo. This, however, is not much, as the most perilous part of the route is beyond his territory, across the great desert, exposed to moving sands, want of water, and the attacks of the wandering Arabs.

AMERICA.

SPANISH AMERICA.

VENEZUELA.

The royalists, as stated in our last number, have captured the island of Margarita from the patriots, but it was after a severe contest. General Morillo, of the royalists, immediately after taking possession, sent off to Laguira for as large a number of surgeons as could be obtained, but only one, it is represented, would go. The war is said to be carried on with the most bitter animosity, the prisoners being treated with great cruelty or put to death at the caprice of the commander.

MEXICO.

General Mina maintains his success, and gathers strength by degrees; he seems to conduct with much caution and energy. It is asserted that the Marquis de Moncalda, one of the most influential men in Mexico, has taken the side of the patriots at the head of 10,000 men.

EAST-FLORIDA.

The enterprise of Sir George M'Gregor, seems at last to have failed, and the general himself has resigned in favour of one Colonel Irwin, late member of Congress from the state of Pennsylvania. An attack was expected daily, by the last accounts, from Governor Coppinger. General M'Gregor and his wife have left Amelia, and with him have gone almost all the officers of ability and character originally attached to the expedition. The place, if held, is likely to become a mere nest of bucaniers.

PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

PERNAMBUCO.

The royal authority seems to be fully re-established in this province, and every thing going on smoothly for the present, the patriots having generally returned to their allegiance, and most of their leaders having been executed.

By a royal proclamation, dated at Rio Janeiro, 11th February, all Spanish vessels fitting out in any of the Portuguese ports are forbidden to engage in the slave trade at any port on the coast of Africa where the right of continuing this traffic has not been abolished, and proper mea-

sures are taken to carry the order into effect.

KINGDOM OF HAYTI.

It is stated that Mr. Tyler, agent for the United States of America, was cordially received by the public authorities at Cape Henry, but he was not received by Christophe, because his papers retained the old names of Cape Francois and St. Domingo, instead of employing the new appellations of Cape Henry and Hayti.

The Lancastrian mode of teaching has been adopted in this kingdom, and schools have been established, supported by government, and the subject of education seems to have been taken up in an enlightened way, eminently auspicious of success. A decree has passed for the sale of estates which have become public property. They are to be sold free of encumbrance, and their names are to be changed. Christophe appears to make use of every means in his power, (and he devises them with much sagacity) to awaken in his people a sense of national dignity and an attachment to independent government, as well by taking advantage of wholesome prejudices as by the dissemination of knowledge and a rigid enforcement of the laws.

Died.] At the Waters of Port-a-Piment, Prince John, nephew to the king, Grand Marshal, Grand Admiral, Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of St. Henry, aged 37 years. His funeral obsequies were celebrated with great pomp. He is represented as having been a man of talents and great courage. His last words are said to have been, "Let the Haytians combat with their last breath for liberty and independence, and be rather all exterminated than return under the yoke of their oppressors." His body was embalmed and sent to Gonaives.

BRITISH AMERICA.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

By a decision of Judge Wallace of the Admiralty Court, twenty American fishing vessels carried into Halifax, last June, by his Majesty's ship Dee, captain Chambers, are restored to the owners, upon their paying costs. An appeal, however, is expected to be made by the captors, the owners meanwhile taking their vessels on bonds to abide the issue. The grounds of the decree were that, although the treaty of 1783 was annulled by the last war between the United States and Great Britain, the former thereby losing all privileges in regard to the fisheries secured by that treaty, yet as there had been no specific notification from the British Government since the treaty of Ghent for the Judge to resort to, he could not undertake to condemn the property of individuals who were ignorant of the intentions of government, and who had only continued, by sufferance, to make use of privileges originally sanctioned by treaty. Besides it did not appear that they were catching fish or trading with the inhabitants, but merely seeking shelter from the weather, or some fresh water; and furthermore, there is no penalty specified by statute, as there is, in all cases where foreigners are seized for unlawful traffic; and having no law to guide him, either in the shape of proclamation, orders in council, statute, or any thing else, the Judge decreed restitution on payment of costs as above stated.

CANADA.

The great cause between Lord Selkirk and the Northwest Company is to be tried soon in Upper Canada. The dispute has been already so far adjusted as to permit the fur trade to take its usual course by the St. Lawrence.

The number of emigrants from Britain and Ireland into the Canadas the present year, is estimated at nothing short of 4000.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The President of the U. S. has returned to the seat of government from his tour of observation through the northern and middle states. He was received on his arrival with the most respectful cordiality, and attended by a large escort of his fellow citizens from the place of meeting on the boundary of the District of Columbia, through Georgetown to the mansion rebuilt and furnished for the residence of the Chief Magistrate of the Union in the city of Washington.

Two Courts Martial have been convened for the trial of Col. Wharton of the Marines, one composed of officers of the navy, and the other of officers of the army, and both have declared themselves incompetent. A third court has been constituted, into which two marine officers have been introduced. This is considered competent to try the colonel, and the trial has commenced in the city of Washington. As this question is now for the first time decided in this country, the publication of the decision is interesting.

The Navigation Act, passed during the last session of Congress takes effect on the first of October. Amongst other provisions, it enacts, that coasting vessels passing from one state to another, (unless it be an adjoining state, or on a navigable

lake or river, or from Long Island to Rhode Island,) shall each pay a duty of *fifty cents per ton*, unless *at least three fourths of her crew are American citizens*: in which case the duty will be reduced to *six cents per ton*. It also enacts, that every American vessel entering from a foreign port shall pay a duty of fifty cents per ton, unless *her officers and at least two-thirds of her crew* are American citizens; but this provision does not extend to vessels which departed from home prior to the first of May last, until after they return to some port of the United States.

In order to authenticate documents furnished by local authorities, which documents are intended to be evidence of the validity of posthumous claims to military bounty land or its legal equivalent, it is necessary that a certificate from a county clerk, or higher officer, who has a seal of office, should be furnished and attached to such documents when they are forwarded to the War Department.

Art. 14. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

TWO Commencements were holden at Dartmouth College, at the last anniversary, one under the auspices of President Brown, who conferred thirty-nine degrees, the other under those of President Allen, by whom eight degrees were conferred. The unhappy dispute which has lately divided this institution is soon to be decided by the Supreme Court of the State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The crops in the District of Maine have been this year uncommonly abundant, and the season the finest ever known. Contracts have been made for the delivery of many thousand bushels of wheat at the sea-port towns this fall for one dollar per bushel: provisions are very plentiful. It is expected that the towns on the Kennebeck will supply Boston with all its flour for the ensuing season at $6 per barrel.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society, animated by a laudable desire to increase the internal prosperity of the state, have determined to bestow about 1300 dollars in various premiums, at their cattle show, which will occur on the 19th of October next. This sum is to be divided into premiums *for the best Stock, for Agricultural Experiments, for Inventions for Domestic Manufactures, and for the encouragement of the best work at the Plough.*

The committee of nine farmers, selected by the Berkshire Agricultural Society, have made a tour of the county, examining crops offered for prize premiums; the excitement and effect were astonishingly exemplified the present year—the committee saw two acres of spring wheat, containing 93 shocks, estimated to yield full 40 bushels to the acre.

By a public notice of the Rev. John T. Kirkland, President of Harvard University, it appears the prevalence of the Dysentery in Cambridge will prevent the assembling of the students until the tenth day of October, when the next term will commence.

It appears that 63 pupils were admitted to the Latin Grammar School in Boston, this fall—and the School committee have given notice that the classes are now full, and no new member can be received until the next commencement at Cambridge.

A party of gentlemen from Boston, recently performed the following tour, viz. from Boston, via. Albany, to Saratoga Springs, thence by land to Buffalo, thence down the river and the whole length of lake Ontario, stopping at Oswego, Sackett's Harbour, &c. thence down the St. Lawrence, stopping at Ogdensburgh and Montreal, to Quebec, thence over land through the province of Lower Canada, part of Vermont and New-Hampshire, by Concord to Boston. This route, which was by stages and steam-boats, and made nearly 1700 miles in 30 days, with stops of one day in several places, and two days at Quebec, and without any apparent fatigue, displays the astonishing facility of travelling over a country, a great portion of which twenty years ago was a "howling wilderness."

Capt. Hull is collecting timber for erecting a line of battle ship at the Navy-Yard in Charlestown,—a sufficient quantity of live oak for this purpose may be expected during the present season—and the building will probably be commenced next Spring.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. Wm. Hopping, to Miss Margaret M'Ferguson. Mr. David Low, to Miss Rebecca Burrows Lufts, of Medford. Master Benjamin

Stimpson, to miss Nancy Hayward. Capt. Antonio Echewarre, of Matanzas, to miss Sally Newell. Mr. Timothy Blackman, to miss Hannah W. Weston. Mr. Ruggles Slack, to miss Sally Eaton. Capt. James N. Staples, to Miss Sarah Ann Harris. Mr. Ebenezer Billings, jr. to miss Mary D. Dean. William White, Esq. of Belfast, Me. to miss Lydia A. Gordon. Mr. Joseph S. Waterman, to miss Jane S. Richardson. Mr. Stephen Dyer, to mrs. Candace Caldwell. Mr. John Weiss, to miss Mary H. Gallope.

Died.] At Boston, Mr. Stephen Hall, of Chelsea, aged 72. Mr. Joseph Hitchins, 75. Mr. David Thoreau, 21. Miss Martha Vincent, 30. Mrs. Rachel Cross, 57. Mr. John Whitney, mer. 47. Dr. Eleazer Clap, 31. Mrs. Mary Thacher, 76. Mrs. Hannah Bell, 85. Miss Elizabeth Gale, 78. Mr. Samuel Goddard, 68. Hon. Benjamin Hitchborn, 72. Mr. Joseph Blake, 77. Miss Freelove Gooding, 80. Mrs. Susanna Davies, 77. At Portland, Brig. General Francis Osgood, 40. At Row, Mr. Joshua Dodge, 101. At Westport, on the 7th Sept. Paul Cuffee, a very respectable man of colour, and who was employed as a missionary to Africa. At Dedham, Mrs. Bulah Guild, 40. At Charlestown, Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, 46. Miss Mary Withington, 26. At Boyiston, Mrs. Sarah Moore, 68. At Stoneham, Mrs. Laura Stevens, 50.

CONNECTICUT.

The state of Connecticut is entirely out of debt, having in the treasury the means for paying all out-standing claims, and besides possesses a fund, including the school fund, amounting to one million nine hundred and forty-eight thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-five cents.

In addition to the fifty thousand dollars received, last spring, on account of advances to the militia, during the late war, a further sum of ten thousand dollars has been received by the Treasurer General, from the war department.

The election in the state of Connecticut has resulted in a majority for the toleration party, so called.

Married.] At Middletown, Mr. Calvin G. Cooke, to Miss Fanny M. Dicky; at Weston, mr. Nathan Wheeler, of Fairfield, to miss Catharine Jackson.

Died.] At Norfolk, mr. Alvin French, aged 28. At Canterbury, widow Jemima Clarke, 86; widow Lydia Thompson, 80; mr. Robert Herrick, 63; widow Zipheah Morse, 79; mr. Luther Barstow, 33. At Norwich, Mr. Simeon Huntington; mr. David Jibson. At Wethersfield, mr. Nathaniel Hurlbut, 74. At East Windsor, mrs. Mary Philips, 30, wife of mr. Jabez Philips; mr. Roswell Sadd, 56. At Middletown, mr. Alva Birdseye, 18; mr. Ira Kimball, 26; mr. George Casey, 28; miss Rachel Tryon, 20. At Killingworth, mrs. Abigail F. Loomis, 26, consort of A. Loomis, Esq. At New-London, mrs. Ann Brainard, 33, wife of William Brainard, Esq. At Groton, mrs. Nancy Avery, 44, wife of Mr. John Avery. At Waterford, mrs. Mary Beebe, 78. At Saybrook, Mr. John Shipman, 69. At East Hartford, Mr. Elijah Bidwell, 59; Mr. Stephen Pitkin, 80—He met the messenger of death with that serenity of mind which true religion inspires; leaving a donation of 100 dollars to the Connecticut Bible Society.

VERMONT.

The annual election in Vermont took place on the first Tuesday in September. From the partial returns received, there is no doubt of the Election of Republican Officers throughout—though the number of votes polled is much less than last year.

NEW-YORK.

The President of the United States has given orders to have a good road completed from Plattsburgh village to Chataugauy Four Corners; and about 200 troops of the regiment under the command of Lieut. Col. Snelling, detached for the purpose, have commenced working on it. The troops will work till the first of November, and it is expected that 16 miles of the road will be finished this season.

Contracts have been made for the construction of the canal for a distance of about thirty miles, and the work is proceeding as fast as was expected. Mr. Timothy Hunt, of Boston, a gentleman who has had much experience in the making of canals, having been for a number of years employed on the Middlesex canal, near Boston, has contracted to make some of this, and has already commenced his work.

Miss Rachel Baker has been cured of her devotional *Somnium*. The cure of this extraordinary disease was performed by dashing cold water upon her, as proposed by Dr. Spalding, of the city of New-York, in his lectures. An improvement was made upon the doctor's suggestions, by desiring the lady to change the hours of her devotion; then giving her a large dose of opium. In the evening, when the convulsions appeared, they dashed cold water upon her, which entirely interrupted the paroxysm: and pre-

vented her preaching. This plan was pursued for a week, and she has now recovered her usual health, after having been afflicted with this disease for *five years.*

A remarkable instance of sagacity in a dog, occurred in the city of New-York very recently. One of the carriers of the National Advocate, a news-paper, being sick, his son took his place; but not knowing the subscribers, he took with him a dog, who had been accustomed to going the route with the boy's father; the dog trotted on ahead of the boy, stopped at each subscriber's door, and the papers were left without one mistake.—Another interesting instance of canine sagacity took place in the city of New-York, last spring. A little dog having fallen into the water, from one of the wharves, and, unable to get out, was near being drowned. A large Newfoundland dog seeing the struggles of his little fellow-creature, from the deck of a sloop near by, sprang into the water, swam to the drowning animal, took him up in his mouth, and held him high enough for a person on the quay to reach him, and then immediately swam back to the sloop.

It is stated that there were, in the port of Buffalo, on the 10th August, 33 sail of vessels—1 brig, 31 schooners, and 6 sloops.

Married.] At New-York, Mr. H. Remsen, of the firm of Remsen & Voorhis, to Miss Sarah Bertine. Mr. Saml. W. Coates, mer. to Miss Charlotte Waite. Mr. Joseph Perry, to Miss Lydia Peters, daughter of Gen. Absalom Peters, of New-Hampshire. Mr. James D. Stout, engraver, to Miss Susan Smith. Mr. Edward Dayton to Miss Julia Ann Parker. Mr. John Blake to Miss Ann Harriman. Mr. Thomas Browning to Miss Mary Neville. Rev. Henry Blatchford to Miss Mary Ann Coit. Mr. Lawrence Kneeland to Miss Martha Clayton Chevers. Mr. Thomas Coleman to Miss Ann Maria Reil. Mr. John Eddy to Miss Elizabeth Taylor. Mr. George Fotheringham to Miss Sally Burdington. At Buffalo, Isaac Kibbe, Esq. president of the Bank of Niagara, to Mrs. Serene Grosvenor. At Ogdensburgh, Mr. David R. Strachan, one of the printers of the St. Lawrence Gazette, to Miss Hester Frazer.

Died.] At New-York, Mr. Peter Gratcap, aged 60. Miss Catharine Le Roy, 19. Mr. George Bunce, printer, 52. Mrs. Judith Bruce, 80. Mr. Matthew Redelt, 78. Lieut. Col. Aaron Forman, 87. Mrs. Julia S. Johns, 27. Mr. Elisha Woodruff, 47. Mrs. Elizabeth Graham, 50. Mr. Bleeze Rougier, a native of Riom, in France. John Stoutenburgh, 22. Mrs. Mary Edwards, 42. Robert Green, 95, a native of Gloucestershire, England. At an early period of life he emigrated to this country, was draughted in the state of New-Jersey, in the year 1757, and served with distinguished zeal in the different Canadian campaigns; assisted at the reduction of Louisburg, under General Amherst, in 1758, and signalized himself on the plains of Abraham, under General Wolfe, on the memorable 13th of September, 1759, when that general fell. At Utica, Mr. Thomas Dana, 96. Mr. D. was a native of Cambridge, Mass. and had lived in Utica 22 years. At New-Windsor, Isaac Schultz, 18, much lamented.

NEW-JERSEY.

At a meeting of the citizens of the county of Essex, in Newark, on the 14th of August, a committee was appointed, consisting of two from each township in the county, to draw up a constitution for a society, to be called the "Agricultural Society of the County of Essex."

Married.] At Newark, Mr. Erastus Chittenden, mer. of Savannah, Geo. to Miss Catharine Crane.

Died.] At Newark, Miss Mary Beach, aged 15.

PENNSYLVANIA.

There have passed by Blue-Rock, a place about 8 miles below Columbia, in Lancaster county, this season, down the Susquehanna, 813 arks, and 989 rafts, making in all 1802, and this between the first of April and the 5th of July.

Mr. William Buck, of Lancaster, is said to have reaped sixty bushels and three pecks of wheat, weighing 66lbs. per bushel, from one acre of ground.

A numerous meeting, of the free people of colour, has been held at Bethel Church, Philadelphia, for the purpose of remonstrating against all attempts of the colonization societies to transport them from this their native country, and a committee of 11 persons was appointed to open a correspondence with Joseph Hopkinson, member of Congress from Philadelphia, and to inform him of the sentiments of the meeting.

Four thousand seven hundred and eighty-four passengers have arrived at Philadelphia from Europe, in 55 vessels since the 14th of May last. Of these, 3308 are from Holland, 182 from France, 87 from Lubec, and the others from Great Britain and Ireland. These include the greater part of emigrants to

this country from the European continent.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Besides the land conveyances, there are three steam-boats and one horse-boat, plying twice daily between Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. The steam-boat *Experiment*, now in complete order and well fitted, leaves Van Ness's wharf every morning at 9 o'clock for Alexandria, and returns in the afternoon.—The *Washington*, in her route to and from Aquia, passes and re-passes Alexandria, the *Camden* steam-boat and *Union* steam-boat, with good accommodations, perform their daily trips with perfect regularity—one or the other leaving Georgetown every morning at 9 o'clock. These several establishments are evidence of the growing population and business of the district.

Married.] At Washington, Mr. William Crissey, to Miss Keziah Roberts. Mr. Samuel P. Willing, of New-York, to Miss Hannah Hussey. At Georgetown, Mr. William Y. Wetsel, to Miss Mary Holtzmave.

Died.] At Georgetown, Mr. Anthony Reintziel, an old and respectable inhabitant.

MARYLAND.

The citizens of Baltimore, through their committee, on Friday the 12th Sept. presented to Commodore Rodgers, a service of Plate, in testimony of the high sense entertained by them of the aid afforded by him in the defence of Baltimore, on the 12th and 13th of Sept. 1814. The Baltimoreans have also procured a rich service of Plate which they intend for Commodore Decatur. Each piece bears the following inscription: "The citizens of Baltimore to Commodore Stephen Decatur: Rebus gestis insigni: ob virtutes dilecto." The translation of the Latin is, *illustrious for his exploits, beloved for his virtues.*

VIRGINIA.

It is stated in the Richmond papers that, in the latter end of August, the thermometer, from standing at 90, in the shade, on Friday and Saturday, on Monday sunk to 55 degrees.

The United States' Armory at Harper's Ferry employs two hundred and fifty or sixty persons; 20,000 stand of arms, complete, are deposited ready for service, and a great number is in different stages of progress.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Branch of the United States' Bank has been established at Fayetteville.

In the late elections, in North Carolina, of members of Congress, two additional democratic candidates have succeeded in the places of two federalists.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The yellow fever has prevailed in the city of Charleston very extensively and fatally this season, and still continues there. At first it attacked only strangers, but it has at last seized upon natives, and many who had been born and bred in the city have become its victims.

GEORGIA.

The Indians have agreed to cede to the United States for the use of Georgia, if the compensation offered be acceptable, a tract of country about 60 miles in length and from 12 to 15 wide, bordering on the Oakmulgee and Altamaha rivers.

The late sale of the Alabama Lands at Milledgeville produced about six hundred thousand dollars. The low lands sold at from 10 to 50 dollars per acre on the average, but some as high as seventy. The Hickory Lands at 10 to 12 dollars; much of the uplands at less than 6 dollars, and much was struck off without a bidder, and can now be entered by any person at 2 dollars, and doubtless much good land, overlooked at the sale, will be secured in this way. The Ten Miles Bluff on the east side of the Alabama, at the Big Bend, ten miles below the junction of the Coosa and Talapoosa rivers, sold for 50 dollars an acre, and has been laid out for a town to be called Alabama. Of the eleven proprietors of this town, four reside in Nashville, three in Huntsville, and four in Milledgeville, which shows the avidity and enterprise of Tennessee speculators. An individual who purchased largely of these lands advertises to sell at Milledgeville, to the present occupants, at an advance of 25 per cent.

Two steam-boats are now building for the navigation of Savannah river, between Savannah and Augusta. Two others are to be built at the latter place, and the machinery for them is expected in the fall from Europe and the Northern States.

Died.] On the 15th of August, at his seat in Greene county, Peter Early, senator elect, and formerly governor of the state of Georgia.

LOUISIANA.

From January 1, to July 1, 1817, there were exported from the port of New-Orleans, 48,000 bales cotton; 3000 hogsheads sugar, 25,000 bbls. flour, 10,400 do.

pork, 69,000 bushels wheat, 91,000 do. corn, 18,000 hhds. tobacco.

It is ordained by the City Council of New-Orleans, that every person who shall have furnished lodgings, within this city or suburbs, to one or more women or girls, notoriously addicted to lewdness and debauch, and shall occasion scandal, or in any way disturb the peace and tranquillity of the neighbourhood, shall pay a fine of fifteen dollars for each and every day such person shall continue to furnish lodgings as aforesaid, to any woman or girl of the above description, after having received a notice from the mayor to that effect.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Convention of the Mississippi Territory finished their session and signed the constitution of the State of Mississippi, on the 15th August. The seat of the government is fixed, for the present, at Monticello, in Lawrence county.

The legislative power is vested in both houses, to be chosen by the free white males over twenty-one years of age, who have resided in the state one year—the representatives or more numerous branch, and one-third of the senators to be elected annually—the first to be composed of persons not under twenty-five years of age, and the latter of persons at least thirty years of age, and each to be possessed of a freehold estate.

The executive is vested in a governor, at least thirty years old, who is to be possessed of a freehold estate, and one thousand dollars personal property after paying all his debts. He is to be elected with a lieutenant-governor, biennially; the governor can only suspend judgments, &c. until the meeting of the legislature, when that body determines whether to reprieve or not; he is to sign his name to commissions; he is to approve all bills before they become laws, but if he disapprove, and a majority pass them again, they become laws; he is to fill temporary vacancies; he is to preside and have a vote in the senate when that body sits as a council of appointment; he is, on extraordinary occasions, to convene the legislature; in case of death, &c. the lieutenant-governor is to fill the office of governor until the next periodical election.

The militia is to be officered by those liable to do duty, electing the platoon and field officers; and the field officers electing the [illegible] and staff.

The [illegible] department is vested in a supreme court, of not less than three nor more than five judges, and a circuit court of one judge for each circuit, which is to contain not less than three nor more than six counties; there is to be a competent number of justices of the peace to be appointed in each county, whose jurisdiction is not to exceed fifty dollars.

No person is to be eligible to any office who denies the being of a God, or of a future state of rewards and punishments.

The first legislature is to be composed of twenty-four representatives and seven senators, who are, with the governor and lieutenant governor, to be elected on the first Monday and Tuesday in September next, and are to meet at the seat of government in October, and ever after the general assembly is to be elected in September, and to meet in November.

The first session of the General Assembly is to be held in the city of Natchez, in October next.

The Natchez Gazette names the following persons, as suitable candidates for the highest offices:—

DAVID HOLMES, for Governor.
COWLES MEAD, Lieut. Governor.
GEORGE POINDEXTER, Representative to Congress.

TENNESSEE.

The Clarion, published at Nashville, (Ten.) states that three companies of United States' troops are employed in opening a road laid off from Maury County line to Madisonville, opposite to New-Orleans, which road, it is said, will save about one-fourth of the distance travelled in the old road from Nashville to New-Orleans; and it passes over much better ground. It crosses the Tennessee river at the mouth of Cypress Creek, a little below the foot of the Muscle Shoals. This road passing through considerable part of the United States' land, will increase the value of it very much.

KENTUCKY.

A Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures was established at Lexington, (Ken.) on the 16th ult. R. Wycklife, Esq was chosen President, Gen. Bodley, Vice-President, and Percival Butler, Secretary to the corresponding committee.

The new Salt-works on the Cumberland river, about 70 miles above Nashville, are getting into operation, and from intelligence received from that quarter, they will be able to supply the state of Tennessee, as well as a great portion of this state bordering on the Cumberland river, at a very low price.

INDIANA.

The vineyards at Vevay, in the latter end of July, gave promise of an exuberant vintage. The valley of the Ohio is

said to be capable of producing wine sufficient for the consumption of the United States. If this beverage could be substituted for ardent spirits, the morals and comfort of the community would be essentially promoted.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

While the President of the United States was at Detroit, the sword, voted by the legislature of New-York to Gen. Macomb, was presented him by Gov. Cass, the agent for the Committee appointed by the legislature to make the presentation. Besides the President, Gen. Brown and several other officers with a numerous collection of citizens were spectators.

It is said that twenty-five families from one county (Genesee) in the state of New-York, have recently arrived with the intention of settling at the River Raisin. The lands on the borders of that river are of a very excellent quality, having every variety of soil for the purpose of farming. Probably there is no part of America where emigrants, particularly farmers, can settle more advantageously than in this territory. Lands are cheap, and Detroit furnishes an excellent market for produce.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

The St. Louis paper says, "By a gentleman just arrived here from New-Orleans, via. river Onachitta, we are informed that a formidable coalition of Indian tribes have assembled at the Cherokee villages on the Arkansas, consisting of Cherokees, Chactaws, Shawanoes, and Delawares, from the east side of the Mississippi, and Caddos, Coshattes, Tunkawahs, Commanches, and the Cherokees of the Arkansas; for the purpose of waging war against the Osages. The Cosnattes, Tunkawahs, and Caddos of Red river, and the Cherokees of the Arkansas, complain that the Osages are perpetually sending strong war parties into their country, killing small hunting bands of their people, and driving off their horses. Our informant travelled part of the distance between the Onachitta and Arkansas rivers with a large party, going on to join the confederate troops. They had six field pieces with several whites and half breeds, who learned the use of artillery under Gen. Jackson last war. They said they were informed that the Osages had built forts, to which they intended to retreat after the general battle, which it is thought will be fought near Earhart's Salt-works on the Arkansas, on that cluster of streams called the Six Bulls, and above the boundary line lately run between the interior counties of this territory and the Osage country.

"The Osages are aware of the intended attack, but cannot believe they will be met by such a formidable force.

"As they always fight their pitched battles on horseback, it is probable they will be defeated in that broken country which they have chosen for the combat."

ART. 15. MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

POEMS on various subjects, by James N. Seaman. Auburn, N. Y. Skinner & Crosby. 12mo. pp. 120.

This is an indigenous production, but one of which we cannot boast. The author has no originality of thought or expression. He has caught the chime of Goldsmith's verse, and goes ambling on without any object, or any regard to sense. His 'rhyme' seems to be the only 'rudder' by which he steers his course. *Poeta nascitur* may be true in regard to the talent, but study and observation must supply his theme, and instruct him in its management. Men are no more born poets than they are born mathematicians. They may have a decided aptitude for either poetry or mathematics, but they will make but little proficiency in either whilst they trust solely to *genius*. We would not, however, have the author of this volume run away with the idea that we impute any genius to him. We are very certain, at least, that he has no genius for poetry.

E.

A Catalogue of Books, including many rare and valuable works, for sale by James Eastburn & Co. New-York. 8vo. pp. 101.

We recognize in this Catalogue, some of the most valuable standard works in classical literature, theology, philology, and physical and metaphysical philosophy. The whole forms a collection honourable to the proprietors, and deserving the attention of the public. Little regard has been paid in this country to collecting rare works or choice editions. We hope an attempt of the kind will be encouraged. This Catalogue contains some bibliographical notices. We should be glad to

see this plan more extensively pursued in similar indices.

E.

France. By Lady Morgan. New-York. James Eastburn & Co. 12mo. 2 vols. pp. 727.

This is certainly a very entertaining work. Lady Morgan, with her husband, passed a part of the year 1816 in France, and by a previous competent knowledge of the French language and literature, was enabled to make the most of the opportunities which her reputation as a *savante*, or her rank as a lady, afforded her of observing the phases of society in various aspects. We confess she has added much to our information on many subjects. She cultivated an intimacy with the *literati*, visited in the fashionable coteries, attended at Court, was present at the public meetings of the Institute, frequented the Theatre and Opera, courted the nobility, and condoled with the revolutionists, and has faithfully reported all that she saw, and heard, and thought. We do not think her remarks very just or profound on all occasions, but her sprightliness is pleasing, and her vanity amuses us, whilst we gather from her gossiping facts which might never have reached us from another source. Her husband comes in for a considerable share of the second volume, touching the weighty matters of the law, &c. though from his style we suspect Lady Morgan had at least the revision of his manuscript. We shall probably hereafter devote some room to a review of this work.

E.

Adolphe: an Anecdote found among the papers of an unknown person, and published by Mr. Benjamin de Constant. Philadelphia, M. Carey & Son. New-York, by the booksellers. 12mo. pp. 288.

This is as flagrant an instance of book-making as we have met with amongst us. A very paltry and uninteresting story, by dint of leading, and spacing, and large type, is spread over two hundred and thirty-eight pages of coarse paper, and charged at the price of one dollar. We will hope that this finesse is imputable to the *country printer*, and not to the very extensive and enterprising booksellers, who appear as the original publishers in this country. The author of this novel has made some noise in the political world. We do not think that this production will obtain for him great literary celebrity. As we have not seen the original, we cannot pronounce upon the beauties of its style, but its plot is neither probable nor ingenious. Mr. Constant congratulates himself on having found a translator in a friend, who had 'rendered the English Adolphe completely equal to the French one.' This surely cannot be the translation alluded to! The story is told in a few words. Adolphe is a young German nobleman, who, finding a vacuity in his heart, resolves on falling in love, and in default of a more suitable object, fixes his affections upon Ellenor, a Polish lady, the mistress of Count P. his particular friend. The fair one is ten years older than himself, and the mother of several children. Adolphe, by great perseverance, and by forcing himself into a violent passion, at last succeeds beyond his wishes. Ellenor abandons the Count and attaches herself to Adolphe. After this sacrifice on her part, he feels himself bound to her in gratitude, and becomes the slave of this sentiment long after his flame is extinct. For years he is the victim of her caprice, which he endures from dread of wounding her sensibility by the avowal of his indifference. After many attempts to disenthral himself from the chains which his folly had rivetted, accident brings Ellenor acquainted with his endeavours, and by breaking her heart, leaves him at liberty. But this tragic event only confirms his misery, and he spends the remainder of his life in wandering on the face of the earth.

E.

The Intellectual Torch; developing an original, economical, and expeditious dissemination of knowledge and virtue, by means of Free Public Libraries. Including Essays on the Use of Distilled Spirits. By Dr. Jessey Torrey, Jun. Ballston Spa. For the author. 12mo. pp. 36.

The goodness of Dr. Torrey's intentions cannot be doubted—we only regret that he is not better qualified by nature and education to carry into effect his benevolent designs.

E.

The Power of Faith, Exemplified in the Life and Writings of the late Mrs. Isabella Graham, of New-York. Second Edition. New-York, Kirk & Mercein. 12mo. pp. 428.

The subject of these memoirs appears to have been a lady of most amiable character. Her active benevolence evinced the sincerity of her religion, which however spiritual, was not suffered to evaporate in faith. Though we have our doubts of the utility of publishing to the world, the private meditations of every person whose natural enthusiasm has given to religious zeal the appearance of superna-

tural fervour, we cannot but admire the practical example exhibited by Mrs. Graham, whose fortitude, resignation, and charity are worthy all imitation.

E.

A Concise View of the principal Points of controversy between the Protestant and Roman Churches. By the Rev. C. H. Wheaton, D. D. Rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J.—An Address to the Roman Catholics of the United States of America. By a Catholic Clergyman.—A Reply to An Address to the Roman Catholics of the United States of America. By the author of a Letter to the Roman Catholics of the City of Worcester.—A Short Answer to "A True Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church, touching the Sacrament of Penance, with the grounds on which this Doctrine is founded," contained in an Appendix to the Catholic Question decided in the city of New-York, in July, 1813. By Charles H. Wheaton, D. D. &c.—Some Remarks on Dr. O'Gallagher's 'Brief Reply' to Dr. Wheaton's 'Short Answer.' By Charles H. Wheaton, D. D. &c. New-York, David Longworth. 8vo.

These controversial tracts have been collected into a stout octavo, and offer an inviting repast to those who have a relish for polemics. We do not interfere in disputes touching matters of faith.

E.

The Journal of Science and the Arts. Edited at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. New-York, James Eastburn & Co. Vol. I. No. 1. Published Quarterly.

It is a gratifying evidence of the state of science in this country, that a work of this kind should find a sufficient demand to warrant its republication. We sincerely hope that adequate encouragement may induce its continuance. So far from feeling jealous at the introduction of new periodical works into competition for patronage, we consider the extension of their circulation auxiliary to our own success. By it a taste for literature and a spirit of scientific inquiry may be created where they do not exist, and will only be increased where they are already implanted. Could a desire be awakened in the great mass of the 'reading public' for any other information than is to be gleaned from the columns of a weekly print, our country would afford an ample support to numerous publications in the various departments of learning. We shall never deserve the title of 'the most enlightened people in the world' till we read something besides newspapers. There have their convenience and their value, but they were not designed to supersede every other source of intelligence, nor do they affect to do it. Our own pretensions, though somewhat higher, do not rise to any loftier aim than to assist the general cause by calling attention to works that merit perusal, marking their excellences and noting their errors or defects. In fact, our criticisms can be appreciated only by those who are conversant with the subjects of our scrutiny. We are, therefore, directly interested in the wider diffusion of that knowledge to which journals like the present serve as pioneers.

E.

A Geographical Description of the State of Louisiana: presenting a view of the soil, climate, animal, vegetable, and mineral productions: illustrative of its natural physiognomy, its geographical configuration and relative situation: with an account of the character and manners of the inhabitants: being an accompaniment to the Map of Louisiana. By William Darby. Philadelphia, John Melish. New-York, Kirk and Mercein. 8vo. pp. 270.

Mr. Darby has given a very interesting work on the Louisiana country and settlements. It consists of two parts, a map of the regions he describes, and a memoir elucidating the map. Major Rennel had set a noble example before the geographers, in his chart of India, with its explanatory volume. Our fellow-citizen has worthily adopted the plan. It is to be hoped that there will be other followers and imitators: and that every valuable map, instead of being a mere exhibition of rivers, coasts, a few hills, and the civil delineations, will carry on its front a larger portion of physical character, and in an accompanying document, a good body of geological, statistical, and historical information. Then geography will rise to its proper degree of importance.

In favour of the present performance, it may be observed, that the author is industrious, scientific, and intelligent: that he knows from actual observation much of the territory he describes: and that his acquaintance has been long and intimate enough to qualify him well for the task he has undertaken.

M.

The History of Little Henry and his Bearer. From the eighth English edition. New-York, E. B. Gould.

This is a childish book, designed to convey religious instruction, but we think not exactly adapted to the comprehension of children. Its tenets are those

generally denominated orthodox. The scene is laid in the East Indies, and the incidents of the story are connected with its locality.

E.

The Theory of Moral Sentiments; or an Essay toward an Analysis of the principles, by which men naturally judge concerning the conduct and character, first of their neighbours, and afterwards of themselves: to which is added, a Dissertation on the Origin of Languages. By Adam Smith, L. L. D. F. R. S. From the last English edition. Boston, Wells and Lilly. 8vo. pp. 250.

To give an analysis of this great work, on this occasion, cannot be expected; it is sufficient to say, that it is one of the standard works in English literature. The same comprehensive as well as discriminating mind, to which the world is indebted for the "Wealth of Nations," has been employed in the investigation and elucidation of "The Theory of Moral Sentiments," and it stands confessedly one of the most splendid monuments of profound and liberal inquiry, which any age or nation has produced. Though the subject, or rather the manner of treating it, is abstruse, yet the opinions of the book are well defined, the style is clear and animated, illustrated by great learning, and abounding in felicitous allusions. Great praise is due to the Boston publishers of this valuable work, not only for their enlightened spirit of enterprise, but for the correct and elegant manner in which the book is executed. We have seen a Philadelphia edition, published almost simultaneously, but which is in a much inferior style of workmanship, though it is charged at a higher price.

L.

Keep Cool, a Novel. Written in Hot Weather. By Somebody, M. D. C. &c. &c. &c. Author of Sundry works of great merit—Never published or read, from His-story. Reviewed by—Himself, "Esquire." Baltimore. Joseph Cushing. New-York. Kirk & Mercein. 12mo. 2 vols. pp. 485.

We obtained this work at so late an hour that we have been able to run over only a hundred pages of it. We have not, therefore, sufficient grounds on which to pronounce a definitive opinion of its merits. From the title page we certainly received no favourable impression—the mock 'Review,' however, which contains some fair hits at us and our critical brethren, raised an expectation, which if it have not been defeated, has not been strengthened, by our progress in the work. Of the characters we know little, and of the story less. We discover many just thoughts, and some good writing—with frequent abortive attempts at wit, much vulgarity, numerous specimens of false eloquence, and not a few violations of grammar. In page 29 we have this sentence—"One thing seems very peculiar in dreams: it may be said with certainty, that no *person* ever saw the same face twice when *they* were asleep. *They* will dream of a person after," &c. In page 37, besides 'supping,' a low word for sipping, and 'twidling with his spoon,' for twidling his spoon, a very inelegant expression at best, we find the following unintelligible paragraph. "In love! by this thimble," cried Harriet, who saw the whole in a *glass* opposite, *where* she was pretending to work." Among the vulgar jokes are such expressions as these, "kicked to death by grasshoppers," "like shot from a shovel," "a hurra's nest," "a hen in a hurricane," &c. A lady's ringlets are flatteringly resembled to 'live worms,' p. 57. The same lady's mind is emphatically termed 'the legitimate *breathing* of the Deity, *chained* to earth;" &c. p. 56. We have not adverted to one in ten of the errors we marked in the few pages which we perused. Yet we think we can discern indications of talent in the author, and are willing to attribute his blunders rather to haste than to ignorance. We shall feel bound to read the work through, and should we deem it worth while, will notice it hereafter.

E.

The Ethereal Physician; or Medical Electricity revived; its Pretensions fairly and candidly considered and examined, and its Efficacy proved, in the prevention and cure of a great variety of Diseases; with the details of upward of sixty cures in the short space of two years, in cases of *Rheumatism, Headache, Pleurisy, Abscess, Quinsy, Piles, Incubus, &c. &c.* with some Observations on the Nature of the Electric Fluid, and Hints concerning the best mode of applying it for Medical Purposes. No. 1. By Thomas Brown. Author of a History of the People called the Shakers. To which is added, a brief Account of its Medical Practice. By Jesse Everett. Albany. G. Loomis & Co. 8vo. pp. 64.

The author has taken occasion, in his title-page, to give a sufficiently full account of the object of his work: it only remains for us to relate how far he has executed his undertaking. He lays no claim to the character of a scholar; he only professes to have ascertained, by actual

experiment, the efficacy of the electric fluid in the relief and cure of many diseases; and he certainly appears, though a young man, to have proceeded according to the [illegible] spirit of practical philosophy. He has fortified himself by numerous citations from the most learned and wise philosophers, that have written upon the subject of electricity, and has then gone on to do what is necessary to all accurate knowledge and safe conclusions, made his experiments and faithfully relate them. There is, we confess, an appearance of quackery and empiricism in the book, but this is chargeable upon the manner in which it is drawn up, and should not be allowed to bring discredit upon the subject, nor upon the experiments of the author, if they are well authenticated; and we should advise him, in his succeeding numbers,—for this publication, he tells us, is only the first of a series,—to state facts and relate cases with all the perspicuity and simplicity in his power, and spare himself the trouble of speaking of the conscientiousness of his endeavours or the piety of his motives. If men of science—of accomplished minds and skill in experimenting would take up the subject of electricity as connected with medicine, and pursue it with as much zeal and fidelity as Mr. Brown has done, incalculable benefits might be expected to result from their labours; and if there be any truth in the cases stated in the book before us, it is high time men of systematic learning turned their attention this way, for the credit of science as well as the comfort of their fellow-creatures.

L.

Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States. February Term, 1817. By Henry Wheaton, Counsellor at Law. Volume II. pp. 327.

This volume is just issued from the press, and we have not had an opportunity to make an examination of its contents. The character of its predecessor, however, leaves us no doubt of the correctness and judgment with which it has been compiled and arranged. The importance of the decisions it records is sufficient to commend it to the attention of the gentlemen of the gown. The questions that come under the cognizance of the Supreme Court of the United States are of a multifarious nature, and involve very different interests. In the suits between individuals of the several States principles of the statute and common law, and of the law merchant, are determined, whilst in the maritime Causes, points of international law come under consideration, and decisions are had affecting the practice of all commercial countries.

V.

Art. 16. MATHEMATICAL LUCUBRATIONS.

SOLUTION TO THE MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS IN OUR JULY NUMBER.

As we have not yet procured a sufficient quantity of the type necessary for printing complete solutions to the mathematical questions, we are obliged, for the present, to confine ourselves to such sketches of the solutions as can be given in common language.

SOLUTION TO QUESTION I.

The first of the given equation divided by the second, gives the difference of the numbers equal to 2, from which and the second equation, we find by a quadratic 2 and 1 for the numbers sought.

SOLUTION TO QUESTION II.

When this question is treated analytically, it leads to a quadratic formula, which must be a maximum; and by taking its differential, &c. according to the usual method, we readily obtain the required position.

This method of solution was given by X. of New-Haven. When the question is resolved geometrically we have only to remark, that when the two equal sides of an isosceles triangle are given, the area increases as the contained angle approaches in magnitude to a right angle: therefore, when the given cone is acute angled or right angled, the required section is along the axis, but when the cone is obtuse angled, the base of the required triangle is the diagonal of a square of which the side is the same with the slant side of the cone.

This very simple construction was given by Analyticus. Mr. O'Shaunessey's solution was also of the geometrical kind.

SOLUTION TO QUES. III.

This question resolved by analytic geometry furnishes the equation of three

cones, from which we deduce the two answers to the question by a quadratic in an easy manner. This is the method of solution by Analyticus, the proposer. Our other contributors who have solved this question, proceed geometrically, and observe, that the distances from the three given points to the foot of the perpendicular height are as the cotangents of the given angle of altitude, and are therefore in a given ratio. This point being found geometrically, which had been effected long ago, Simp. Alg. p. 336, the proposed problem is easily resolved.

SOLUTION TO QUES. IV.

This question is more difficult than any of the preceding, and could scarcely be resolved in a scientific manner, without having recourse to algebra; or if it could, the solution must require a great degree of ingenuity. The algebraic investigation terminates in a cubic equation with very complex coefficients, and gives the perpendicular depth of the ditch=9.10575 yards, and the expense $1000.03 1-2.

The solution to this question by X. O'Shaunessey, and O'Connor the proposer, were all neat, ingenious, and accurate.

We are indebted to the following gentlemen for their solutions to the above questions.

Mr. Michael O'Connor, N. Y. Mr. M. O'Shaunessey, Albany; and X. of New-Haven: each ingeniously answered all the questions.

Analyticus, of New-York, answered 1, 2, 3.

Mr. Bart. M'Gowan, New-York, answered 2, 3, 4.

M. T. of New-York, and J. W. of Baltimore, answered 1st.

New questions to be answered in the Jan. Number.

Ques. 11, by Mr. *M. O'Shaunessey, of Albany.*

Given the area of the base, and the rectangle under the slant and perpendicular heights of a cone to determine its magnitude geometrically.

Ques. 12, by Mr. *Michael O'Connor, New-York.*

A globe is dropt into a conical glass full of water. It is required to find the quantity of water contained above, and also that contained below their circle of contact; the perpendicular height and diameter of the top of the glass, being respectively 6 and 9 inches, and the quantity of water discharged by the globe being a maximum.

Ques. 13, by *X. of New-Haven.*

On dropping a cannon ball into an upright parabaloidal cup filled with water; if it was observed that 3-4 of the diameter was immersed, and that it gained 6 pound in weight; but on filling it again and putting in a second ball whose centre descended lower than that of the first, the gain was only 2 4-5 pounds; required the weight of water at first in the cup, allowing 62 1-2 pounds to the cubic foot, and supposing the specific gravity of iron to be 7 times as great.

Ques. 14, or Prize Question, by *Analyticus of New-York.*

Given the apparent diameters of a spherical meteor, as observed at the same instant from four given places on the surface of the earth; it is required to determine the magnitude of the meteor, its height above the surface of the earth, and its distance from each place of observation.

Art. 17. REPORT OF DISEASES TREATED AT THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, NEW-YORK, DURING THE MONTH OF AUG. 1817.

ACUTE DISEASES.

FEBRIS Intermittens, (*Intermittent Fever,*) 14; Febris Remittens, (*Remittent Fever,*) 7; Synocha, (*Inflammatory Fever,*) 1; Febris Continua, (*Continued Fever,*) 13; Febris Infantum Remittens, (*Infantile Remittent Fever,*) 15; Febris Puerperalis, (*Puerperal Fever,*) 1; Phlegmone, (*Inflammation.*) 2; Phrenetis, (*Inflammation of the Brain,*) 1; Opthalmia, (*Inflammation of the Eyes.*) 7; Cynanche Tonsillaris, (*Inflammation of the throat,*) 4; Trachitis, (*Croup.*) 2; Pneumonia, (*Inflammation of the Chest.*) 5; Mastitis; (*Inflammation of the Female Breast.*) 1, Gastritis, (*Inflammation of the Stomach.*) 1; Hepatitis, (*Inflammation of the Liver.*) 2; Enteritis, (*Inflammation of the Bowels.*) 5; Rheumatismus Acutus, (*Acute Rheumatism.*) 1; Cholera, 22; Dysenteria, (*Dysentery,*) 16; Convulsio, (*Convulsions,*) 2; Abortio, (*Abortion.*) 1; Erythema, 1; Erysipelas, (*St. Anthony's Fire.*) 3; Urticaria, (*Nettle Rash.*) 3; Miliaria, 2; Pemphigus Infantilis, 1; Vaccinia, (*Kine Pock,*) 9; Morbi Infantiles, (*Acute Diseases of Infants,*) 3.

CHRONIC AND LOCAL DISEASES.

Asthenia, (*Debility.*) 9; Vertigo, 7; Cephalalgia, (*Head-ach.*) 6; Dyspepsia, (*Indigestion.*) 19; Gastrodynia, (*Pain in the Stomach.*) 3; Enterodynia, (*Pain in the Intestines.*) 4; Colica, (*Colic.*) 5; Obstipatio, (*Costiveness.*) 12; Paralysis (*Palsy.*) 1; Trismus, (*Locked-Jaw.*) 1; Epilepsia, (*Epilepsy.*) 1; Chorea, (*St. Vitus's Dance.*) 1; Hysteria, (*Hysterics.*) 1; Ophthalmia chronica, (*Chronic inflammation of the Eyes.*) 3; Bronchitis Chronica, 8: Asthma et Dyspnœa, (*Asthma and Difficult Breathing.*) 2: Phthisis Pulmonalis, (*Pulmonary Consumption*) 5; Rheumatismus Chronicus, (*Chronic Rheumatism.*) 15; Pleurodynia, 4; Lumbago, 4; Sciatica, 1; Hæmoptysis, (*Spitting of Blood,*) 5; Hæmatemesis, (*Vomiting of Blood,*) 1; Hæmorrhois, (*Piles,*) 1; Hæmorrhagia Uteri, 1; Menorrhagia, 2; Dysenteria Chronica. (*Chronic Dysentery.*) 9; Diarrhœa, 15; Leucorrhœa, 2; Amenorrhœa, 8; Dysmenorrhœa, 1; Dyslochia, 1; Ischuria, (*Suppression of Urine.*) 1; Dysuria, (*Difficulty of Urine.*) 1; Nephralgia, (*Pain in the Kidneys.*) 2; Plethora, 4; Anasarca, (*Dropsy.*) 3; Ascites, (*Dropsy of the Abdomen.*) 1; Scrophula, (*King's Evil.*) 2; Tabes Mesenterica, 1; Vermes, (*Worms.*) 3; Caligo, 1; Syphilis, 10; Urethritis Virulenta, 5; Paraphymosis, 1; Tumor 1; Hernia, 2; Stremma, (*Sprain.*) 2; Contusio, (*Bruise.*) 6; Vulnus, (*Wound.*) 4; Abscessus, (*Abscess.*) 5; Abscessus Lumborum, (*Lumbar Abscess.*) 1; Ulcus, (*Ulcer.*) 16; Ustio, (*Burn.*) 1; Odontalgia, (*Tooth-ach.*) 18; Strophulus, 3; Lichen, 1; Pityriasis, 1; Psoriasis Veneria, 1; Purpura, 1; Erythema, 2; Impetigo, 1; Scabies et Prurigo, 18; Porrigo, 5; Herpes Zoster, 1; Aphthæ, 1; Eruptiones Variæ, 6.

August commenced with very little variation in the temperature of the atmosphere: and has been mostly a continuation of the sultry heats that were frequently experienced in July. The weather, until near the termination of the month, was uniformly warm, and sometimes hot and oppressive for a number of days in succession: the thermometer, at different times, marking 88° in the shade, at noon, and generally ranging between 80 and 86°.—After a long course of not days, a sudden and extensive vicissitude occurred on the morning of the 24th: when the wind, which, previously to this period, had blown almost constantly between the S. E. and S W., suddenly shifted to the N. accompanied with a little rain: and the thermometer, which on the preceding afternoon was at 82° in the shade, now stood as low as 54°, making a variation of 28° in the short space of 12 or 14 hours. The wind continued Northerly, throughout the remainder of the month; and the thermometer did not again indicate summer heat, until the 30th and 31st. The highest temperature of this period has been 89°; lowest 54°; greatest diurnal variation, between sunrise and sunset, 15°: mean temperature, at 6 o'clock in the morning, 68°; at 2 in the afternoon, 78° and 52-100; at sunset 74° and 65-100:—Greatest elevation of the mercury in the Barometer 30 inches 87-100; on the 11th, wind S. E. moderate, overcast: greatest depression, 29 inches; on the 4th, wind S., cloudy:—quantity of rain 3 inches and 53-100. During the whole of this month, there has been a total want of those thunder showers that usually pervade the summer season, and tend to renew and purify the atmosphere. The fervid rays of the sun were seldom obscured, or wholly intercepted by clouds; at least for a considerable time. There has not, however, been a want of moisture: for, besides the south-east storm of the 11th and 12th, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th and 30th, were all more or less showery, or attended with transient falls of rain.—The storm, which commenced about 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 11th, and continued to pour down incessantly till between 2 and 3 o'clock of the afternoon of the 12th, is acknowledged to have been the heaviest rain that has been known to have fallen for many years; amounting, by measurement, to full 6 inches on a level.—The cisterns overflowed, and the cellars of many houses adjoining the docks, or situated in the low and more sunken parts of the city, and particularly in the neighbourhood of the Collect, were filled with water. This storm appears to have extended through the greater part of the United States; though not simultaneously, nor with the same degree of violence. In the southern and western states, it occurred on the 8th and 9th: and in some places was productive of material damage.

From an extensive view of the diseases of this interval, it appears that the general health of the city is as favourable as is common at the conclusion of the summer season.—The bills of mortality announce a small increase of deaths; but, of these, a considerable proportion has been among children under two years of age: who, from the great mobility and tenderness of their systems, are peculiarly liable to be affected by the summer heats, and this

susceptibility is often increased by the additional irritation of teething.

The general character of the diseases has been much the same as in the preceding month. The leading complaints have been fevers of different kinds; hepatic derangements; and disorders of the primæ viæ, as evinced by the titles cholera, dysenteria, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, gastrodynia, enterodynia, colica, &c. These have amounted, conjointly, to almost half of the total number of patients treated at the Dispensary. Of the class of intestinal affections, the Dysenteric form has been the most prevalent, or at least the most fatal.

Disorders of the first passages, and of the hepatic functions, tending to jaundice, have been occasionally observed. Serious consequences sometimes arise from inflammations of the stomach and bowels, that occur in the hot season, being mistaken for the effects of indigestion, flatulence, or acrimonious bile, and treated merely as cases of Gastrodynia, Eterodynia, Colica, or similar gastric and intestinal affections.

Rheumatic complaints, chiefly of the chronic sort, have been somewhat frequent, considering the season of the year. They were much aggravated by the sudden diminution of temperature, that took place towards the termination of the month.—Acute diseases of the thoracic viscera have nearly disappeared.—One of the cases of croup, reported in the list, yielded to the operation of an emetic, which remedy will not unfrequently, alone, succeed in affecting a removal of this disorder, in its early or forming stage, whilst the disease is yet local; but when it is fairly seated, and general excitement has supervened, the use of the lancet becomes indispensable.

The relaxing and enervating effects of the summer heats have produced much general languor, or idiopathic debility, which has increased the predisposition to many morbid symptoms that are more peculiarly connected with different kinds of fevers, of which a considerable augmentation is evident. The autumnal intermittent has already begun to prevail; and remittents, as well as synochus and typhus, are more general. The nature and character of fevers have differed according to local circumstances, and to the constitutions of the individuals in whom they occurred. In some they were connected with gastric and hepatic derangements. A typhoid tendency was evident in many cases of synochus, and seemed only to require confined rooms and stimulant diet, with the early exhibition of bark, wine, and other heating things, to render them intractable and highly dangerous. Cathartics, antimonials, diluent drinks, and cooling diet, during the first few days, generally arrested the complaint. Remittents, in some cases, assumed an inflammatory character—while, in other instances, they manifested all the symptoms of the true bilious fever, and were attended with nautia, vomiting, and spontaneous discharges of bile.—Of the cases of intermittents, contained in the foregoing catalogue, one half were produced during the latter part of the month, subsequent to the sudden reduced temperature of the atmosphere. Two cases of intermittents were transformed into remittents: and remittents have, in some instances, degenerated into typhus.

Many cutaneous diseases have been prevalent in this, as well as in the preceding months: but those, usually accompanied with much fever, such as Scarlatina, Variola, and Rubeola, were not observed.—Cases of Prurigo have been common, and, in several instances, occurred in persons considerably advanced in life.

The following deaths, from different diseases, are reported in the New-York Bills of Mortality, for the month of August—

Apoplexy, 3: Asphixia, 1: Asthma, 2; Abscess, 1; Child-bed, 1: Cholera Morbus, 14; Colic, 1; Consumption, 51: Convulsions, 24; Diarrhœa, 11: Drinking cold water, 1; Dropsy, 8: Dropsy in the Head, 8; Dropsy in the Chest, 1; Drowned, 6; Dysentery, 23; Fever, 2; Inflammatory Fever, 1. Intermittent Fever, 1; Remittent Fever, 3; Typhus Fever, 11: Herpes, 1; Hives, 2; Inflammation of the Bladder, 1; Inflammation of the Bowels, 4; Inflammation of the Liver, 1; Jaundice, 1; Insanity, 1: Intemperance, 3; Killed, 4: Marasmus, 10: Nervous Disease, 1: Old Age, 7: Obi, 1. Palsy, 2: Peripneumony, 1: Rupture, 1: Scrophula, 2: Small Pox, 1. Spasms, 2: Sprue, 1: Still Born, 6: Syphilis, 1: Teething, 4: Worms, 7: Ulcer, 1; Unknown, 3.—Total 241.

JACOB DYCKMAN, M. D.

New-York, August 31, 1817.

Art. 13. CABINET OF VARIETIES.

From Northcote's Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

IN the Dedication of his "Deserted Village" to Sir Joshua Reynolds, already noticed, Goldsmith alludes to the death of his eldest brother, Henry, the clergyman: and his various biographers record another, Maurice, who was a younger brother, and of whom it is stated, by Bishop Percy, that having been bred to no business, he, upon some occasion, complained to Oliver that he found it difficult to live like a gentleman. To this Oliver wrote him an answer, begging that he would, without delay, quit so unprofitable a trade, and betake himself to some handicraft employment. Maurice wisely, as the Bishop adds, took the hint, and bound himself apprentice to a cabinet-maker, and when out of his indentures set up in business for himself, in which he was engaged during the viceroyalty of the late Duke of Rutland: and his shop being in Dublin, he was noticed by Mr. Orde, since Lord Bolton, the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary, who recommended him to the patronage of the Duke out of regard to the memory of his brother.

In consequence of this, he received the appointment of inspector of licenses in that metropolis, and was also employed as mace bearer, by the Royal Irish Academy, then just established. Both of these places were compatible with his business: and in the former he gave proof of great integrity by detecting a fraud committed on the revenue in his department; and one by which he himself might have profited, if he had not been a man of principle. He has now been dead not more than fifteen years: I enter more particularly into his history, from having seen the following passage in one of Oliver's letters to him: "You talked of being my only brother—I don't understand you. Where is Charles?"

This, indeed, was a question which Maurice could not answer then, nor for many years afterwards: but as the anecdote is curious, and I have it from a friend on whose authority I can rely, I shall give it a place here nearly in his own words.

My friend informed me, that whilst travelling in the stage coach towards Ireland, in the autumn of 1791, he was joined at Oswestry by a venerable looking gentleman, who, in the course of the morning, mentioned that his name was *Goldsmith*: when one of the party observed, that if he was going to Ireland, that name would be a passport for him. The stranger smiled, and asked the reason why? to which the other replied, that the memory of *Oliver* was embalmed amongst his countrymen. A tear glistened in the stranger's eye, who immediately answered, "I am his brother." The gentleman who had first made the observation on the name, looked doubtingly, and said, "He has but one brother living; I know him well." "True, replied the stranger, for it may be said that I am risen from the dead, having been for many years supposed to be no longer in the land of the living. I am Charles, the youngest of the family. Oliver I know is dead: but of Henry and Maurice I know nothing."

On being informed of various particulars of his family, the stranger then told his simple tale; which was, that having heard of his brother Noll mixing in the first society of London, he took it for granted that his fortune was made, and that he could soon make a brother's also: he therefore left home without notice: but soon found, on his arrival in London, that the picture he formed of his brother's situation was too highly coloured: that Noll would not introduce him to his great friends, and, in fact, that, although out of a jail, he was also often out of a lodging.

"Disgusted with this entrance into *high life*, and ashamed to return home, the young man left London without acquainting his brother with his intentions, or even writing to his friends in Ireland: and proceeded, a poor adventurer, to Jamaica, where he lived for many years, without ever having an intercourse with his friends, and by whom he was, of course, supposed to be dead; though Oliver may, at first, have imagined that he had returned to Ireland. Years now passed on, and young Charles, by industry and perseverance, began to save some property; soon after which he married a widow lady of some fortune, when his young family requiring the advantages of further education, he determined to return to England, to examine into the state of society, and into the propriety of bringing over his wife and family: on this project he was then engaged, and was proceeding to Ireland to visit his native home, and with the intention of making himself known to such of his relatives as might still be living. His plan, however, was, to conceal his good fortune until he

should ascertain their affection and esteem for him.

On arriving at Dublin, the party separated; and my friend, a few weeks afterwards, returning from the north, called at the Hotel where he knew Mr. Goldsmith intended to reside. There he met him; when the amiable old man, for such he really was, told him that he had put his plan in execution; had given himself as much of the appearance of poverty as he could with propriety, and thus proceeded to the shop of his brother Maurice, where he inquired for several articles, and then noticed the name over the door, asking if it had any connexion with the famous Dr. Goldsmith.

"I am his brother, his sole surviving brother," said Maurice.

"What then," replied the stranger, "is become of the others?"

"Henry has long been dead; and poor Charles has not been heard of for many years."

"But suppose Charles were alive," said the stranger, "would his friends acknowledge him?"

"Oh yes!" replied Maurice, "gladly indeed!"

"He lives, then; but as poor as when he left you."

Maurice instantly leaped over his counter, hugged him in his arms, and weeping with pleasure, cried, "Welcome—welcome—here you shall find a home and a brother."

It is needless to add, that this denouement was perfectly agreeable to the stranger, who was then preparing to return to Jamaica to make his proposed family arrangements; but my friend having been engaged for the next twenty years in traversing the four quarters of the globe, being himself a wanderer, has never, since that period, had an opportunity of making inquiries into the welfare of the stranger, for whom he had, indeed, formed a great esteem, even on a few days acquaintance.

James Mac Ardell, the mezzotinto engraver, having taken a very good print from the portrait of Rubens, came with it one morning to Sir Joshua Reynolds, to inquire if he could inform him particularly of the many titles to which Rubens had a right, in order to inscribe them properly under his print; saying, he believed that Rubens had been knighted by the kings of France, Spain, and England; was secretary of state in Flanders, and to the privy council in Spain; and had been employed in a ministerial capacity from the court of Madrid to the court of London, to negotiate a treaty of peace between the two crowns, and that he was also a magistrate of Antwerp, &c.

Dr. Johnson happened to be in the room with Sir Joshua at the time, and understanding Mac Ardell's inquiry, interfered rather abruptly, saying, "Pooh! pooh! put his name alone under the print, Peter Paul Rubens: that is full sufficient and more than all the rest."—*ib.*

Several ladies being in company with Dr. Johnson, it was remarked by one of them, that a learned woman was by no means a rare character in the present age: when Johnson replied, "I have known a great many ladies who knew Latin, but very few who knew English."

A lady observed, that women surpassed men in epistolary correspondence. Johnson said, "I do not know that." "At least," said the lady, "they are most pleasing when they are in conversation." "No, Madam," returned Johnson "I think they are most pleasing when they hold their tongues."—*ib.*

ERRATA.

These are numerous, we fear, this month, from the great hurry with which this number has been put to press.

Page 458, col. 1, we notice the following:—*steel tyle* for *stentile*; '*Carva*' for *larva*. We shall not pretend to specify all the errors that we have noticed. We may observe, however, under this head, that from a mistake in giving out the copy of the Museum of Natural Science, the department occupies double the space which we had assigned to it. Whilst we are desirous of rendering our work a valuable repository for the learned, we shall not suffer ourselves to forget that it is on the great body of our fellow-citizens that we depend for support, and that their amusement and instruction are principally to be consulted in our pages.

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TO READERS.

ON completing the first volume of their work, the Editors cannot withhold their acknowledgments for the distinguished encouragement they have received in an undertaking which is immediately dependent on the favourable opinion and liberal dispositions of the public. The unprecedented support which they have obtained in a few months, renders the establishment of at least one literary journal, in our country, on a broad and permanent basis, no longer problematical. Already the number of subscribers to this publication in the Northern and Middle States amounts to nearly three thousand,—three fourths of whom are citizens of the State of New-York. But the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and CRITICAL REVIEW is intended for general circulation, and addresses itself to national patronage. The experience of the Editors assures them that this appeal will not be in vain. There is not a State, nor a Territory in the Union from which they have not received subscriptions. They trust that their exertions will secure not only a continuance, but an increase of favour. That they may be enabled to give a greater quantity of light reading without curtailing the other departments of the work, they contemplate adding another sheet, in another year, to each Number, to be devoted to miscellaneous selections of an amusive character.

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